FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1986

Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad denied responsibility for kidnapping the French television crew in Beirut, stating in a note to a Western news agency that the kidnappers had falsely used the Jihad's name and were misrepresenting its position, AFP reported. However, the note reaffirmed the Jihad's claim to have executed French researcher Michel Seurat and it was accompanied by photographs apparently showing Seurat's body. The note said that all future Jihad communiques will be accompanied by pictures of one of the Jihad's hostages, whose life will depend on "the speed of the French Government in satisfying our demands."

As for mediation efforts, French emissary Razzah Ra'd began talks with Seurat's kidnappers 11 March, Paris radio reported, noting that Ra'd is seeking to discover if Seurat has indeed been executed. AFP noted earlier that Iran turned down France's request to allow a French envoy to visit Tehran in connection with the hostages in Lebanon. Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri denounced the kidnapping of the French television crew in a statement reported by Beirut radio, calling for the immediate release of the four Frenchmen.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit two "large maritime targets" 9-10 March and attacked a "very large maritime target" 11 March, according to Iraqi military statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Saudi Arabia

Despite oil price reductions, lowered Saudi oil production, and "repercussions" from other factors, Saudi Arabia will maintain all its domestic programs designed to "safeguard the citizen's prosperity," King Fahd announced in a speech to the Cabinet and nation reported by SPA. Riyadh radio subsequently reported that the cabinet decided to keep the present budget in force and reassess the situation "in the next 5 months."

Pakistan

Five Ghanaians and a Pakistani were arrested in connection with an alleged "foreign-inspired terrorist network," AFP reported citing Karachi police sources. A Libyan commercial official is also being held for questioning amid suspicions that he provided funds to antigovernment terrorist groups in Pakistan, AFP added, citing Pakistani press reports.

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'Arafat Reiterates Adherence to Amman Agreement

GF101938 Doha QNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Mar (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has reiterated his adherence to the Amman agreement despite the speech by King Husayn of Jordan which announced a halt in joint Jordanian-PLO action. He has also asserted the PLO's eagerness to maintain good ties with Jordan.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* today, 'Arafat ruled out the possibility of convening the PNC in the near future to discuss the issue, as there are presently more important events taking place in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

The Palestinian leader rejected allegations against his credibility. He also refused to accuse Jordan of abandoning the Arab summit resolutions.

In conclusion, the Palestinian leader expressed readiness to open a dialogue with Syria, but he noted that there are no positive initiatives toward this matter by Damascus. He also ruled out his returning to Beirut.

Denies Existence of Abu Nidal

NC101615 Cairo MENA in English 1540 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, March 10 (MENA) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted the organisation's adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He added that the organisation does not think of rescinding the agreement though King Husayn had frozen it in his latest speech.

In an interview with the Paris-based *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'* Arabic magazine published today, 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar] said that the surprise in King Husayn's speech was [word indistinct] the timing, adding that a delegate from the organisation should have gone to Amman to continue then discussion with the Jordanian side.

He added that Hani al-Hasan, PLO chairman political advisor, was virtually dispatched but could not meet with any Jordanian official in this period and until the Jordanian monarch's speech was delivered.

On the Palestinian response to King Husayn's speech, Abu 'Ammar said that the issue as a whole was not a speech from one party and a reply from the other but was a statement to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation in particular.

He added that he hoped that the accusations directed to them would not have been issued in such a speech.

On his view about the political situation after the latest Iranian offensive on Iraq, 'Arafat said although the Iranian attack was very massive, the Iraqi forces contained it skillfully.

"Despite my being a member of the two committees of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement, entrusted to reach a peaceful solution to the Gulf conflict, I strongly condemn the last Iranian attack", 'Arafat said.

He called for halting this war and pointed out that in its shadow, the Palestinian resistance men were deported from Beirut, the Khalil (Hebron) Shrine was endangered and Israel endeavoured to Judaize Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Commenting on the reports of his alleged planned return to Beirut, 'Arafat said he would not go back, but the point is that there are half million Palestinians there and nobody can remove them from the map. He was referring to the plots hatched against the Palestinian camps and were all thwarted.

The PLO chief strongly denounced the assassination of Zafir al-Masri, the mayor of Nablus. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed the responsibility for his killing, 'Arafat said, thought the PFLP is still member of the PLO.

"But as to the statement issued in the name of Abu Nidal, I have not given it the slightest attention for there is nobody called Abu Nidal. It is rather some Arab intelligence bodies which use his name, 'Arafat concluded.

'Arafat Briefs Finnish Parliamentary Delegation

JN101911 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a Finnish parliametary delegation in Tunis. The Finnish parliamentary delegation is currently visiting Tunisia. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the Finnish delegation on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause on the Arab and international levels and the systematic terrorist practices our people in the occupied homeland are experiencing at the hands of the Zionist forces of occupation. He also briefed the delegation on the state of affairs of our people in Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

'Arafat Criticized for Tunis 'Capitulation'

Damascus: 'Deviationist Leadership'

JN101652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return" program]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: The statement issued by 'Arafat's central committee in Tunis confirms the basic fact that this leadership has absolutely detached itself from the march of the Palestinian national struggle and has become completely dedicated to the policy of subservience to the United States, even though this leadership tried in its statement to blame the United States for the failure of the settlement efforts in which this leadership was fully engaged instead of continuing the Palestinian armed struggle.

The capitulation of this deviationist leadership to U.S. policy in the region, as well as its running after a U.S. settlement, prevented it from defending itself at a time when it was accused of

lacking credbility, or, in other words, of lying, which is the worst accusation against a leadership which claims it is leading a people and a militant organization. This leadership refrained from defending itself for fear of uncovering the hidden cards regarding its stands, concessions, and tampering with the Palestinian fate. Doing so proves the accusation agaisnt this leadership. This leadership only refrained from defending itself because its involvement in the settlement course renders it unable to defend itself and because its feet which went deep into the mud can no longer be extricated from that mud. Thus, this leadership prefers to stay where it is, running after the U.S. Administration and begging solutions from this administration. Moreover, this leadership prefers to stick to the Camp David regimes and to gamble on the possibility of expanding the Camp David framework.

The fact which our masses fully realize now is that the deviation of the 'Arafat leadership is an option chosen by this leadership itself and not an obligation as portrayed by this leadership for some time. Our masses realize now that the 'Arafat leadership neither seeks Palestinian national unity nor the continuation of Palestinian armed struggle. It only seeks a position in a U.S. settlement.

DFLP's Hawatimah

JN101240 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The Fatah uprising [dissident] movement has issued a statement denouncing the statement issued by the PLO in response to King Husayn's speech. The Fatah movement said the PLO statement was a continuation of the path of capitulation.

Mr Nayif Hawatimah [secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)], held a news conference in which he said that the PLO response ignored the main issues that constitute the political response to the king's speech, ignored the Amman agreement, and bypassed the intra-Palestinian crisis. Hawatimah demanded Palestinian national unity based on canceling the Amman agreement and commitment to the national program. Hawatimah also rejected King Hassan II's call for establishing a Palestinian government-in-exile, stressing promoting armed struggle.

On another level, the 54th conference of the liaison officers of the regional bureaus of the Arab Boycott of Israel Office opened here today with the office's commissioner general Zuhayr 'Aqil attending. The conference will consider and discuss the documents presented by the blacklisted foreign companies, and will consider lifting the ban on companies that can prove they have severed relations with Israel.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Defers Libyan Application

JN102127 Amman Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union [APU] concluded its 17th session in Amman and discussed a number of issues included in its agenda. The council decided to defer Libya's application for membership for further study by a committee including delegates from each of the parliaments represented at the meeting. The council also endorsed the agenda of the fourth session of the Arab Parliamentary Union conference due to open in Amman tomorrow under royal patronage.

Habash: Husayn Seeks Role as PLO Replacement

JN071825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1745 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash delivered a speech at a popular rally in Al-Yarmuk refugee camp in Damascus today on Martyrs Day. Dr Habash vehemently criticized Jordanian King Husayn, accusing him of trying to cancel the PLO's role so that he can replace it as the Palestinian people's representative. He said that what King Husayn had stated on the dissociation between the issue of the land and that of the people is unacceptable and serious. Dr Habash cast doubt about the possibility of regaining the land through diplomatic action which depends on the United States.

George Habash wondered about the purpose of suspending coordination with the current PLO leadership and abidance by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He added that King Husayn's speech shows that the objective is to put pressure on the PLO to have it offer more concessions and to remove obstacles facing the U.S. weapons deal to Jordan. He also stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative, and not any other party.

He emphasized that the PLO is the Palestinian people's only hope. He called for immediate action to establish comprehensive national unity among all Palestinian factions. He also called for the abrogation of the Amman agreement.

Dr Habash spoke about Lebanon and the events it has been experiencing following the conclusion of the tripartite agreement. He accused the agents of Israel and the United States of working to cancel this agreement. Dr Habash appealed to all Palestinians in Lebanon to cooperate with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, especially with respect to the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation.

London Magazine Predicts Palestinian Reconciliation

PM071921 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
5-11 Mar 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Inter-Palestinian Tension Eased Following Reconciliation Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] A Palestinian official source has told *AL-MAJALLAH* that the Prague meeting between the Fatah movement leadership represented by Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance represented by DFLP Assistant Secretary General Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and Palestinian Communist Party

Politburo members Na'im al-Ashhab and Mazin al-Husayni have reached an agreement on specific steps with regard to the question of Palestinian national unity.

The source said that the steps agreed upon include:

First, acting in the occupied territories with the aim of strengthening the situation there to face up to the current developments.

Second, holding a series of Arab and international contacts to reaffirm the Rabat resolutions that provide that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Third, pursuing the inter-Palestinian dialogue and requesting the Soviet Union to sponsor future steps toward a dialogue aimed at convening a Palestine National Council [PNC] meeting to be attended by the Palestinian factions.

Fourth, intensifying contacts with Damascus with a view to completing the steps taken earlier between Syria and the PLO to restore understanding and do away finally with the causes of the tense atmosphere of the past years.

Fifth, holding an early meeting to appraise what has been agreed and to take further new steps both on the inter-Palestinian level and the Syrian-Palestinian level.

With regard to the Palestinian delegation now in Moscow — where Yasir 'Arafat was expected to visit in a few days' time — the surprise was the presence of Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP — GC and former PLO Executive Committee member, among members of the delegation which, in addition to Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and leading members of the Palestinian Communist Party, included PFLP Assistant Secretary General Abu 'Ali Abu Mustafa.

In view of the fact that the PFLP and the PFLP are known for their hardline stand toward the PLO and dialogue with the Fatah leadership, the presence of key officials from these two organizations within a delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), chief of the PLO Political Department and secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, confirms that the restoration of Palestinian national unity has become a matter of time. It also indicates that Syria and Libya are not distant from these new Palestinian steps, in view of the close ties between those two organizations and both Damascus and Tripoli.

Revolutionary Heroes Attack Plant, Bus Stations

JN101905 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our heroic revolutionaries in the occupied homeland continue their national task of pursuing the Zionist occupation forces and inflicting on them painful losses in implementation of the will of the revolution and the people to escalate armed struggle, our strategic option for obtaining all our legitimate rights. Our revolutionaries carried out the following operations during the past 48 hours:

1. In accordance with instructions, one of the martyr Abu Hasan Salamah combat groups succeeded in bypassing all enemy roadblocks yesterday and activated several explosive charges in the Chemical plants and laboratories of the Zionist army in the industrial zone in 'Afula in occupied Palestine. Fire broke out in our revolutionaries' targets, spreading to nearby plants and factories. Fire engines and enemy forces which rushed to the area failed to put out the fire and scores of factories, plants, and laboratories were destroyed and many employees were injured. Our combat group successfully left the area after completing the task with which it was entrusted.

2. One of our revolutionaries stabbed a Zionist soldier south of Tel Aviv, killing him. Our hero revolutionary safely withdrew from the area of operation and returned to base. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, saying that the Zionist soldier died of his wounds.

3. One of our groups operating in the occupied homeland blew up a military building on Tel Aviv's Zikhron Ya'aqov Street, greatly damaging the building and seriously wounding many Zionists. The enemy radio admitted this explosion, but did not mention any casualties.

4. In occupied Jerusalem, our hero revolutionaries, using incendiary explosive charges, set a military bus station in the Rehavya quarter on fire. At the same time, our hero revolutionaries activated explosive charges in two other Zionist bus stations on Jaffa Street in occupied Jerusalem, greatly damaging the two stations and wounding several Zionist settlers and soldiers. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces General Command

Soldier Attacked on King David Street

JN081830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our revolutionaries from the Martyr 'Abdallah Siyam group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked an enemy soldier on King David Street in occupied Jerusalem at 1910 on 7 March. Our revolutionary used his personal weapon to kill the soldier. He seized the soldier's weapon and left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman also stated the following:

While one of our revolutionaries from the Martyr Halim group operating inside the occupied homeland was preparing to carry out his combat mission, one of the enemy intelligence personnel chased him in the (Migdal Barukh) quarter in Jerusalem. Our revolutionary stabbed and killed him at 1410 on 6 March and

left the operation area successfully despite the arrest and search campaign the Zionist army forces carried out in the operation area. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman stated the following:

One of our revolutionaries from the Martyr Salamah al-Asmar group operating inside the occupied homeland chased and stabbed an enemy intelligence member in Beersheba at 2115 on 6 March. The intelligence member was evacuated to a hospital. Our revolutionary returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Joint Forces Attack in South Lebanon

JN071820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces used machineguns, rockets, and hand grenades to attack a concentration of Zionist military hardware at dawn yesterday inside what the Zionist occupation forces call the security belt in southern Lebanon. Several Zionist military vehicles were destroyed or damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

Briefs: Inter-Arab

New East Jerusalem Paper — Occupied Jerusalem (r) - A new Arabic-language Palestinian newspaper appeared in East Jerusalem Friday [8 March] and its first editorials indicated it would follow a moderate line. *AL-NAHAR* is due to become the fifth daily aimed at Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but will be published weekly during an initial period. The newspaper, a 24-page tabloid, is published by businessman 'Uthman Hallaq, who will be editor-in-chief. He told *THE JERUSALEM POST* newspaper that the paper would reflect the views of the "silent majority" of Palestinians supporting peace. [Text] [Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 2 JN]

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Iran-Iraq War, Oil

PM101509 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Mar 86 p 17

[Interview with Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al-Khalifah by *AL-MAJALLAH* correspondent in Bahrain; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Throughout last week Bahrain was the center of activity. It was visited by the Algerian foreign minister and the Iranian foreign under secretary. What was the nature of these two visits?

Answer: Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Talib Ibrahimi's visit was within the framework of the continuing coordination between the state of Bahrain and the Arab brothers. Algeria has been and is still trying to play a role in ending this [Iraq-Iran] war. It is continuing to do so. The visit was aimed at learning the views of Bahrain and the Gulf countries regarding the recent developments. Bahrain had expressed its great concern over the recent escalation and the offensive on the territory of sisterly Iraq. The expansion of the war has given it a new dimension; its purpose is to affect shipping and the security situation in the area. For this reason we hope that the Algerian envoy's visit will give him a clearer view of the situation so that Algeria will continue with its good offices.

With regard to the Iranian envoy's visit, it was for a specific purpose. He has been sent by three countries — Libya, Algeria, and Iran — to discuss an oil matter related to oil prices. They suggest holding a meeting in Geneva on 6 April between the OPEC countries and oil-producing countries outside OPEC, to lay down a new strategy to combat the deterioration in oil prices. With regard to the Iranian stand on the war, no change has been observed in it.

Question: Do we understand from this that you did not discuss the question of the war and the recent Iranian offensive with the Iranian envoy?

Answer: We certainly discussed the matter with him. We cannot ignore a vital and basic issue. We do not think that the energy crisis takes precedence over the issues of the Iraq-Iran war, which is the greatest threat facing the area. There is no doubt that the energy crisis is serious, but the war is the biggest of all the crises in the area. We believe that resolving this problem is a matter that concerns the Gulf states more than anybody else, whereas the question of oil is an international matter concerning both producing and consumer countries as well as other countries. Therefore, the Gulf states and the Arab and Islamic states should combine efforts in order to resolve the question of the war.

Question: Certain observers have linked the recent Iranian military move to the oil question. What is your view on this matter?

Answer: I do not think that this issue has anything to do with the question of the war. The war has been going on for 6 years, while the question of oil is a different matter. Although the question of oil concerns the sovereignty of each country separately, coordination on this matter is in the interest of all and calls for joining efforts and unifying views. The reasons for and the circumstances of the war are quite a different matter.

Question: What was the GCC countries' response to the Iranian reassurances given to them regarding the war?

Answer: Our stand is clear and declared. We are against the war and are seeking to end it. We do not accept aggression against the Iraqi borders. Iraq is an Arab country, and everybody is committed to an Arab stand when any Arab country is the target of aggression. We wish that Iran would revise its attitude of resolving disputes by force and instead resort to solving them through negotiations among brothers. We do not think that it is in the interest of Iraq or Iran or the countries of the area for the war to continue. We all are the losers, and the common enemy is the only winner. We have always urged that the war should end and that negotiations and a cease-fire should begin. We call for respect for international borders and for withdrawal. We do not wish the war to expand; rather we want to see it end. We have declared these principles time and time again at our meetings. I believe that Iran is aware of this stand, as are the other countries of the world. We are willing to help at any moment and have sent out delegations for this purpose.

KUWAIT

Tanzanian Energy Minister Arrives 9 Mar

LD092045 Kuwait KUNA in English 1900 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 9 (KUNA) — Tanzanian Energy Minister Qassem Annour [post and name as received] and the accompanying delegation arrived here Sunday on a short visit to Kuwait.

He told KUNA on arrival that he will hold talks with Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi dealing with means of developing bilateral oil relations.

The Tanzanian minister stressed that the oil prices are witnessing a complicated situation and hoped that the oil price slash would not affect progress of the Third World countries and called in this respect for exploring for other sources of energy.

The guests were received on arrival by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation's managing director of marketing and a number of KPC officials.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to Pakistan

GF101736 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Muscat, 10 Mar (WAKH) — Omani state minister for foreign affairs returned home today after a two-day visit to Pakistan.

In an arrival statement, Yusuf sl-'Alawi 'Abdallah, who is also the current chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, said that he met with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and explained to them views of GCC states concerning recent developments in the region.

The Omani minister's visit to Pakistan comes within the framework of diplomatic move announced by the GCC states in their recent ministerial meeting to brief their brotherly and friendly [as received] on dangers facing the region in the light of recent escalation states in the Iraq-Iran war.

Papers on Peace Process, Murphy's Middle East Tour

GF080826 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0720 GMT 8 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Muscat, 8 Mar (ONA) — Commenting on the new moves to activate the peace process in the Middle East and the tour U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will make to the region, the newspaper *'UMAN* says in its editorial today: Murphy's tour coincides with other international efforts to break the stagnancy in the process to establish a peaceful and just settlement in the region.

The newspaper notes the announcement that the Netherlands foreign minister will visit Jordan to hold political contacts with the parties of the conflict in the Middle East as the Netherlands is chairing the current EEC session.

AL-WATAN states that efforts by two international parties which have a role and influence on the course of developments toward peace will be viewed as a necessary move required to break the stagnancy in the Middle East peace process.

It indicates that the EEC has long been asked to make an efficient and strong contribution toward activating peace efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement and peace and stability in the region.

PDRY

Journalist Reportedly Dies From Torture in Aden

NC101757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1658 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Djibouti, 10 Mar (MENA) — Reports from Aden confirm that Zaki Barakat has been killed. He was a writer, poet, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, editor-in-chief of the *AL-THAWRI* newspaper, chairman of the Yemen Journalists Organization, and member of the union of Yemen men of letters and writers.

A reliable source has reported that Barakat died as a result of the savage torture he was subjected to in Aden detention camps. This same source also said that the authorities in Aden have appointed an Army officer to be the new editor-in-chief of *AL-THAWRI*.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Chairs Cabinet Session, Discusses Budget

GF101728 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Mar (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session which was held today, Monday.

At the beginning of this session his majesty the king, God save him, addressed a detailed and valuable speech to the citizens. The following is the text of the speech:

Praise be to God. Prayers and peace be upon the prophet and his scion.

O brother citizens, peace, God's prayers, and blessings be upon you.

Since I am accustomed to addressing you at this time each year and since you are accustomed during my meetings with you to clarity and frankness and credibility, and out of my concern and my vast responsibilities toward the dear homeland and toward each individual among you, I speak to you during the most delicate circumstances that are surrounding us. No doubt, O brothers, you are aware that the world today is passing through serious economic crises which vary from one country to another and in nature and cause. Even though our resources have been affected a lot by these crises, we, by God's grace and help, are still enjoying good grace and living.

O brothers, I have always believed that the national wealth, whether it is on the land or under the ground, should be used to serve the homeland and the citizens, if this wealth is loyal to the role which has been assigned by the Almighty God. I have always believed and I still believe that God has given the Kingdom an opportunity which is unique in the history of nations. This opportunity must not be missed by men who have been assigned by God to serve their religion and the people of this country, which has served Islam and the Muslims since the beginning of its history.

Certainly, the achievements which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made during the past development plans have been great by all standards. This fact is not something which we, the sons of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are bragging about, but it is a testimony which we hear at every international assembly, where credibility is tested. The people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia do not need anyone to remind them of God's blessings upon them. They enjoy these blessings in their strength, homes, schools, sanatoriums, and in their security and prosperity.

Proclaiming the blessings of the Almighty God is a way of thanking God. Who could believe that a desert country like ours today produces about 1.7 million tons of wheat and 436,000 tons of dairy products, besides its production of meat, fruits, vegetables, and dates?

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made efforts with its people in a short period to build 26 desalination

stations which produce 500 million gallons of sweet water per day and which reach the heart of the desert and the peaks of the mountains. There have been 160 dams erected, 1,800 factories constructed, and 1.3 million telephone lines installed. Also, more than 30,000 km of asphalt roads and more than 48,000 km of rural roads have been constructed.

The products of our factories in Al-Jubayl and Yunbu' are being marketed throughout the country proving that the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabi are capable people whose determination knows no weakness and who are not afraid of the future.

O brothers, more than 2.1 million students study at our schools and universities today and about 15,000 doctors work at our hospitals which hold more than 28,000 beds.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has found the means for every individual who desires to raise his standard of living or to improve his future opportunities. The government has provided loans to build houses, and more than 400,000 housing units have been constructed at a cost of more than 6.7 billion riyals. The government has also granted loans to construct factories and set up projects — 892 industrial projects worth more than 1.3 billion riyals have been set up. The government has also granted farm loans, with 320,000 people making use of more than 1.9 million riyals. The government has also granted loans in various fields, the total of which so far has reached more than 207 billion riyals [figure as received].

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been trying to achieve the comfort of its citizens, and thus has provided them with free education and medical treatment. It also provides water, electricity, transportation, and communications services with prices that are very low compared to their cost. The government has also protected the citizens against the fluctuation of international prices of food, clothing, and medicine by putting forward a special system for subsidies that deals with the circumstances of the international market.

Brothers, I do not say what I have said to remind you of a favor but as a kind of tribute and gratitude. Despite the continued deterioration in the oil market which contributed to the industrial world's inability to overcome its economic crisis, and despite the entry of additional oil producers into the market, and despite the failure of OPEC members to adhere to the production quotas and prices — which has led to the fall in prices from about $34 per barrel to less than $15 per barrel, and to the fall in our production from about 10 million bpd to less than 2 million bpd at times — and despite the prevailing conditions in the world that level local repercussions on our country's economy which make it necessary for the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to adopt the appropriate measures with regard to the annual budget and the expenditure program as is necessary in such circumstances, I have directed the Council of Ministers to maintain all the existing programs that were designed to safeguard the citizen's prosperity and which deal with the citizen's income. They have also been directed to maintain the fees that the citizen pays and the loan services he receives — and I have given examples of such services — at their present level without any alteration.

I am confident, brothers, that the citizen in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is determined to confront the present situation with faith and courage. I am confident of his ability to join hands with us in such circumstances to spare our country the bad effects of what is happening in the world oil market. The people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have in the past experienced circumstances that were much worse than what is happening in the oil market nowadays and overcame those circumstances with unparalleled success.

You brother citizens appreciate that in such circumstances your government takes the necessary measures to protect the country's economy from what others are doing to the oil market. It is the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is based on the implementation of development programs that have predetermined objectives and on pursuing a balanced financial policy and on the citizens' participation in the development programs, which has brought the country to the prestigious position it occupies among advanced states in such a short time.

Our efforts to improve the situation will not be confined to the domestic level but will go beyond that: We will cooperate with oil exporting countries within and outside OPEC so as to bring the oil trade back to the path of reason and restraint.

Brothers, in light of what I have said, the Council of Ministers has studied these circumstances and what decisions should be made. Tonight it will issue a statement stating that the budget for the current year 1405-06 Hegira [1985-86] will continue to be in force until a later time, and until the Council of Ministers reassesses the situation during the next 5 months, God willing.

Brothers, as it announces this decision the state hopes that every citizen will be fully aware of the critical circumstances in the region and which the dear homeland is experiencing. We expect all citizens to redouble their efforts in the various fields of close joint cooperation, and to make more of the fruitful and constructive contributions to which we are accustomed, with every citizen in his position and sector of work carrying out his duties and responsibilities toward his religion and homeland.

We ask Almighty God to grant us success in preserving our faith and to perpetuate his blessings, both overt and covert, upon us. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Cabinet Issues Statement

GF101855 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

["Text" of statement issued by the Cabinet during its session in 10 March 1986 — read by announcer]

[Text] For the past few months the Cabinet has followed with concern the developments which have taken place in the international oil market due to the fact that oil on the international market has exceeded demand leading to a subsequent drop in oil prices. The Cabinet has also been continuously following the effect of these developments on the state's oil revenues and consequently on its expenses and what the government can do to increase these revenues. The continued oil surplus on the inter-

national market, which has resulted due to some oil-producing countries increasing their production, has led to a continued drop in oil prices. Prices on the market have dropped by more than half over the past 6 months. Amid these circumstances, and because the state's fiscal year 1405-06 Hegira [1985-86] is drawing to a close, the Cabinet recently assessed the current oil market situation in order to estimate the revenues in the new fiscal year 1406-07 Hegira [1986-87] because oil revenues will be about 68 percent of the state's total actual revenues. It was very difficult for the Cabinet to predict what the state's oil revenues would be during the next period, and also difficult to estimate exact expenses. The Cabinet has noticed the increasing importance of arranging the state's expenses in a way that is in line with the dates of payments of oil revenues. As a result, the Cabinet has found it necessary to adjust the time for issuing the state's general budget to harmonize with lunar changes in a fixed way. Because Article 37 of the Cabinet law issued under Royal Decree 38 dated 22/10/1377 Hegira [1957] provides for postponing the issuance of the state's general budget when extraordinary reasons require this — provided that budget of the previous year should be extended proportionately by one-twelfth until the new budget is issued, it has been decided that the budget for the current fiscal year 1405-06 Hegira [1985-86] will continue in force until a later time. The Council of Ministers will reassess the situation in the next 5 months. The Council of Ministers announces this to citizens and wishes to make it clear that the directives of his majesty the king to the council provide for drawing up the regulations for expenditure in the next months in accordance with the following rules:

1. The provisions for monthly and annual salaries, remunerations, and allowances will continue to be in force in accordance with the regulations and payment periods enforced in the current fiscal year.

2. The provisions for the expenditure on local subsidies approved in the current budget — such as the agricultural subsidy, the food subsidy, the fodder subsidy, social welfare assistance, and similar aid — will continue in force.

3. The funds for agricultural, estate, and industrial loans will continue to operate as they are operating at present without any changes in the relevant rules.

4. Expenditure on projects and work contracts — and there are at present 6,435 work contracts in force — will continue. Expenditure on such contracts amounts to about 6 billion riyals monthly.

5. All other monies due to national or foreign companies or to individuals will be paid up when due.

Information Minister on Meeting

GF101934 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1825 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 10 Mar (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session which was held today, Monday.

After the king's noble speech, the information minister said: The Cabinet listened to a comprehensive analysis from the king of all current political, economic, and security levels.

His majesty explained to the Cabinet the purpose of issuing an explanatory statement, which was declared by the Royal Court last night, on the clear and stable stance of Saudi Arabia regarding the existing conflict in the international oil market and the positive reaction of Western and Arab news media to this statement. In this regard, his majesty said: Despite the differences of opinion among OPEC member states and certain unfair statements on the truth of the Kingdom's stance and its great sacrifices in the past and at present in order to maintain the stability of the balances and shares set by OPEC, I still endeavor to bring views closer together and resolve differences in order to straighten matters out and to realize the common interests of all.

The information minister added: In his anaylsis his majesty also referred to the stance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the strange threats broadcast by the information media of certain countries against the Gulf region, and consequently against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His majesty said: We always advocate security and peace and we always endeavor to patch up differences and make continuous, honest efforts for stability in this region. This is known by all. My hope is that this will be the goal of all countries. While we have been tested in our creed and homeland, the government and people of this country have pledged to God to sacrifice their souls for the sake of their religion and homeland until the last drop of their blood. We pray to God to make His word lofty, to safeguard our religion, and support us against the unjust and aggressors.

AL-YAWM on Murphy's Latest Middle East Trip

GF101600 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 9 Mar 86 p 7

["Political Opinion" column by Ibrahim 'Abd al-Latif: "Murphy and His Shuttle Tours"]

[Excerpts] Murphy has resumed his shuttle trips in the Middle East. Today he arrives in Cairo at the start of a new tour of Middle East countries in order to learn, as he says, the views of officials in these countries on peace in the Middle East. At the same time, he carries the U.S. Administration's new proposals to these officials.

Murphy's tours are not strange to us. We are accustomed to such tours. What is strange about this tour is its timing. Murphy is beginning this tour at a time when the Arabs are preoccupied with the events taking place around them. If we review the Arab situation from the ocean to the Gulf, we will not find one country without problems preoccupying it.

The question is: Has Murphy come to exert new pressures to gain acceptance of amended U.S. proposals especially at a time when we, the Arabs, are in a state of fragmentation that makes us accept any proposals presented to us? Has he come with new proposals? I believe that Murphy is not carrying any new proposals with him, but rather has come to promote previous ones which the Arabs rejected when they were in a better situation than they

are now. He comes when the Arabs are divided so that they might accept whatever is presented to them.

Murphy has come to market his old proposals as well as to give aid to the Zionist government while we are preoccupied with events around us.

If we intend to resolve our basic issue — the Palestinian cause — we must begin by resolving our ephemeral problems and devote ourselves to the basic issue. Murphy will not resolve our problems. On the contrary, he has come to terminate the Palestinian issue and to assure the enemy that the United States will not recognize the PLO. We must unite to confront this and compel the United States to recognize the PLO.

Murphy has come to the Middle East at a time when we are fragmented and divided. We must not trust U.S. credibility which we tried before. We must reject any proposals, no matter how tempting they look, until we unite our ranks. Then we can discuss what is presented to us and not lose our basic issue.

UAE

Papers Question Murphy's Next Mideast Tour

GF080803 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 8 Mar (WAM) — In their editorial today, the newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-FAJR* comment on the new U.S. move in the Middle East. *AL-ITTIHAD* wonders whether Richard Murphy will succeed this time in doing what he has failed to do in the past, while *AL-FAJR* casts doubts on the credibility of the U.S. move.

AL-ITTIHAD says: The announcement of the visit by Richard Murphy to three Arab countries and to the Zionist entity came amid noticeable changes the region witnessed over the past few days which affect the Arab-Zionist conflict.

AL-ITTIHAD expresses the belief that the halt in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move was the strongest reason to make Washington decide to finally exclude the PLO from the settlement game and to apply the Israeli autonomy rule in the occupied territories. "But in Washington's view this positive development was quickly obstructed by the assassination of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri, which made the so-called moderate Palestinian personalities withdraw from the game and refrain from joining the autonomy rule plot and made the Palestinian masses take to the streets to express support for the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

AL-ITTIHAD wonders if Murphy will succeed in reviving U.S. efforts to make a Jordanian-Palestinian move without the PLO, and with Egypt's support. This is what he has failed to do in the past.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* describes the new U.S. move as a move around which more than one question and doubt can be raised. Discussing this, the newspaper notes the timing and the nature of the move. The announcement of this mission came when the region is living through the most difficult of times and the most acute of crises, beginning with the new escalation in the Gulf war and the serious repercussions of this escalation, and including the collapse of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and the exacerbation of the situation in the occupied territories and southern Lebanon, and the serious developments in Egypt, the newspaper says.

The newspaper notes the secrecy the White House has imposed on the move. It was disclosed in a report from Cairo that Murphy would not make a new initiative and that his mission would be for the exchange of views on peace prospects in the Middle East.

Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly on Cairo Riots

NC081140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. I have called for this meeting at the house of the people to confirm a constitutional principle, namely that the people's representatives have the right to be kept fully informed about the recent events that the masses, and you at their forefront, have seen and followed in the past 2 weeks. I have also called for this meeting in accordance with a democratic principle to which the government has adhered, namely, that all facts should be explained to the people. This is because the people are absolutely entitled to have a clear picture of all events affecting the country's march, including the details and particulars of these events. The people are masters of their destiny and dignity and have the final say. There is no government except in the name of the people and in the interest of the people. [applause]

In the statement that I broadcast to the citizens following the outbreak of these regrettable and painful incidents, I described how the acts of sabotage began on Tuesday evening, 25 February. They were sparked off by groundless rumors spread among the ranks of conscripts attached to the security forces camp in Al-Jizah, at the beginning of the Cairo-Alexandria desert highway.

These rumors alleged that it had been decided to extend the police conscripts' period of service by 1 year. On the basis of these rumors, certain subversive elements began to incite the soldiers at the camp and inflame their feelings. Large groups of soldiers then went to the main road. They committed several acts of violence and destruction, causing damage to many cars and setting fire to three hotels and other tourist installations near the camp. Further acts of sabotage then took place, including the destruction of a number of public and transportation facilities. Some of the security guards posted at these installations were killed or wounded.

The following day, similar incidents occurred in Cairo, Al-Jizah, Al-Qalyubiyah, Asyut, Suhaj, and the Ismailia road. These resulted in the destruction and burning of many cars, buses, and metro carriages. The sabotage went further and included a rice silo in Asyut and another silo in Suhaj. The gates of the Turah prison were opened and a number of prisoners were let loose.

Some disreputable and criminal elements seized the opportunity to indulge in looting, stealing, and sabotage in certain touristic sites in the Pyramids area. However, they were a handful of outlaws. They cannot besmirch the image of this great people who have condemned their crimes, denounced their behavior, and isolated them from their ranks and march.

In a very short time, the situation was completely brought under control. Special units of the Armed Forces [applause] took over all the positions where these criminal acts had started, and the rioters and those who were behind them were arrested.

The public prosecutors have begun their investigations into these crimes. They have already made great progress in their task, despite the great number of defendants and despite their concern to examine every aspects of the issue. The purpose of these investigations is to punish the culprits and uncover all the dimensions of the plan, and to analyze the circumstances that spawned this grave phenomenon, which must not occur again in any establishment or popular gathering.

I do not want to anticipate events or make specific statements on the progress of the investigations. I leave this to the competent judicial authorities. The courts are sacred and inviolable. The way that investigations and trials are carried out is governed by certain rules. It is impermissible to depart from these rules, no matter how much we desire to obtain answers to the questions occupying our minds and attention these days.

I urge all institutions of the state, and above all the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, to postpone discussing this issue until the investigations are over and the judicial authorities have had their say.

For my part, I have been eager to ensure that the public prosecution is given every opportunity to get to the bottom of the issue and identify its real roots and causes. The prosecution will not stop short at the superficial symptoms, the complications and sad results of which we have seen.

I was also anxious that the matter should be dealt with by the public prosecution, although there were grounds for referring it to other quarters. Moreover, the state has not resorted to any extraordinary measures, but has insisted on handling the situation within the framework of the supremacy of the law, in accordance with the principles of the law, and without jeopardizing the rights of individuals or their legal status.

Every citizen must rest assured that once the investigations are over and have succeeded in uncovering all aspects of the issue, we will not hid anything from him or conceal any of the facts. We all realize that it is in the national interest for the investigations to continue free from outside influence and in an atmosphere that will ensure their success.

You may be sure that the investigations will examine every aspect of the issue. We are not interested only in the criminal implications that will determine the legal status of the defendants, but will also look into the matter from the social, psychological, and mental viewpoints.

We will not hesitate to bring anyone to account for any mistake or deficiency. We are also very interested in making sure that nothing of this sort will happen again in the future because a stable Egypt is the sublime objective to which we are giving a high priority in our work and efforts, and for which we are going through so much pain. I have great hope that your dealing with this issue, even after the conclusion of investigations, will be guided by the correct realization of its nature, and consideration

for its sensitivity and its links with the homeland's supreme interests.

We put these considerations above any others. This makes it imperative on us all that we try to deal carefully with this issue, because it differs radically from everyday events. These incidents should be the subject of expanded discussion, argument, and debate. I am fully convinced that the legislators will take these matters into consideration when debating this issue at any stage, and that they will define the extent of the debate in light of the supreme national interest.

It is good to focus in our talk today on the significant aspects of what happened and on the lessons learned, and to shed some light on the present course, which is our path to the future.

The first significant aspect of what happened is that the Egyptian people — all groups, sects, and ages — faced a terrible test. These same people faced this terrible test with genuine wisdom, supreme courage, and a sincere attachment to the land and the sacred soil. The people's wisdom manifested itself when they gave proof that they had not for a moment lost their senses; that they placed these ugly crimes in a true perspective; that they had not been deceived by the declared reasons, motives, and causes for these crimes; and that they had not accepted excuses for all this. The people's courage was evident in the fact that they were not perturbed and did not lose confidence in their government's capability restore things to normal; that they were able to resist and crush any mutiny, plot, or insubordination at the height of danger; and that they could protect the citizens' lives, property, and rights. Hence, the popular response to our decisive measures was splendid. The citizens' cooperation in suppressing this treacherous dissidence was a splendid cultural response imbued with supreme courage.

The faithful popular attachment to the land and soil was evident when all the hands, hearts, and voices hoisted Egypt's flag above everything else and made their Egyptian affiliation their primary weapon. They stood proud while following events with hearts faithful to god and to the homeland. The belief in Egypt, its stability and the sweat it expends for the sake of development, reconstruction, and building, was the protective shield that reassured hearts and souls. Hence, it was not surprising that the media told the people all the facts hour after hour; it was not surprising for these truthful disclosures to arouse feelings of denunciation and contempt in every Egyptian man and woman; in every house, small or large; from the north to the south of Egypt.

Thus, national unity in Egypt revealed its strength and solidity. Millions of Egyptian men and women stood as one rank, joined hands, and unanimously rejected any tampering with resources, condemned the crimes of treason, and called for decisive and firm punishment, without mercy or leniency.

This sacred national unity has been our weapon and shield in every stage of our development and in all our battles for freedom and independence and for the liberation of our land from the invaders and imperialists. This sacred national unity has been the light that dispelled the darkness during the people's revolution of 1919. It constituted the protection, support, and blessing of the vanguard of the Egyptian Armed Forces when the 23 July revolution broke out. [applause] This sacred national unity has enabled political and social democracy to take root and serve as the foundation of government, honor the humanity of mankind, and perpetuate man's right to free expression and self-government, by the exercise of his own independent will and without subserviency. Egypt belongs to all Egyptians. It is sovereign and is master of its own destiny. [applause]

This sacred national unity was the solid, impenetrable wall that stood behind our Armed Forces in our most honorable battles in the immortal October war. [applause] This war liberated the land and enabled the Arab nation to hold its head high among the nations of the world at a time when both friend and foe thought that it was defunct. Our brave Armed Forces, however, responded to this major test of their will and ability with complete bravery and readiness for sacrifice. They registered a new chapter in the history of the Egyptian struggle and prepared the way for the establishment of comprehensive peace in the area.

I address sincere greetings to the noble Egyptian people. At the same time, I am overwhelmed by pride at being a son of this people [applause], a citizen among the millions of citizens, who was given the trust of responsibility by the people's free voice. I pledged myself before Almighty God and took the constitutional oath before the people to safeguard that trust to the last drop of my blood.[applause]

I address my sincere greetings to our Armed Forces [applause], who responded to the call and who performed their national duty in every respect and in an honorable way that has pleased all Egyptians. This performance was illustrated by the professional manner in which the sound plans of the Armed Forces were implemented within a few hours. They were able to isolate the acts of recklessness, sabotage, and rioting. All this took place in splended cohesion with the sons of the people. In this way, the Armed Forces have confirmed that they are the strength and backbone of the people, defending their values, sanctity, and accomplishments. I hereby address my sincere greetings to the Armed Forces. I address these greetings on behalf of the people as an expression of their most profound appreciation and gratitude [applause] to the Armed Forces, who are their shield in war and peace.

Brothers and sisters: What a few misled deviationist groups of the Central Security Forces and some outlaws have done should not affect our appreciation for the overwhelming majority of these forces. [applause] The personnel comprising this majority refused to take part in the acts of rioting and sabotage, and continued to perform their important tasks vigilantly and sincerely.

These events should not make us forget that the Egyptian police force is one of the institutions we admire. [applause] The police play a large role in ensuring security throughout the country, in defending public funds, in purging society of corruption, and in protecting the citizens' safety, property, and installations, thus sacrificing their lives in defense of Egypt and its devout people. Therefore, we extend all our appreciation and admiration to them. [applause]

We also wish to highlight the coordination and cooperation demonstrated between the police forces and Armed Forces during the bloody events. This constituted a splended national example of the way in which the pan-Arab responsibility can be fulfilled in all its aspects.

An objective view of recent events dictates the realization that the security forces and the Central Security Forces are performing their duty amid difficult living conditions. It is our duty to prepare better conditions for them, regardless of the fact that a few of them have resorted to such an objectionable criminal method. Therefore, I have instructed the Interior Ministry to take specific steps to improve their living conditions and to take care of their social, moral, and educational needs.

Every Egyptian joins me in addressing greetings to our noble workers and peasants [applause] who are the heroes of the production battle. They have demonstrated unmeasurable heroism at a difficult time. Millions of them responded to their consciences and acted with complete self-denial. They took it upon themselves to keep the wheels of production turning everywhere, and under the most difficult conditions. They worked night and day, setting new standards for dedication and sacrifice.

Greetings to the admirable young men of Egypt [applause] who swiftly volunteered to clear up the damage caused by the saboteurs. Work is already underway in the areas where the riots took place. Young voluntary workers will help remove the rubble and reconstruct the hotels destroyed in the sabotage. This is further evidence that our young people are living up to the expectations of their country and the standards of their civilization. Our young men have proved that they deserve to represent Egypt and carry its banner, and that they are capable of charting the future of this blessed country.

Brothers and sisters, having discussed the significance of the recent incidents, I would like to state that the significance of the whole episode should not be underestimated. Together we must look at all aspects of the situation. It is the policy of the Egyptian Government not to work in the dark. Our policy is founded on four principles:

The first of these principles is true democracy [applause], a democracy in which every Egyptian can take part in national decision making. This is provided for in the Constitution. We have never attempted to tamper with the substance of democracy, retaining only its facade. The kernel of democracy is a true respect for the freedom of expression. This means that the channels of expression should remain open to all citizens and that the traditions of the multi-party system and of free dialogue should be upheld.

The second principle on which our policy is based is honesty; we do not flinch from letting people know the hard facts of a situation. This country belongs to all of us and we are all in the same boat. This government is working for the people and to lighten the burdens of the lower-income groups. Therefore, it has no reason to conceal the truth or to misrepresent a reality that we are all aware of. We have never tried to paint a rosy picture or resort to temporary sedatives. We have never engaged in the kind of flamboyant politics designed to distract the people from their problems and from the challenges they have to face.

The third principle is the purity of government. No one, however skilled he may be in incrimination and allegation, can claim that we have tried to hide any shortcomings, that we have shielded corruption, or that we have encouraged illegal wealth at the people's expense. This fact, about which no two people disagree, is underlined by a judiciary that holds a sacred place in society. This judiciary fulfills a noble mission and an important service to the homeland and its citizens.

The fourth principle is the need to tackle the economic crisis through study and planned scientific methods that seek to safeguard the future, as well as deal with current problems. These methods must be based on a realistic and honest view that focuses its attention on increasing production, rationalizing expenditure, narrowing the gap between exports and imports, encouraging investment, finding new work opportunities, providing safeguards and guarantees for all private and public funds, dealing with a shortage of income brought about by international factors, ensuring full respect for Egypt's reputation, fulfilling foreign commitments, and relying on internally inspired solutions that will gradually wean us away from a dependence on aid and loans and lead to successful steps resulting in self-sufficiency in food, clothing, and drink.

We are nearing the completion of our first 5-year plan. Positive and tangible results have been achieved, although perhaps some people could not see them in the light of other increasing problems. However, the fact remains that we have defined our goals and priorities and have begun to move in the right direction. We have no choice but to exert additional efforts and sweat for the sake of beloved Egypt. We must continue the process of national action in all areas irrespective of the sacrifices.

We have placed our dependence on these principles in the firm belief that nothing will build democratic Egypt except the hands of Egyptians. We are all aware that we live in a region that is raging with internal and external conflicts, and that Arab disorder has reached a lamentable state. It is a fact that our Arab forces possess all the prerequisites for progress and for economic and social development. However, funds and efforts are being wasted on artificial wars, narrow regional quarrels, and tribal fighting that depletes a nation's strength. Nevertheless, Egypt continues to shoulder its burdens alone, surrounded by malicious and silent spectators, by those who incite and plot, and by those who are ignorant or indifferent to the terrible fate of the Arab nation that daily loses many of the cornerstones of its existence as an entity in the world.

We are suffering from all this, and we are dealing with it. However, certain spiteful minds, and I say it with deep regret, do not want to see us with our feet planted firmly on solid ground or moving our economy ahead in the right direction despite the difficulties and challenges we face. Some people are even upset by our success, which is accompanied by superhuman efforts and all the fortitude and ability we can muster. They are also upset at the fact that our strong and steadfast people are proceeding along the road of construction while enjoying their rights and

democracy without repression or infringement up on human dignity.

Thus, the smell of suspicious, ill-intentioned schemes arose. There is much evidence of this. There are those who have publicly voiced their desire to strike at Egypt's economy and to deprive it of its foreign exchange. Thus, the services of a number of Egyptians working abroad have been terminated. There are certain Arab radios and newspapers that constantly disparage Egypt, and describe it as chaotic, corrupt, and dissolute. They exploit any minor domestic incident and built it up as though it were the most serious threat to the fabric and system of our society. They are always agitating to spread chaos and encourage sabotage.

We have not allowed ourselves to interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab country. We have never wanted to answer these lies — and we have many, many facts — for we still believe that the rallying of the Arabs is far more noble than the vituperations that the Arab nation has lived with for generations. It was only natural that this abuse would result in the recent fragmentation, dispersion, and splintering.

Despite all this, as soon as the recent events occurred, these venomous radios began to spread stories that expressed the worst of intentions. Some tried to make it seem that Egypt had turned into an arena for a popular revolution or a civil war, that everything had collapsed, and that the entire country was ripe for destruction and desolation.

We thank God that Egypt's media played their part in the best possible way [applause] by reporting all the facts from the scene of the incidents themselves without any cover-up, falsification, or exaggeration. Thus, people in side and outside the Arab world tuned in Egypt's voice, its press and its audio and visual media, with all respect. This is the sound role and course of action required from the media everywhere, for we believe that frankness and the full disclosure of facts are necessary ingredients for popular participation. Our people have an awareness that is the envy of many other nations. Our people are capable of understanding every position and of paying the price of their struggle if they have been treated on the basis of trust, respect, and honesty.

Even though I am not inclined to talk about a certain Arab capital, yet I find myself compelled to address dear friend Hafiz al-Asad, president of fraternal Syria. I thank him for his kind words in a political speech he delivered a few days ago in which he praised my nationalism and Arabism, and lauded old personal ties. I am as proud of these ties as he is. But, I tell him sincerely and with a sense of pan-Arab responsibility that his talk about Egypt's internal affairs was not right. I and the entire Egyptian people were surprised that the Syrian president portrayed recent events as tumultuous popular opposition to the Camp David agreement.

I tell him very sincerely that this talk is unacceptable, unacceptable to all Egyptians [applause], and that this is far removed from the way we feel and think. Yes, I tell him: Egypt has liberated its occupied territories. The Egyptian flag has been hoisted over the pure soil of Sinai. I beseech God to help my brother President Hafiz and his government to succeed in liberating the Golan and in withdrawing the Syrian armed forces from Lebanese territory so that the fraternal Lebanese people can regain their sovereignty and preserve their national entity and the independence of their will. [applause]

I do not want to elaborate and I will not allow myself to speak about internatl conditions in fraternal Syria, because a discussion of this subject would take too long. The fraternal Syrian people, with whom we have close and strong ties, are well aware that democratic Egypt, although suffering economically, will not resort to enticement or intimidation to improve its economy.

As a leading Arab country, Egypt will never relinquish its responsibility to side with any Arab state that is subject to armed attack. Egypt will never conspire against any Arab nation, nor will it ever tolerate Arab hands to spill Arab blood. I do not want to discuss the secret contacts between Damascus and other capitals. President Hafiz al-Asad is aware that we know of them and that I will not say more. [applause]

Concerning Libyan radio, we recently responded positively to efforts to end the opposing media campaigns of Egypt and Libya. Although the Libyan president had ordered the campaign to stop for a period, as soon as the recent incidents occurred sick voices began a stupid call for popular uprising in Egypt. These methods are childish and I do not even want to comment on them. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, having discussed the conditions in the Arab world and the suspect designs that are directed against us, I hardly need to warn that the black intentions are trying to penetrate our domestic front. We have evidence that there have been and continue tobe attempts against our home front. These intentions, which have been made public, are not mere rhetoric, but are purposeful. In addition, some other circles are working silently in the same wrong direction.

I have no doubt that the Egyptian domestic front is too solid to be penetrated by their poisoned arrows. I am certain that our steadfast country, which is focusing primarily on development and reconstruction, is too strong to be affected by reckless amateurs or juvenile politics. Our Arab people need unity and good intentions now, more than ever.

They have tried to fight us with rumors. I spoke earlier about the barrage of rumors they were circulating to spread uncertainty and to cause instability. But lies soon die, while truth lives forever. Their falsehoods and allegations were proven completely false.

To sum up, we are the target. Egypt's stability and prosperity are being made the target of numerous arrows from several directions. But the noble Egyptian people, who built the Pyramids, established a civilization that is the earliest known in history, built the High Dam, and waged four wars — when countries with greater capabilities and resources than ours were unwilling to face up to the implications and burdens of these wars — have managed to deflect the arrows and turn them against their enemies. The Egyptian people are determined to confront every plot with all courage and vigilance. They have resolved to bring

about a national awakening that will forge ahead and never look back, will remove the debris and build anew, and will face all difficulties with wisdom, courage, and noble commitment.

Therefore, I urge Egyptian writers, both those who support us and those who do not, to take into consideration and account, while addressing the masses and public opinion, the reality of our society. The doors of criticism in Egypt are open and the atmosphere is healthy and pure for every opinion that favors Egypt. Our consciences and hearts welcome the exposure of any shortcomings. But all this depends on the basic commitment that is demanded by the supreme national interest, which is above every personal or party interest. This commitment requires us to abide by objective reality and avoid resorting to oneupmanship, which is harmful to the homeland. It also requires us not to deviate from the priorities that have been set by the people and constitute our national task at this stage in our history.

Brothers and sisters, I have promised you and myself that I will not accept any deviation from the right path. That form of political action that they call the political game I do not consider to be the right path. Some people believe that during economic crises we should resort to brilliant political planning to occupy the people with topics that are designed only to waste their time and distract their attention from their sufferings. This is what they mean when they talk about the political game. But you all know that I do not and I never will take part in this game. Hence, my insistence on taking into consideration the basic interests of the Egyptian people not only now, but also in the near and distant future. This is because the present generations in Egypt must draw up plans for the future, with all its dimensions and challenges. This is the responsibility of the noble peoples who have a sense of history and are eager to ensure the continuation and development of their society.

This is also why I insisted on giving the people all the facts, and telling them frankly about both the good and the bad. The people have the right to know. In addition, it is an obligation of everyone entrusted with national action at all levels and in every position.

That is why I invite every government department and every political organization in Egypt to abide by the priorities set by the masses, and not to create their own priorities on the basis of their own interests or outlook.

If my position of primary responsibility affords me a more comprehensive outlook on all aspects of our circumstances and problems, then I say with complete conviction that our major goal under our conditions of freedom and democracy is to ease the sufferings of the majority of our working people [applause] and to make every effort to bring forth additional revenue that will help us produce more. We must also intensify all our work to find radical solutions to the basic problems that our people face in their daily lives. This is a political action above all else. At the same time, it is a national and patriotic mission, which every citizen in every position is responsible for. Furthermore, it is my primary concern in my own position.

I am neither a professional politician nor a seeker of any office. Maneuvering and circumvention are not among my hobbies. I will not rest until we establish a secure life for every citizen on the soil of this loyal country. [applause] The road ahead is difficult, long, and hard. Our destiny in dealing with the changes in the world demands that we redouble our efforts, firmly insist on our position, and abide by the spirit of defiance. We are facing new obstacles. After the fall in revenue from the Suez Canal, a new international situation has arisen in which we have had no say. This new situation has caused a great drop in the price of oil. According to current estimates, this reduction will total some $700 million as of 30 June 1986. The corresponding figure for the coming fiscal year, which begins on 1 July, is estimated at $1.2 billion. This sum indicates a difficult and terrible problem. Therefore, we must do a great deal.

This is a new burden, and I have asked the government to expedite the measures taken against it, which will allow us to overcome its repercussions when the time comes to frame the second development plan. Perhaps our sons working abroad realize the difficulty of that situation, and they are able to provide generous contributions to compensate for the drop in revenues from lower oil prices, decreased income from [Suez] Canal tolls, and reduced funds from tourism.

In my statement to you on 13 November, I called on the government to provide all practical facilities that would encourage our sons working overseas to transfer their savings to Egypt. These measures should also reassure them that they will get the correct rate of exchange, and that there will be no tricks or speculation of the type associated with those who take advantage of the difference in exchange rates. This is above and beyond the fact that in so doing, our sons would be discharging their sacred duty toward their homeland as it passes through a time fraught with difficulties. I ask the government today to be decisive about that issue, which I consider to be highly important under our current circumstances. I hope it will announce realistic and practical solutions for it, far removed from the sphere of traditional remedies.

I also feel obligated to address all able Egyptians, in the spirit of Egyptian nationalism, and to ask them to spend their summer vacation this year inside the country. I call on them to contribute to the encouragement of Egyptian tourism, to make up for the losses it has suffered as a result of successive events and the atmosphere prevailing throughout the region, and to save the foreign exchange they would spend in other countries, which are hardly more deserving of our money than Egypt. I would like this process to take place at the initiative of citizens motivated by a sense of belonging to the homeland, a grasp of the circumstances, and an awareness that Egypt's welfare reflects both on their lives and on the lives of their children and grandchildren to come. With our will and determination, we will be able to surmount all the difficulties facing us, keep our heads held high and our feet firmly planted, and safeguard our dignity.

The recent acts of sabotage proved that the millions of people in our country fully believe in the government's straightforwardness and honesty, and that they stand at the forefront to protect public property, and are the first to condemn any tampering or sabotage. This expression of nationalism, which we cherish and take pride in, is worthy of serving as an encouragement for Egyptians working abroad. It could stimulate them to compete in making contributions to increase Egypt's income, as the return on invest-

ments will benefit everyone, and will provide services to all, for the unity of Egyptians has become a fact beyond all doubt or suspicion. This fact must prompt the government to be quick in adopting decisive and practical measures that can double remittances from Egyptians abroad.

All of you may have heard the official statements made before this distinguished assembly on Egypt's debts, and on the fields of service and production in which these loans were invested. I would like this attitude to serve as our model and pledge under all circumstances, so that every fact will be available to the people, and that they may be guided by them in their thoughts and actions, and cling to them in the face of rumors and lies.

This is why we must not underestimate the time factor. It is part of our destiny to always be racing against time to satisfy our needs while simultaneously trying to achieve a considerable increase in our income. We must mobilize all our resources to achieve the necessary increase in production.

We must now also pay tribute to the workers of Egypt who have taken good care of their machines and factories and who have made substantial gains in their areas of production. Such activity is in keeping with their patriotic traditions. I call on our workers to redouble their efforts for the sake of Egypt and a better life. I also wish to frankly tell those small groups of workers who have staged strikes for one reason or another that they are wrong. Within given limitations, there are solutions to every problem. These solutions should be sought through legal channels. We are not rich and our country is not a major industrial power. Every lost hour of work and production is an obstacle to economic development.

I understand perfectly that newspapers should support legitimate and feasible demands. However, our society cannot agree with those papers that advocate the idea of strikes or any similar action. Such an attitude is at wide variance with the national needs. Development requires a sense of national responsibility. Our media should rise above sensationalism.

Brothers and sisters: In my letter of appointment to the Cabinet, I defined the tasks for the new government and called for prompt action to be taken to solve our national problems. Of these, I specifically singled out the problems we face in the economy, housing, and tourism. I also called for updating the educational system, for boosting cultural endeavors, for reforming our bureaucracy, and for enhancing public services.

I am ready to admit that the public feeling that we have already had enough time to formulate detailed plans for such reforms is understandable. Therefore, I am now instructing the Cabinet to speed up the implementation of these reform programs. In this respect, I hereby assign the following tasks to the Cabinet and to other institutions of the executive branch:

1. To take prompt action to rationalize expenditure so that we will be able to cope with the reduction in revenues resulting from a drop in oil prices on the world market. This is an immediate task which must be tackled without delay.

2. To remove all obstacles hindering the activities of the private sector or hampering investment. Comprehensive measures should be taken to inspire businessmen with confidence and to produce tangible results. If we are to encourage Egyptians to invest in the homeland, then we must offer them an atmosphere of confidence and stability that will leave absolutely no room for doubt. [applause]

I have been pleased to see several Egyptian companies and banks volunteer to take part in repairing institutions touched by the hands of ruin and destruction. They have thus proved the sincerity of their affiliation to this country, their zeal on behalf of the public, and their realization of their role in maintaining social stability and peace. This is linked to the practical measures that must be quickly adopted so that Egyptians living abroad will transfer more funds here.

3. To strengthen the public sector, free it from restrictions, and enable it to bring up to date its production methods and use advanced technology.

4. To draft a nontraditional tourism policy. If recent events affect tourism income, then we must face this fact with positive action, and work with tourist agencies around the world to bring tourism here.

5. To cut down on the red tape the citizenry must face in their government dealings such as obtaining licenses and notarizing real estate and judicial documents. [applause] I believe I discussed this topic at the cabinet meeting this morning. I hope that procedures to obtain services will be streamlined. I myself have been hearing a lot of complaints about all these procedures. [applause]

6. To reconsider crop structure so that old lands will be used to achieve self-sufficiency in most food crops; we will allocate the new lands to high-intensity cultivation of vegetables and fruits for export.

7. To keep up the daily policy of openness through the media [applause] by giving out details on the economic situation and establishing direct contact with consumers and workers. I depend in this on the people's vigilance and their high awareness. The policy of openness has proved successful. The people have been responsive and chosen of their own volition to stand with the regime, safety, and law.

The economic situation constitutes one of the areas most deserving of attention in our life. The exercise of democracy means partnership. Partnership demands continuous, sincere, and enlightened dialogue with consumers and workers. This means refraining from exaggeration in comments and statements so that the people will not be blinded by glittering promises about things whose realization may require a long time.

Brothers and sisters: I have taken much of your time [laughter], but I have done so within the framework of my constitutional responsibility in order to present clear and definite tasks. I hope that this parliamentary session will see to their implementation. Our hopes are great and encouraging. However, turning such hopes into actions and then implementing them in such a way

that their positive results will be seen in the daily lives of our people is the government's responsibility. I do not want to reiterate, but there is no time to lose, there is no room for any delay, and there is no reason for any hesitation or wavering with regard to making and implementing decisions.

It is one of our responsibilities to eliminate a frequently played tune; namely, just who is implementing or turning the words that citizens have heard and read many times into deeds. This is a question that I hope every official at every site will be aware of. We want to reach the public through the truth and through quick implementation [applause] so that the people will put their confidence in the projects and promises about which they hear without hesitation. Trust is the cornerstone of every building.

Brothers and sisters: The eyes of the world are on us. The world fully appreciates our people's nobility and admires them for their cohesion, tenacity, and unity in times of calamity. It also admires the ability of our people to quickly crush a mad sedition which, had it spread, could have destroyed and ruined a great deal. The eyes of the world are looking at us with respect and support, for we are a people who are building and reconstructing; we are a people who equate our dignity with our national aims; and we are a people who are democratically building of our own free will. Our friends have expressed their sincere regret for what has happened and offered every possible cooperation to enable democratic and constructive Egypt to continue its cultural march.

On behalf of every Egyptian, permit me to offer the sincerest thanks and gratitude to those faithful friends who have expressed their noble feelings toward Egypt and its people during those moments and who have shown their great admiration for its role in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the Middle East and in protecting the sanctity of the Arab and islamic nations. In this respect, I would like to mention some brothers leaders who have personally contacted me more than once in the last few days to assure themselves about the situation in our country and to expres their feelings of solidarity with Egypt under all circumstances.

These leaders are: His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal [applause]; President Saddam Husayn [applause], who contacted me from the battlefront where he was following the raging war to liberate his country's national soil; Major General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab [applause]; President Mohammed Ziaul Haq [applause]; Yasir 'Arafat [applause]; His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id [applause], who sent a special envoy with a message bearing the noblest feelings of cordiality and affection for the Egyptian people; YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih [applause]; His Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz [applause], crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman, Amir of Bahrain [applause]; and His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad al Thani, Amir of Qatar [applause].

I express our thanks to Egypt's dear friend, President Francois Mitterrand, who was among the first to contact us as soon the news of these events was broadcast. I also offer our gratitude to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, [applause] who has always shown himself to be a loyal friend and a man of values and principles.

In addition, I would like to praise the positive stand adopted by President Ronald Reagan, his assistants [applause] in the U.S. Administration, and the entire American people. This position reflects a sense of pride in their deep friendship with the noble Egyptian people.

Furthermore, I offer my thanks for the statement issued by the Kuwaiti Government as a sign of its everlasting solidarity with the Egyptian people, as well as the noble gesture it made. I do not want to discuss its details. [applause]

These good feelings had the best effect in all our hearts. If writers in a number of Arab newspapers have surfaced to exploit the opportunity, as usual, to slander and exaggerate, several honorable journalists have also emerged to express the highest sentiments toward Egypt, which has given much. We respect the fact that these writers have defended their dignity, honesty, and noble mission. I am pleased to state for the record that foreign press and radio correspondents in Egypt, who were free to go to the scene of these events, conveyed a true picture to their own countries. Many major radio and television stations around the world put these incidents in their proper perspective. They saw them as passing events incapable of affecting Egypt's firm structure and its strong and solid society.

If these passing acts of sedition confirmed Egypt's status in the outside world to us, they also added much to our idea of national action. They have shown that a civilized form of faith is our greatest ammunition against any demagogic whim or anarchist call, which, in a stray evil moment, was stripped from the noble Egyptian values passed down from generation to generation.

The attitude of the great Egyptian people was an unprecedented collective referendum on the masses' full confidence in their regime, constitutional structure, government policy, and commitment to the rule of law. [applause] With one voice they said yes to stability, yes to security, democracy, and safety, yes to the protection of public property, and yes to the course of building and construction. They likewise echoed their rejection — while conducting themselves magnificently — when they said no to chaos, no to destruction, ruination, and ingratitude, and no to the violation of the law and our sanctities.

Yes, brothers and sisters: The behavior of Egypt's millions of men and women, its elderly and its youth, during the dark hour of sedition was the greatest expression and the most reliable proof that the hearts of Egypt are beating with the spirit of the great awakening. The call for construction has defeated the howlings of demolition and sabotage; the feelings of confidence have scattered all delusive acts of agitation and suspicion; the pulse of love has overwhelmed the cries of hatred and malice; the hymn of truth has silenced the allegations of falsehood and deception; and the light of faith has dismissed and swept away the ghosts of darkness. We simply work to build and to build higher, an objective that can only be achieved through trust and love.

In this respect, I would once again like to emphasize a number of facts of which we should be aware during this important stage of our lives. The first undeniable fact is that the law remains the master, regardless of circumstances or events, and that the people's protection of their resources is more powerful and suc-

cessful than the imposition of any exceptional measures. As a result of these grave and repugnant events, it was only natural for us to hear calls for the implementation of exceptional measures beyond the law since what had taken place was itself an exception to the nature of things. It was only natural that we should hear and sense such words and feelings. They were not indicative of a desire to retreat from democracy; they were the outcome of a feeling of pain and fear lest these incidents strike a blow against democracy. They were the result of a belief that such exceptional measures would in fact safeguard the drive for democracy.

However, I would like to tell you with complete faith that democracy constitutes a lofty edifice and a firm pyramid in our lives. Whenever democracy faces a test, it is our responsibility to establish the traditions that will provide rational means to confront any obstacle. These traditions, which we must formulate and strengthen in order to make them a beacon for our generation and those to follow, call upon us to adhere to the application of the laws of nature, to be armed with a solid internal front, and to achieve social cohesion among all the sons of Egypt. The people's faith that they are leading a real and sound democratic life has triggered the release of a civilized spirit in their minds and hearts. It is this spirit that has challenged sabotage, confronted any tampering with the people's resources, and rejected the waste of their values and sanctities. This is why I never thought for a moment to resort to any exceptional measure or decision.

There are many people around us who brag about principles and who claim that they are the guardians of right and the defenders of the land. Under similar circumstances, however, it is these same people who never hesitate to chop off heads and to set up the gallows under a rule of steel and fire, without a just trial and without any consideration for the law and the right of each citizen to defend himself.

The second fact, which every Egyptian citizen must realize, is that despite all our economic problems, we are following the right road to reform the economy, increase production, and achieve self-sufficiency in food and clothing. We do not stumble, since we know the way. Therefore, we have bright hopes for the present and the future. There is suffering, but our course will lead to its alleviation. We have no feelings of desperation, but rather advance with believing hearts along the path of hope and brightness. The wheel is turning and moving forward because we seek practical solutions. I can say with a clear conscience that the future augurs well despite our difficulties. It is my firm and unshaken belief that we can overcome the problems before us by objective thought, continuous action, and a true love of our homeland.

We are a people with the prerequisites for an integrated economy. We have deep foundations and roots. God Almighty has blessed us with the ability to create and innovate. What remains is for us to be sincere in our work and to show the team spirit that surfaces in times of hardship and distress. We should turn the tremendous energy stored in our national conscience into a base for unlimited production and giving.

The third fact is that we must learn from what has happened. The lesson to be learned is not the defense of any shortcomings, but of confronting all that is true and sincere. This prompts us, supporters and opponents alike, to deal honestly and impartially with the facts. Instigation will be to no avail, embellishment will not correct mistakes, exaggeration and attempts to outdo will serve neither the supporter nor the opponent, and strict compliance with our national goals and an evaluation of matters in the public interest are the only methods to be used in the national struggle. Thus, the campaign for our awakening moves forward through the rule of law, the defense of democracy, the handling of facts, and the true and honest hope for bright days of righteousness, welfare, and dignity.

If the facts I mentioned are part of our people's pulse, then they deserve the attention of leaders at every level of industry, service, and information. They should believe that these truths are the basic principles of public work. Everyone must rally around them, and use them as criteria to judge social behavior.

Brothers and sisters, while standing among members of the one family, allow me to open my heart to you and express my feelings in a clear voice. There have been moments of deep suffering throughout my life. However, the sorrow I felt on the day these acts of sedition began was the greatest of my life.

I never imagined that at a time when the country was facing a series of horrors to overcome a grinding economic crisis, a group of Egypt's sons, no matter how small, would accept the idea of a retreat in the battle of construction. This is Egypt, whose sons risked death with all the bravery shown by the heroes of the immortal October War, and pulled off a military miracle that astonished the most senior experts around the world. This is Egypt, which has willingly made the most precious sacrifices for the sake our Arab national issues, and — through its stands — rose to the level of offering up its livelihood, souls, and blood.

I never imagined that a such treacherous blow would be struck as we carried out the most honorable actions and offered the purest sweat. I directed all my thoughts to God Almighty [applause] and implored him to defend the soil of Egypt and protect every man, woman, and child. I then adopted all the short-term measures dictated by the position of primary responsibility.

It was with deep satisfaction that I followed the conduct of our great people and received news of the national response by all factions and communities in the peaceful cities and villages of Egypt. I felt this same satisfaction when I saw and sensed with all confidence and certainty that the people cling to their land, institutions, and government, and that they are the brave and loyal guardian of all their resources and of their very being.

This is the awakening of which we must be proud and about which we must boast in the world. This is a blessing from God Almighty, may His omnipotence prevail and His will be done. We must all praise and thank him.

The awakening requires us to be vigilant. It is a vigilance that sounds the loudest warning to anyone who contemplates harming Egypt's security or stability. There can be no mercy for the

unruly nor tolerance of treacherous stabs in the back. There can be no forgiveness for those who have caused waste, destroyed, or set fires. The quick deterrence of legal punishment is the mercy for the right of millions to live.

O God, make our sight and vision clear as we continue to fulfill our pledge of justice and purity. O God, with your wisdom and care, give us what will promote our work for the most dignified life and open our path to Your sanction and mercy. O God, strengthen our faith, and fill our hearts and minds with work and love. Preserve our national unity now and in the future.

If this is my invocation at the place of the people, it is also my commitment to you, my promise to the public, my path, and my preparation for it.

The people have taught me much during this sedition and they are the best teacher. The people have shown me that they are noble and venerable, that they appreciate the labor done by workers, respect a sincere call, and join hands with the one who leads them to the path of goodness, love, and safety. The people have taught me that they are both the defender and the sanctuary, and that they were the shield and bastion when all hands were extended in complete faith to face the fires and defend the being and the structure. Yes, these hands were put forward with no invitation other than the call of Egypt, which springs from the bottom of our hearts. It is the call of sacrifice without fear. It is a call of love, sacrifice, and giving from a bright and noble homeland. It is a call that extinguished the flames and showed the way until the entire road was lit. It is a call that shook the awakening, reverberated to the horizons, and pricked up ears everywhere — the ears of those near and far and of friend and foe. It is a proud and bold call: We are the most pious sons who are stronger than all distortions. We are the strong. We are the men for hardship and suffering. We are the strong, the warriors of each day and night. We make life when its enemies betray it. We are the millions. We are the soil, the plant, the water, and all fathers and sons. We are the honorable workers. We are the great people of Egypt.

Brothers and sisters, believe me when I say I was filled with these noble emotions while I followed up events and saw each Egyptian citizen in my own mind as though he were the entire people bursting with the appeal, request, and invocation: May God protect you, O Egypt. We are at your service, O Egypt. Glory, dignity, and immortality to you. May God grant us success, and may His peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Abu Ghazalah on Military 'Control' of Civilians

NC101431 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has stated that the security situation in Egypt is 100-percent stable. He also said that the recent events could have happened anywhere in the world and that any state could face what Egypt had to face. He pointed out that any state in the world might sometimes have to summon its Armed Forces to contain a sudden crisis.

This came in a reply by Abu Ghazalah to a question from a foreign correspondent following the conclusion of firing exercises by an air defense unit.

Asked to comment on what the correspondent called "the control of civilians by the military," Abu Ghazalah said: There is no control of civilians by the military. No such term exists in the lexicon of any Egyptian. As you know, we believe in democracy and the militarys' part is only to deal with certain disturbances, Abu Ghazalah said.

He added: The Armed Forces are always under the control of the government. We receive orders, execute them, do our duty as best we can, and then return to our barracks — that is all.

In his remarks, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah spoke about the new air defense system, which he witnessed today and which is called "Nile 23." This system is comprised of guided missiles and anti-aircraft guns fitted on to tracked vehicles and it ensures a high degree of protection for aircraft formations. This Egyptian system consists of twin-barreled, 23-mm guns and Hawkeye ['Ayn al-Saqr] missiles mounted on tracked vehicles. He said that today's tests were the final ones, after which the system will go into service.

Abu Ghazalah said that tests on another new system, "Sinai 23," will begin next month.

He pointed out that tests had also been carried out today on certain equipment restored to service after its estimated life span had ended. Some of this equipment has exceeded twice its estimated life span but has been repaired and may remain in service for another 10 years.

Abu Ghazalah said that the Arab Industrialization Organization and the factories of the Egyptian war production ministry are providing the Armed Forces with various types of equipment in accordance with their requirements.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah today attended an Air Defense Forces exercise, which was carried out in four phases. These exercises involved Nile-23, the new system, and SAM-2 missile battalions, which, depending on their condition, had received partial or complete maintenance in Egypt.

The exercises began with SAM-2 missiles firing at a BRX-4 target, which was towed by a MQM-107 drone moving at 200 meters per second. These drones are faster than the average fighter plane. After the target was identified and orders to fire were issued, the target was hit.

The second phase involved the firing of SAM-2 missiles that had undergone a partial overhaul in Egypt. They scored direct hits.

The third and fourth phases involved the simultaneous firing of the Nile-23 system, 4 Hawkeye missiles, and 23-mm guns. These guns were made in the [Egyptian] military factories, are carried by M-113 vehicles, and are equipped with radar. The firing was successful. The target was a Command T-2 drone, which is one-twentieth the size of a plane and moves at speeds of up to 160 kms per hour.

The new system has a number of special characteristics. Among them is that its reaction time is only 8 seconds. The effective range of the 23-mm gun is 22.5 kms and of the radar is 8 kms. The M-113 vehicles can move at a speed of 60 kms and can travel up to 480 kms without refueling. This system, which is the culmination of Armed Forces' efforts to develop armaments, is used to provide anti-aircraft fire during various stages of fighting.

Attending the exercises were Lieutenant General al-Sayyid Hamdi, President Husni Mubarak's military adviser; Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, Naval Forces commander; Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, Air Force commander; Major General 'Adil Khalil, Air Defense Forces commander; a number of members of the People's Assembly Defense and National Security Committee; and many senior Armed Forces commanders.

Al-Azhar Shaykh Expresses Support for Mubarak

NC101425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) — His Eminence Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, the grand imam of Al-Azhar Mosque, has stated that every establishment and institution of Al-Azhar supports His Excellency President Husni Mubarak.

After meeting with President Mubarak today, his eminence said that the people's backing of the government and their total condemnation of the recent rioting may be seen as a referendum on the Egyptian people's support for President Mubarak's wise leadership.

Further on Visit by U.S. Official Richard Murphy

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

NC101857 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, this evening.

They discussed the developments in the Middle East, current efforts to stimulate the peace process, Egyptian-U.S. relations, and the means of strengthening these relations in various fields.

Delivers Message to Mubarak

NC102021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Mr Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, today handed President Husni Mubarak a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In a statement following the conclusion of his 2-hour session of talks with the U.S. official, 'Abd al-Majid said that they had an in-depth discussion on bilateral relations and ways of giving impetus to the peace process.

Delegation To Visit U.S. To Promote Tourism

NC071446 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation representing the Egyptian Tourist Chambers Union, led by Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, the former Egyptian ambassador to the United States, will begin a visit to six U.S. cities on Monday [10 March]. The purpose of the tour is to explain the implications of the recent riots and to convey a true picture of the current stability and security in Egypt. The delegation members hope to encourage American tourists to visit Egypt.

Mubarak Receives Sri Lankan Trade Minister

NC101129 Cairo MENA in English 1050 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 10 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today visiting Minister of Trade and Shipping of Sri Lanka Amarasiri. Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu'ali and the Sri Lankan ambassador here attended the meeting.

Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Namibia 10 Mar

NC101748 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with the Soviet ambassador in Cairo today. They reviewed African issues, especially the situation in South Africa. In a statement to our reporter, the Soviet ambassador said that Egypt and the Soviet Union are members of the UN Council of Namibia and that exchanges and consultations are necessary to follow up on events in Namibia.

Tariq 'Aziz Writes on Syria's Stance on War

JN100953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has written an article which appeared in the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* today under the headline "Weak Excuses for Unjustifiable Stands." The following is the text of the article:

In a statement he made in London a few days ago, the Syrian foreign minister explained his regime's stand on the Iraq-Iran war by claiming that had it not been for his country's stand on the war —meaning its alliance with Iran —this war would have been transformed into a Persian-Arab war; and that his regime has played a political role to avert an expansion of the war.

Although the Syrian minister's statement contained nothing new, being a repetition of past stands, the current circumstances and developments make it necessary to comment on it and discuss it frankly. In the first part of his claim, the Syrian foreign minister supposes at the outset that Iraq, which is fighting a foreign aggression, is not Arab, that its territory is not part of Arab territory, and that its security, sovereignty, and right to choose its political and social systems are not parts of Arab security, sovereignty, and rights. If we generalize the Syrian minister's argument to include a possible clash that might occur tomorrow or the day after between Syria and Israel, would it be considered only a Syrian-Israeli clash with no Arab character? Naturally, no Arab would consider this to be right.

The Syrian minister's theory is based, among others, on a divisive consideration in terms of Arab territory and security. The inevitable result of the triumph of this theory in inter-Arab relations is that each Arab country would be left to single-handedly face foreign threats. And since Iraq was harmed by this divisionist theory, would Syria, whose territory has been occupied for the past 19 years and which is exposed to continuing Zionist aggression, not be harmed by this theory? How can the Syrian foreign minister reconcile this theory with his country's security?

The Syrian regime tried to deal with the danger of this war turning into an Arab-Persian war by allying with the Persian side against the Arab side, thus adding insult to injury. In this stand, the Syrian minister wants to treat the ailment with the cause of the ailment, like Abu Nuwas, the Persian, Arabic speaking poet of old. In order to ward off the threat of a Persian-Arab conflict, the minister reaches an alliance with the Persian against the Arab. The aim of this alliance, as the Syrian rulers say, is based on the hope that their Persian ally would stand by them in their battle for liberation. Thus, they present Iraq as a burnt offering to the Persian regime in the hope that it would participate with them in liberating Palestine and the Golan Heights. A quick look at the map shows that Iraq's area is more than that of Syria and Palestine put together, that Iraq's population is more than the population of both. Thus, not only the Syrian minister's pan-Arab faith but also his geographic concepts are shaken. We also must mention that the Persian ally, who insists on occupying Baghdad on his way to the alleged liberation, will also demand the occupation of Damascus in conformity with geographic facts which the Syrian minister ignores.

In any case it may be useless to blame the representative of a regime that came to power in 1966 and a year later lost the Golan to Israel. And when it waged war to regain the Golan 6 years later, it retreated further, stopped the war, and placed international forces to guarantee a cease-fire along the borders with its occupied territory —a cease-fire which has been ensured for this regime for the past 13 years.

As for the second part of the Syrian minister's claim that his regime averted expanding the war, this requires a longer pause. We have heard these Syrian arguments many times. They have not really been statements or justifications but a profitable trade over the past several years. Ever since the Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory in June 1982 and the Iranian forces began to launch one offensive after another to occupy Iraqi territory, the Syrian regime has been raising the slogan that it was endeavoring to convince Iran not to expand the war to include the Gulf states. This claim in itself implies evil intentions because it implicitly accepts the continuation of the war within its present limits. We do not forget the repeated Syrian statements that play up the justifications for continuing the war and which affirm the impossibility of ending it, contrary to the hopes of Arabs and non-Arabs alike.

It is clear that in saying this, the Syrian officials are not revealing their political acumen but are expressing their desire to prolong the war that has been providing them with continuous income and other well-known gains.

Even if we put aside bad intentions and made a scientific study of the issue we will discover the forgery and contradiction contained in this slogan.

Raising this particular slogan means, among other things, that it was Iran, and not the Arabs of the Gulf, who thought of expanding the war to the Gulf states, and the Persians are the allies of the Damascus rulers. This slogan is also meant to indicate that the relationship between the Damascus rulers and the Persians has convinced the Persians not to expand the war into a Persian-Arab war. Is this not another national justification for their alliance with the Persians? If the Arabs believe this theory propagated by the Syrian regime, what will the rulers of that regime say if another regime, which has their national qualifications, seeks alliance with Israel in order to convince it not to expand its occupation of Palestine and the Golan? Will the Damascus rulers consider this a favor from this other regime the same as the favor they made to their brothers, the Arabs of the Gulf, by confining the war to Iraqi territory? The Syrian minister is not aware of the errors he makes when he tries to justify an unjustifiable stand.

Something else which we are supposed to understand from the Syrian minister's statement is that he expects his Persian ally to have the ability to expand the war in addition to its intention to do so, and that the Syrian rulers and their pan- Arab policy prevented the Iranian regime from using this ability. As the geographical imbalance appeared in the previous claim, so the military imbalance appears in this claim, particularly since he is a minister in the regime which, throughout the past 13 years, has been talking about military balance with Israel — the balance which that regime has not yet reached despite such gallant allies

as Khomeyni and Al-Qadhdhafi. It is not surprising to see military imbalance in a regime that practices military action only in the alleys of Beirut and Tripoli and conducts military maneuvers in the streets of Hamah and in Tadmur prison.

The Syrian minister completely ignores the fact that for many years the Iranian regime has been mobilizing all its land, air, and naval military power in its war against Iraq, but has failed to harm Iraq. Every year, the Iranian regime sends its mullahs to every Iranian city and village to gather up ordinary citizens in order to send them to the war. It dispatches its henchmen to the east and west to gather arms, ammunition, and spare parts, and then launches a big offensive on Iraq. The Iranian forces are then wiped out and withdraw disappointed and defeated. How can such a regime open a new front and expand the war with other countries?

Practically, the Iranian regime cannot expand the war before attaining its ambitions in Iraq or at least in its southern part unless that regime is more stupid than it is now. Opening another small front requires military capabilities in addition to those allocated against Iraq and which are not sufficient to achieve its ambitions. It also means confronting military and political eventualities in addition to those burdening it in its war against Iraq. If all Iran's present potentials are incapable of confronting Iraq, from where would it bring the additional potential and how could it confront additional military and political eventualities if it were to expand the war?

These irrefutable facts of course do not annul the possibility that the Iranian regime may commit such a foolish act in addition to its foolishness in confronting Iraq. If the Syrian regime has done a favor in preventing such a foolish act then it is a favor for the Iranian ally, and not for its Arab brothers, because it is saving the ally from dangerous mistakes which could bring its end.

The Syrian minister wants us to forget, but we and the Arabs cannot forget, that since 1982 its Iranian ally launched four big offensives aimed at occupying the southern part of Iraq which is close to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Anyone who is aware of the military and geographical balance realizes the meaning of concentrating the offensive against this area in particular. The Iranian regime, which for military and political reasons cannot fight on two fronts with Iraq and the Gulf at the same time, concentrated all its efforts on occupying the southern part of Iraq in the hope of bringing the entire Gulf under its control. In the last battle, and on the day its forces crossed to Al-Faw, the Iranian regime talked about its new neighbors, launched threats, and gave orders to those neighbors. Therefore, the continuation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq will result in it expanding to include the Gulf. Those who differentiate between the continuation of the war and its expansion to the Gulf countries are not only making an incorrect assessment but are also serving Khomeyni's expansionist scheme against the Gulf, the Arab Peninsula, as well as Iraq.

Thus, facts affirm that the Damascus rulers' claims about their achievements are mere blackmail and profitable business. What has prevented the expansion of the war so far is not the Syrian regime's pan-Arab stand and diplomatic capabilities, but Iraq's steadfastness and success in crushing the Iranian attempts of invasion and in aborting Khomeyni's expansionist dreams in Iraq, the Peninsula, and the Gulf.

Foreign Minister Returns Home From Egypt

JN101131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad today after a visit to Egypt during which he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with the fraternal bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

UAE Paper on War, British Involvement

GF101313 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 18

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Well-informed Arab sources have told *AL-KHALIJ* that the recent Iranian offensive called "Val-Fajr 8"so far has failed to achieve its goals.

According to information circulated by the highest political levels in the region, the sources said the Iranian offensive aims at occupying Iraqi territories south of Basra in addition to the Al-Rawdatayn region of Kuwait where the main oil fields are located.

The sources said that the Iraqi military counteroffensive was mainly directed at foiling the goals of the offensive and that the main potential of the counterattack is to establish a firm defensive to stop the Iranians from widening the area they have established in the region between Al-Bishah and Al-Faw City.

The sources affirmed that Iraq has succeeded in establishing a defense that stopped the Iranian offensive and in carrying out a series of counterattacks and liberating important areas occupied by the Iranian forces.

The sources added that the major strategic goal of the Iraqi forces is to stop the development of the Iranian offensive, the main offensive which Iran has prepared for for more than 1 year. The Iraqi forces have succeeded in aborting all Iranian attempts to advance, including the recent Iranian attempt carried out the middle of last week.

Quoting confirmed information circulated in the region, the sources revealed that there was a big British role during the recent Iranian offensive. The information states that British military experts have participated in planning the operation to invade Al-Faw, and that they participated in plotting the offensive due to their historical knowledge of the geography of the region.

Official circles in the region circulated detailed information about the type and quantity of British weapons and spare parts which arrived directly from Britain to Iran; among the weapons are tanks, long range-artillery, antiaircraft missiles, equipment

for frogmen, parts for U.S. F-5's, F-4 fighters, boats, and rubber boats used by the Iranians to cross Shatt al-'Arab during the recent offensive.

The sources believe the British support for the Iranian military operations in southern Iraq is to affect the oil markets, since Britain believes that Iran's occupation of southern Iran and some parts of Kuwait will reduce the production quotas in the international market to about 2 to 3 million barrels per day. This will be effective in making the other GCC states respond to calls to reduce their production.

The sources said that the reduction of international oil prices has had a disastrous effect on the economy in Britain, and that a continuation in the price decline will give the oil of the North Sea fields only two options: to either stop production or announce the bankruptcy of the companies responsible for the production, because the cost of production at the North Sea oil fields is about $5 and $17 per barrel, and production will not be economical if the price of oil in the international market reaches less than $22 per barrel.

The sources believe that Iran is as affected as Britain, since its exports decreased to about 1.5 to 2 billion barrels per day due to the Iraqi attack of oil installations in Khark Island. With the decline in prices, Iran will not be able to finance the war or to meet the vital needs of the citizens.

The sources expected that the recent British stance will reflect on its relations with a number of Arab countries. The sources did not eliminate the possibility that in the next few days there will be an increase in the Iraq-Iran war. These sources expect Iran to try to occupy the Kuwaiti islands of Bubiyan and Warbah in an attempt to achieve some of the goals of its recent offensive in southern Iraq, especially that part which includes the oil fields. The sources added that continuous Kuwaiti official statements that it will not allow anyone to approach Bubiyan Island and that there are no Iraqi forces on the island shows that Kuwait is aware of the Iranian threat.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

'Very Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN110831 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As long as the ignorant Iranian rulers continue to follow the road of evil, we will continue to chase them in order to destroy all the means they use to carry out aggression on our chaste soil. In embodiment of the heroic role of our naval force, the brave sea lions, at 0329 today [0029 GMT], dealt an accurate and effective blow to a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After performing its duty, our force returned safely to base.

[Dated] 11 March 1986

Communique No 2,144

JN101745 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,144 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are daily becoming more determined to crush the aggressors. They continue to tear up enemy remnants according to set plans, turning their aggression against our territory into a definite catastrophe and certain death, as well as a final and decisive victory for great Iraq.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front:

Our forces of the valiant Al-Rashid column in the central and southern axes, supported by intense fire from our heroic Air Force, Navy, and brave artillery, put up walls of fire against the Khomeyniite remnants. By means of a series of close-range clashes with the enemy, our forces managed to inflict extremely massive losses on Khomeyniite personnel, weaponry, and equipment. The heroes of the northern column also continued to hit enemy positions with heavy fire, inflicting additional losses. Thus, our forces are determined to turn the narrow strip of Al-Faw peninsula into a hell whose fire will scorch the enemies of God and the homeland until we wipe out their presence on our territory. It is from God we seek help and success.

2. In order to expand the size of the catastrophe which the ignorant rulers of Iran have chosen for themselves, our gigantic Air Force took upon itself the task of implementing our great people's decision in this regard by destroying all enemy knaves, resources, equipment, weaponry, and targets and by extending splendid support to our columns which are advancing toward the liberation of our sacred land. Our planes carried out 221 combat missions today.

At 2235 [1935 GMT] yesterday and at 1330 today, our planes launched two violent raids on two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast, scoring two accurate and effective hits. After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland. Praised be God, the best supporter.

3. Those rogues who have not learned the lesson are daily tasting at the hands of the Iraqis the severe punishment they deserve on land, at sea, and in the air. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships took their share today of harvesting the heads of rogues. They destroyed large quantities of enemy equipment and weaponry in 183 combat sorties. They returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

4. Our efficient units in the I Army Corps northern sector operational theater engaged enemy units opposite them, inflicting the following losses: a. twelve enemy soldiers killed; b. seven personnel groups destroyed; c. one tubular launcher destroyed along with its vehicle; d. four heavy-caliber machine-

guns, including one antiaircraft machinegun, destroyed; e. three vehicles destroyed; f. seven infantry positions destroyed; and g. two mortars destroyed.

5. The Khomeyniite rogues shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Chuwartah and Kanaru with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 March 1986

Netherlands Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

Received by King Husayn

JN072010 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] His majesty the king received at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening Mr Hans van den Broek, chairman of the current session of the European Community and Netherlands foreign minister. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the Armed Forces commander in chief, the foreign minister, the Jordanian ambassador to the EC, and the Netherlands ambassador in Amman. Mr van den Broek arrived in Amman earlier in the day.

Received by Prince Hasan, Al-Masri

JN081346 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning Mr Hans van den Broek, head of the European Community and foreign minister of the Netherlands, who is currently visiting Jordan. Discussions during the meeting dealt with cooperation between Jordan and the European Community and ways to promote it. Foreign Minister Tahir Al-Masri received Mr van den Broek later in the day.

King Husayn Telephones Mubarak, Saddam Husayn

JN101834 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call to His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. They exchanged viewpoints on a number of Arab and international issues. His majesty also phoned His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn this morning. During the contacts, his majesty reassured himself about the safety of the Iraqi military situation in the fierce combat the Iraqi Army is waging in defense of its territory against the unjust Iranian aggression. His Excellency President Saddam asserted that the Iraqi Army is capable of purging its territory and achieving victory.

Prince Hasan Opens Amman Seminar on ARABSAT

JN081353 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has called for utilizing the great capabilities of ARABSAT for the promotion of Arab technology in this field. His royal highness was speaking at the opening ceremony of a seminar on ARABSAT in developing regional culture and education. The 2-day seminar is organized by the Arab Thought Forum.

In his address, his royal highness said the ARABSAT project is aimed at transmitting technology in the field of space communciations to the Arab world. It also aims at creating a modern system for comprehensive inter-Arab information to achieve a high degree of national coordination. His highness added that the utilization of ARABSAT services requires serious Arab participation, including the construction of suitable ground substations and other networks which would facilitate the transmission of information from and to these ground stations.

AL-DUSTUR on Murphy's New Mideast Tour

JN080836 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "Murphy's New Tour"]

[Text] The new tour which U.S. envoy Richard Murphy intends to make to the Middle East in the next few days is supposed to revive efforts to achieve peace in the region. This peace is facing a deadlock because of Israeli intransigence and the complete U.S. bias toward Israel and its arbitrary policy.

The ball is still in the Israeli and U.S. courts. As Washington realizes, Israel has not changed its intransigent stand rejecting the true prerequisites of a fair and permanent peace. The United States is also still far awy from adopting a frank and balanced stand toward the crisis in the region, despite the fact that Washington can change this Israeli stand.

The United States made a step toward an international conference and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The United States, which is a superpower dutybound to maintain peace, is called upon to adopt a balanced and clear stand unbiased to Israel. Such a balanced stand can prepare the atmosphere for parties to the conflict to reinforce the process for fair peace based on complte Israeli withdrawal and on guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Arabs and Palestinians have adopted a positive stand toward peace efforts based on the strategy endorsed by the Fes summit. They also showed honest and sincere intentions toward finding a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. On the other hand, in addition to its known intransigence and disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights to their land, Israel continued to establish settlements and to annex and Judaize land. This policy was confirmed by Knesset discussion of a suggestion calling for annexing the West Bank and Gaza and by voices calling for implementing Israeli laws in the occupied territory.

All this which is taking place with U.S. knowledge and blessing has led to loss of confidence in Washington's credibility, to obstruction of sincere efforts to achieve peace, and to an increase in the doubts and fears of Arabs and Palestinians, who showed a certain desire to make efforts to find a permanent settlement succeed.

In this case, the U.S. Administration must put pressure on Israel to accept peace and to stop building settlements, as well as to stop actual annexation of occupied territory. Such a step will crystallize the U.S. stand on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and restore confidence in U.S. credibility and in U.S. ability to act as mediator in solving the crisis in the region. Thus, Murphy's new tour will be useful and capable of removing the stalemate prevailing in peace efforts. Otherwise, the region will remain a hotbed of tension and dangers threatening peace in this region and the world, as well as U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Further on French Hostages, Seurat Execution

Photos Show Seurat 'Corpse'

NC101700 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Beirut, March 10 (AFP) — Photos said to show the body of French hostage Michel Seurat were sent to a Western news agency bureau here Monday, with a note claiming to be from his kidnappers, the Islamic Jihad, confirming that he had been killed.

The three black and white pictures were shots said to be of Mr Seurat's newly-shaven face with his eyes half-closed, a corpse in a blanket lying in an open coffin, and a closed coffin with a crucifix on top. The typed note with the pictures described Mr Seurat as an "espionage expert."

Claims that the university researcher, who was kidnapped in May last year, was killed last week had not previously been authenticated.

The typed note said the Islamic Jihad was not holding the four members of a French television crew abducted on Saturday. It said the kidnappers of the Antenne-2 television crew had falsely used the name of the Jihad and were misrepresenting the Jihad's position.

Warning the other group to stop using the Jihad name, it said all future Jihad communiques would be accompanied by a picture of one of the hostages it is holding.

"We affirm at the same time that the life of this hostage depends on the speed of the French Government in satisfying our demands," the statement added.

Islamic Jihad Criticizes Negotiations

NC101843 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, March 10 (AFP) — Islamic Jihad, a clandestine Shi'ite Moslem group, sent three black and white photographs to a Western news agency here Monday to back up its claim to have killed one of four French hostages it has been holding since last year.

At the same time, the group said in a typed statement that it was not holding four members of a French television crew abducted on Saturday.

It said it had no intention to be "used" in the runup to French National Assembly elections, due Sunday.

"We do not want to blackmail anyone, but we demand a legitimate right which the French Government — which has been conniving with our enemies — has infringed," the communique said.

It did not detail which "right" was being jeopardized.

The pictures showed a recognizable likeness of hostage Michel Seurat, 38, unshaved and shirtless, his right eye half-open and left eye closed. Another shot showed a corpse wrapped in a large-checkered blanket, with bandaged head and feet protruding.

The third showed a closed coffin with a crucifix on top.

The accompanying statement denounced Mr Seurat, an employee of the French Center for Studies and Research of the Contemporary Middle East, as "a specialized agent of the intelligence services."

Islamic Jihad said it had killed Mr Seurat in the expectation that the French Government would make "historic decisions that would take France out of the lap of the United States and Israel."

"We had hoped France would adopt a moderate policy which would take into consideration the interests of the French people and not be hostile to the Moslems and the world's oppressed," it said.

This would contribute to the release of the hostages still being held, the statement added.

Further on 'Jihad' Statement

NC101817 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad has distributed the photographs of a body that it says is French researcher Michel Seurat. The organization had announced that Seurat was executed last Wednesday. AP reports says that the Islamic Jihad statement asserts: We stress that the life of the other three hostages will depend on the speed with which the French Government responds to our clear and detailed demands. The statement adds that the French Government should refrain from dispatching envoys whose only object is to deceive the French public.

However, Seurat's friends in Beirut have not observed any traces of blood or injuries in the photos of Seurat. This leaves unclear whether Seurat died a natural death or was murdered.

Birri Urges Hostage Release

NC101524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Responding to a question about the kidnapped Frenchmen, attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, said: We are opposed to the French decision to hand over the two Iraqis to the Baghdad government. However, this does not justify the abduction of French journalists in Beirut's nationalist areas. This recent abduction constitutes a blatant attack on the dignity of Lebanese Muslims.

Continuing, Minister Birri added: The French television crew was captured while covering a rally in Bi'r al-'Abd and in the Imam al-Rida Mosque. Deeds such as this kidnapping are impermissible. Islam and the Muslims have had enough trouble. The situation has passed beyond the limit of endurance and is quite harmful to Muslims and the national areas.

Minister Birri said: What wrong has the team commited? This team was conveying the viewpoints of the nationalist and Islamic forces to France. This action is helpful, not suspect, as the kidnappers claim. We hope this kidnapping will be the last. Such methods are alien to Jihad and Islam. We hope the French journalists will be released immediately.

Hizballah-'Jihad' Ties Denied

NC101247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has made a statement explaining that Westerners in Lebanon, where Muslims are holding 17 foreigners hostage, must not be held responsible for their countries' policies. He said: We do not wish to underestimate the importance of respecting the individual European or American if he is innocent and good, and not a spy, criminal, or conspirator.

In an interview with the PRESS NEWS AGENCY, Fadlallah added: However, we would like to comment on the fact that those in the imperialist world are pampered, while those in the Third World, especially the Muslims, are seen as deserving murder, persecution, and torture, regardless of the justification.

Fadlallah denied that there is any connection between Hizballah and the Islamic Jihad organization.

Mediator Ra'd Arrives in Beirut

NC110626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Razzah Ra'd, the French physician of Lebanese origin, arrived in Beirut from Damascus last night. In a statement, he pointed out that he left the Syrian capital after the announcement of Seurat's execution and the distribution of a photo and a declaration confirming his death. He added that he will meet with the kidnappers in a bid to verify this report and to put a stop to the massacre, as he put it. He described Seurat's death as a disaster and noted that those who prevented him from continuing his current mission 3 weeks ago were directly responsible for it.

Meets With Kidnappers

LD110938 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The next few hours are undoubtedly crucial for the fate of the French hostages in Lebanon. Dr Ra'd, the French doctor that the Islamic Jihad accepts as sole interlocutor, is at this very moment meeting with the kidnappers. He confided on the telephone a short while ago to Alain Menargues, our correspondent in Beirut, that his first task will consist in discovering if Michel Seurat has indeed been executed. The photographs published yesterday do not permit one to say so. Personally, he cannot believe it is so, nor can the Syrians, he confided. He cannot imagine that the kidnappers are capable of such a setup. The negotiations will indeed be very difficult.

Dr Ra'd confided to Alain Menargues that the families of the pro-Iranian prisoners who are imprisoned in France are each influencing the fate of one hostage, which further complicates the elements of the problem. Dr Ra'd considers that one has to act quickly now. He implied by one phrase that he regrets not having been able to negotiate last December, with so many facts in hand, according to him, the problem would already have been settled. The government, he repeated, should not have been content with state-to-state relations but should have made direct contact with the kidnappers.

AL-NAHAR on Ra'd Mission

NC111259 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Mar 86 p8

[Excerpt] Early on Sunday, 9 March, the French authorities decided to dispatch the Lebanese-born French mediator, Dr Razzah Ra'd to Syria and Lebanon. It is understood that this decision was made following discussions between the Elysee, Hotel Mignon, and Quai d'Orsay. French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas telephoned Dr Ra'd to inform him of the government's decision in the early hours of yesterday, Sunday, after having received the green light from President Mitterrand.

What is Ra'd's task and what message does he have to convey?

AL-NAHAR has learned that the French Government has made no disclosures about the nature of Ra'd's mission. They do not wish to appear to be giving in to the demands of the kidnappers. However, Ra'd goes to Damascus and Beirut with the unofficial backing of the French Government.

Ra'd has a double task:

1. To act as liaison between the official French envoys sent to the area. These are: Henri Servant, the roving Middle East ambassador who arrived in Damascus on 8 March; Serge Boisdevaix, deputy secretary general at the foreign ministry, who arrived in Beirut on 9 March; and a French envoy to Baghdad whose identity has not been revealed.

2. To draw up an outline for a settlement, incorporating various ideas, which, a well-informed source has told *AL-NAHAR*, Ra'd has been authorized to propose. These suggestions, with some final touches that can be added after the preliminary outcome of the envoy's mission is known, would be presented to the kidnappers.

Doctor Ra'd accepted the mission only on condition that the French authorities would provide him with the practical means of convincing the kidnappers to reach a deal satisfactory to both sides.

The most important points of this deal are:

1. An official French pledge to reduce the prison sentences of members of the group accused of attempting to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Baktiar in Paris. The proposed reduction is up to 7 years, but Ra'd is authorized to try to keep the reduction in their sentences to 5 years.

2. Safeguards from the Iraqi Government concerning the lives of the two Iraqi opposition figures, who were extradited a few days ago, and their right to a fair trial. In this connection, the French Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that the French ambassador in Baghdad had met the two Iraqis and found them to be safe and sound.

3. Guarantees by Syria, the country that will be sponsoring the agreement, that the French Government will honor its obligations if the Frenchmen are released.

According to the same source, there are two major obstacles to a settlement on these lines. One is that the Iranian authorities have so far declined to receive the French envoy to Tehran, Marc Honnefous, who is the director for Near Eastern affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, even though Iran initially approved his mission. The second obstacle is that the kidnappers are insisting that the two extradited Iraqis be returned to France, from where they should be allowed to travel to a country of their choice, for example, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, or any other country.

Silvestrini Conveys Papal Message to Al-Jumayyil
NC101521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The members of the papal delegation visited the Presidential Palace this afternoon. Monsignor Silvestrini delivered a message to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil from his holiness the pope. President al-Jumayyil hosted a luncheon in honor of the papal delegation, which also was attended by the leaders of Christian sects.

In a statement after the meeting, Silvestrini expressed his happiness at visiting Lebanon. He noted that his mission reflects the pope's sincere feelings for all Lebanese. He voiced the pope's spiritual solidarity with those who are suffering and had reached the limits of despair.

The papal envoy added: I am confident that his holiness the pope will continue to inspire the sons of Lebanon. He pointed out that the pope's help would be beneficial to this dear nation. Silvestrini said he hoped that the efforts of Lebanon's friends would resolve the situation and restore peace and stability to the country.

Karami on Talks With Papal Envoy
NC101726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 10 March — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I have had a meeting with the papal envoy and have briefed him on the various aspects of the Lebanese crisis. I also gave him my views of ongoing events, and my approval of the principles presented by his holiness the pope regarding Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and the coexistence among its people. I believe that everyone accepts these principles, and that the continuing dispute is over their implementaiton.

We have made a series of contacts, particularly in Geneva, Lausanne, Damascus, Bikfayya, and B'abda. However, they have all failed, as the intntions are not yet identical to the requirements of the desired solution. Therefore, we hereby declare that the tripartite agreement, which represents the way out of this painful situation, is still the best hope despite existing objections to it. It is my belief that during the discussions to define the principles and provisions of this agreement, correspondence was maintained between Damascus and B'abda and communications with various functionaries were conducted in order to keep the appropriate people briefed on the content of these talks. Therefore, it is not true that after the agreement was signed some people were taken aback, since communications had kept them abreast of what was happening.

If this agreement has been formulated for a transitional period, then I see nothing wrong with approving it, as long as the final word rests with the Chamber of Deputies.

I understand from Silvestrini that the Vatican has responded to the calls made to the pope and that it will do its best to help the Lebanese find ways that will enable them to agree among themselves and, consequently, to survive their crisis. The Vatican sent envoy Silvestrini to make his good offices and to undertake efforts to patch up differences and reconcile the Lebanese, thereby allowing them to attain unity and national accord.

Although we wish Silvestrini success, we nevertheless implore almighty God to grant it to the Lebanese as well, for this remains the only way to end our ordeal. I believe that everything that comes from abroad is to help us. However, no one can take our place.

[Question] It has been reported that East Beirut leaders have asked the papal envoy to amend the tripartite agreement.

[Karami] It is also my understanding that there are some proposals regarding certain points of the tripartite agreement. The Vatican thinks that the agreement would be more acceptable if certain proposed amendments were made. This is what the papal envoy told me. I cannot comment on their proposals.

[Question] Has anything new appeared to thaw the frozen political situation?

[Karami] I don't think that the stands of the various sides and parties are secret. Everyone has declared his position. We are now looking for a solution that will end the tragic situation.

[Question] What can you say about your meeting with the French envoy?

[Karami] I have met with the French envoy. I listened as he expressed the concern of his country, which has been prompted by the abduction of some French nationals in Lebanon. We have repeatedly announced our rejection of such methods. We have made all kinds of contacts to ensure the release of these people.

We will continue to pursue such a course, for these incidents do not serve either our cause or objectives.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Karami] We have been briefed on their meetings in Damascus. They expressed their commitment to the resolutions that were adopted by the Islamic Grouping. All the strike and special forces have been formed to establish security in West Beirut. I don't think there is anyone who will deviate from the agreed plan.

Silvestrini, Muslim Leaders Talk

NC111121 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Monsignor Achille Silvestrini met today with the following leaders of Lebanon's Islamic communities: Mufti Hasan Khalid, Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, and Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra. After the session, which ended at 1130, Silvestrini said: I am very satisfied with the talks I have had with Lebanese officials.

For his part, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, noted: The Vatican envoy passed along a number of ideas that he had been instructed to convey. We, in turn, presented our own views to him. Mufti Khalid added that the members of the Vatican delegation clearly came to express the concerns of his holiness the pope and his desire to see something done for the Lebanese.

Mufti Khalid declared: Once the Lebanese trust each other, work for each other's rights, and grow eager to create an atmosphere of justice, equality, and dignity for all, we will certainly live in peace.

Monsignors Silvestrini, Giatti, and Tauran have returned to Bkirki for a meeting with Maronite bishops and abbots before going on to Damascus.

UN's Goulding Talks To Press, Returns to Beirut

NC100732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for political affairs, returned to Beirut last night to resume his contacts with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami. Goulding will meet with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt today, and will leave for occupied Jerusalem tomorrow as part of his ongoing tour, which will include stops in Damscus and Amman.

Goulding has stated that the situation in the south would be extremely dangerous if UNIFIL were to withdraw. Speaking at a news conference in Ma'rakah during an inspection of UNIFIL positions, Goulding said that the recent Israeli operation and the subsequent shelling have complicated matters, and should have never taken place.

Goulding denied reports that he has specific proposals concerning the situation in the south. However, he said: I have ideas regarding the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions, which I have discussed with the Lebanese Government. He noted that he will examine these views in Israel, which he will visit after completing his meetings in Beirut. He pointed out that the hurdles facing the renewal of UNFIL's mandate in April should not be exaggerated. At the same time, he made it clear that the decision by the U.S. Congress to reduce America's contribution to the UNFIL budget is a major obstacle.

Goulding, Birri Hold Talks

NC101415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for political affairs, began his consultations today by visiting Minister Nabih Birri.

After the meeting, Goulding said: My talks with Minister Birri were useful. We discussed the situation in the south, where I spent 2 days, as well as the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. I found Minister Birri's views to be quite constructive.

Goulding was asked about the possibility of several countries withdrawing their troops from UNIFIL. He replied: I have no reason to believe that any of the states taking part want to pull out.

As to whether he has any new ideas concerning Resolution 425, the UN official said: I have some ideas, but no plans or definite proposals. I discussed these ideas with Minister Birri and they will be further examined in the other countries I will visit.

For his part, Minister Birri noted that the central topics of his exchanges with Goulding and Aime were southern Lebanon and ways of implementing Resolution 425. I briefed them on the sufferings of the southern Lebanese before and after 1978. I expressed my belief that national resistance is the only option for Lebanon, as well as the residents of the south, until all our land is liberated unconditionally.

Minister Birri said it would be unacceptable to discuss any measures or arrangements that fail to conform to the truce agreement or Resolution 425. He noted that Israel cannot justify its presence in the south by claiming there is no state or authority in Lebanon. Birri declared that the existing authority is the authority of the people. Israel, he added, did not wait for any authorization from the Lebanese Government or people before setting up its so-called border strip in 1978. Similarly, Israel cannot remain in the south under the pretext of protecting the Christians. There is absolutely no difference between Christians and Muslims in the south.

Minister Birri explained that the Amal Movement is defending the public and its freedoms in the south. This comes at a time when Israel is mistreating the people of the south without making any exceptions for Christians. When Israel raided a number of villages in the south recently, including Tibnin, they were brazen enough to enter a Christian cemetery and shoot apart most of the

graves. Nor did the Israelis spare the homes of Christians from looting in this particular town or in any other.

Birri stated that Israel cannot use the argument that the border strip affords security to the Galilee. This theory was disproved by Israel's own raid on the south. That foray was a failure and Israel will lose more men and suffer additional casualties while the government tries to hide the truth from its own people.

Birri said that Lebanon, the inhabitants of the south, and the Amal Movement, which is the backbone of the resistance, will accept nothing less than the unconditional implementation of Resolution 425. The Israelis must withdraw and UNIFIL should be deployed right along the international border in cooperation with legitimate Lebanese forces, which are exemplified by Army units and those charged with internal security.

Minister Birri added that after Goulding's tour of the south, the UN official expressed his great admiration for the people of the area and their faith. The UN official also voiced his satisfaction with the reconstruction going on throughout the south, a fact thath highlights the genuine determination of the Lebanese to hold on to their land.

Birri was asked if he would like to visit the south. He responded that he would do so only after its liberation, God willing.

Goulding Talks With Junblatt

NC101416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] At 1300 today, UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding and his assistant Jean-Claude Aime met with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in the latter's house in Beirut. The meeting ended at 1345.

Following their talks, Goulding said: I spoke with Junblatt and briefed him on my mission in Lebanon. This is the first time I have met him. The talks were useful. I have no further comment.

Junblatt said: The most important point discussed, which concerns everybody, is the south. Only by solving the problem of the south, in my view, will we succeed in dealing with the local aspects of the Lebanese crisis. UN forces must be deployed in the south and UN resolutions must be implemented, particularly Resolution 425. Naturally, a Lebanese army should be deployed along with the UN forces. I believe that this is the best solution.

Answering a question, Junblatt said: No one in the national ranks can accept any security arrangements that are similar to those of 17 May. The only acceptable arrangement is the implementation of Resolution 425.

Al-Hashim Takes Over as Voice of Lebanon Director

NC100835 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Mar 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Minister Joseph al-Hashim yesterday began his duties as director general of the "Voice of Lebanon" radio. His appointment resulted from an agreement between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces that was reached after the events of 15 January and ratified by the phalangist emergency committee.

Al-Hashim met with the radios' staff yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Dr Samir Ja'ja', his deputy, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, and his political and information adviser, Tawfiq Hindi.

Speaking at this meeting, Al-Hashim stressed "the role of the Lebanese Forces in safeguarding private freedoms and the freedom of expression." He also noted that "social freedom is based on individual freedom, and individual security is derived from public security. All these values are earnestly defended by the Lebanese Forces."

Crossing Points in Beirut Closed; Gunfire in Mountain

NC101259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] We received the following report a few minutes ago: All crossing points between the two sectors of the capital are now closed.

Prior to this security development, no important incidents had taken place on the traditional contact lines. There was, however, some sniper fire this morning on the Ra's al-Nab'-commercial markets line, which led to the closure of the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing. At 1130, sniper fire caused the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing to be closed. This crossing was reopened at 1245, but, as we have already reported, all crossings are now completely closed.

An explosion was heard at 1230 today. It transpired that it was caused by a rocket fired over the Al-Masalih crossing point.

Meanwhile, a guarded calm has been prevailing on the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb. There has been heavy-caliber automatic weapon fire on the Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, and Kayfun combat lines in the mountain area since 1230. Firing reached as far as Baysur road.

Lebanon's Franjiyah Arrives in Damascus

JN101411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1358 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar (SANA) — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah arrived here this afternoon on a visit to Syria. In a statement on arrival, Franjiyah expressed his pleasure at visiting Damascus. He saluted the 23d anniversary of the 8 March revolution and wished Syria and its people further progress and propserity and victory over its enemies.

Received by Al-Asad

JN101748 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah at 1900 today.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Returns From U.K., Austria

JN080644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his accompanying delegation returned to Damascus from Austria yesterday evening after his official visit to the United Kingdom and Austria. During the visit, Al-Shar' held talks with senior officials of both countries on developing bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and matters of mutual interest.

Reportage on Al-Shar' Visit to Austria

For reportage on the 3-7 March visit to Austria by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', including his 7 March press conference, see the Austria section of the 10 March Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Interviewed by AL-QABAS

GF101644 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Mar 86 p 25

[Interview with Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Faruq al-Shar' by Patrick Seale "during the minister's visit to London" — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Seale] Syrian leaders have said before that there cannot be fruitful negotiations with Israel until the Arabs achieve a "strategic equivalence;" thus, it would seems that the talks will be delayed for an indefinite period. This is one of the reasons why some people say Syria is a rejectionist state. Has Syria's stance changed? Are you ready to negotiate if conditions are met?

[Al-Shar'] We do not refuse peace; we refuse capitulation. We are honest in our endeavor to achieve a just permanent peace in this region. However, in our endeavor for peace we should be strong enough to foil any possible Israeli aggression against us.

As I told Mrs Thatcher, not only have we endeavored for peace, but President al-Asad has constantly contributed to the stability of our region contrary to Israel. We have exerted many efforts to establish peace in Lebanon and to stop the bloodshed. Regarding the Gulf War, we tried to contribute to a settlement from the very beginning. When we failed, we did our best to prevent an expansion of the war.

We have an interest now in helping Egypt restore its sovereignty, and its will and capability to make independent decisions. 'Abd al-Nasir lost the Sinai but he maintained Egypt's pride. When he died millions mourned him. However, while Al-Sadat regained the Sinai, he sacrificed Egypt's pride, and nobody mourned him when he died. Although the Arabs are an old nation, our countries are still young. This is what makes national pride dear and very important to us, even more important than bread.

[Seale] You say that the uproar that took place in Egypt recently was an expression of anger against Camp David, while many believe that poverty was the reason. Do you really believe that the rebellion by the police was due to the peace treaty with Israel?

[Al-Shar'] Certainly there are economic and social reasons and I do not deny them. However, do not understimate the importance of the frustration, bitterness, and humiliation the Egyptians feel due to Israel. Israel has usurped the national pride of Egypt, which has stopped being a strong state with 50 million population. It has become an isolated state that cannot speak up.

When Israel invaded Lebanon and killed thousands of civilians and shelled and sieged Beirut for almost 80 days, Egypt was unable to issue even one strong statement as some African states did.

Anyhow, Sinai is not free, since Egypt's authority over Sinai is very limited. Israel was not compelled to have a buffer zone or a neutral zone to compensate for the limitation of Egypt's authority over Sinai. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty is causing upsurges and frustrations because it definitely is not a balanced and honorable peace.

We believe that the Camp David accords should be annulled.

[Seale] It seems you are saying: Let us go back to the period preceding Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 and begin once again from that period.

[Al-Shar'] Exactly. It is important to understand our position. We harbor no hatred or hostility toward President Husni Mubarak. In his historic speech to the People's Council on 27 February President al-Asad described President Mubrak as his brother. We are afraid that if the Egyptian Government does not act quickly to abolish the [Camp David] accords and to restore the dignity of the people, Egypt will face a horrible explosion that will eliminate any hope for peace.

[Seale] Do you mean that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which is the only peace treaty signed between the Arabs and Israel, should be eliminated for the sake of peace itself?

[Al-Shar'] Yes. Egypt should be saved before it reaches the point of dangerous explosion. The way should be paved for genuine

peace. For this reason it is necessary to remove the obstacle of the humiliating Camp David accords. We hope that President Mubarak will be brave enough to do that by himself as he did not make the accords. Once the accords are eliminated, then the other problems of Egypt, including the economic difficulties, can be dealt with in an atmosphere of calm and understanding.

[Seale] The West often accuses Syria of supporting terrorism. Do you support Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]?

[Al-Shar'] You have raised a sensitive point. There is great misunderstanding. All should understand that we condemn all terrorist acts against innocent people, but at the same time we strongly support the struggle of Palestinians to liberate their occupied territories and we support Lebanese efforts to dismiss the Israeli invaders. The national resistance, whether it is Palestinian or Lebanese, is an absolutely legitimate action that should not be misunderstood as terrorism. Concerning Abu Nidal, he has an office for his organization in Damascus — a political and information office that has no connection with terrorism. We do not even allow the presence of a knife in this office, so how can we allow the presence of explosives ammunition, or any tools of violence in the office? Abu Nidal's organization knows that well. Also, we do not maltreat any Palestinian group that does not follow our course. All Palestinian factions have offices in Damascus, including Yasir 'Arafat's organization. It is no secret that we have an attitude against 'Arafat, but we do not want to interfere in the internal crisis facing the PLO. The Palestinian people alone have the right to choose their leaders. Yet, we should differentiate between our differences with 'Arafat and the importance of the PLO as a political organ representing the Palestinians. We will discuss the issue of the PLO with Jordan, because we believe that it is possible to reach clear understanding for the benefit of all.

[Seale] It would appear that any improvement in your relations with Jordan will be limited, as your friendship still looks fragile.

[Al-Shar'] Our rapproachement with Jordan is important but we are still in the stage of strengthening relations. And do not forget that we have to overcome 7 years of didferences. We made big progress in achieving an agreement on refusing direct negotiations and partial solutions, and in supporting the convening of an international conference.

[Seale] Can we expect a thaw in your relations with Baghdad?

[Al-Shar'] The mutual issues that seperate us from Iraq are very complicated, much more complicated than the ones with Jordan. So far there has been no improvement or progress worth mentioning.

[Seale] Do you share Iran's goal in overthrowing the Iraqi president?

[Al-Shar'] Regardless of our differences with Iraq, I will not publicly speak against any Arab regime. As I mentioned, at the beginning of the war we tried to stop the fighting but unfortunately Baghdad ignored us, because its forces at that time were inside Iran. Since that time I believe that our contacts with Iran have been in the interest of all Arabs, including Iraq itself. We obtained Iran's promise not to annex any Iraqi territories and not to expand the framework of the war in such a way that it extends to other Arab Gulf countries. This is a very important matter.

[Seale] Where does Syria stand between the two superpowers? Is your nonaligned stance not threatened by your close friendship with the Soviet Union and your conflict with the United States?

[Al-Shar'] We believe that the Soviet Union can and should play a big role in establishing a just and permanent peace in the region. Soviet policy is in line with the almost total international unanimity on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize Israel, but on the basis of dividing Palestine into two states — one Jewish and the other Palestinian. The Soviet Union still abides by this policy.

Thus, regardless of the policies between East and West, the Soviet Union is morally committed to containing Israel's expansionist policy.

In our close relations with the Soviet Union we cannot ignore the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States. It is an alliance according to which Israel receives almost unlimited arms supplies, as well as financial and political support.

However, despite our differences with the United States we believe in continuing the dialogue with Washington, because we believe the two mighty countries can play a vital role in establishing a just and permanent peace in our region.

Council of Ministers Hears Al-Kasm, Al-Shar' Reports

JN101604 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar (SANA) — The Council of Ministers, during its weekly session today under Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, discussed regional developments and contacts pertaining to them.

Dr al-Kasm explained the positive and fruitful results of the recent Syrian-Turkish talks in Ankara held during his visit to Turkey. He announced that these talks covered bilateral cooperation in economics, trade, water, and other areas.

Dr al-Kasm said the two speeches President al-Asad delivered at the opening session of the People's Assembly and on the anniversary of the 8 March revolution and the important guidelines he gave on political, economic, social, administrative, and production issues must be implemented.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' submitted a detailed report to the council on his visits to the United Kingdom and Austria, visits seeking to clarify Syria's stand on regional and international issues.

Press Comment on Egypt's 'Uprising,' Murphy Tour
JN110855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Revolutionary Egypt Will Make the Final Decision," *AL-BA'TH* says: Following the large-scale represssion operation in which the Armed Forces of the Egyptian regime were employed to confront the recent armed uprising, Cairo is witnessing a series of secret political and security measures to contain the effects of this uprising and prevent it from recurring and reaching its final aim of liberating Egypt from the chains of Camp David and restoring its pan-Arab role in the Arab march, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

In his recent statement before the joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, Mubarak ordered the members of both houses to refrain from discussing any subject pertaining to the uprising under the pretext of deferring the whole question to investigation and specialized courts. A number of Egyptian members of parliament attempted to flout this decision, affirming that they had the right to discuss the causes and results of the uprising. This led to a heated confrontation with the regime's henchmen with the result that the issue was deferred to the People's Assembly's court of values.

After discussing the dimensions of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour, the paper says: While it is true that all that the U.S. and Egyptian official media said about the Murphy mission is no more than the usual headlines about discussing bilateral ties, U.S. aid to Egypt, and reactivating the so-called peace process in the Middle East, circles aware of U.S.-Egyptian relations are unanimous that the major part of Murphy's mission will be devoted to tackling the explosive situation in Egypt following the recent uprising and its repercussions.

All this means only one thing: The Mubarak regime does not want to learn its lesson or benefit from this harsh test and work to change the capitulation path which Egypt is forced to tread. It also means that Camp David and its dangers have become the last and final option. Egypt, which has repeatedly raised the voice of warning, will punish those who deviate from its will, compromise its freedom, and tamper with its pan-Arab conscience. It is the only decisionmaker.

On Murphy's tour and the impasse of U.S. action, *AL-THAWRAH*'s editorial says: In an attempt to face the new developments in the region and circumvent their possible results, particularly the popular rejection of the Camp David agreements and the U.S. and Israeli presence in Egypt, the United States has again started to move in two directions. The first is sending fleets and aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean to terrify and blackmail the Arabs; the second is dispatching U.S. envoys to activate the so-called peace process in the region. Within this framework comes Richard Murphy's current tour of the region.

U.S. officials insist that Murphy does not carry any new ideas. This means that Murphy's mission is within the attempt to peddle U.S. ideas and plans based on U.S. opposition to any international conference and its rejection of the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people on their own soil and of establishing their independent state. The United States is also adhering to Camp David, direct negotiations, and formulas pertaining to U.S. Middle East Policy, such as the Reagan initiative. This shows that Murphy's mission, like its predecessors, will peddle capitulation policy in the region and raise the morale of the tools of this policy, particularly after the overwhelming armed uprising in Egypt, which constituted a fierce shock for Camp David and its partners, something which worried the United States and made it move fast to send its fleets, dispatch its envoys, and rely on the same policies which landed U.S. policy in its present impasse.

The United States ignores the fact that the policy of parading its forces and aircraft carriers will not succeed in promoting U.S. policy or extricating it from its impasse. The policy of capitulation and separate deals pushes the region toward further tension, complications, and explosiveness.

Syria defined its position when it reiterated its commitment to a just peace realized through implementing international resolutions; stopping Israel's aggressive, expansionist ambitions; liberating the occupied Arab territories; and restoring the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. Any move outside this concept is bound to fail becuase it does not contribute to just peace but rather wrecks and circumvents peace. Within such moves come the futile tours by U.S. envoys.

Israeli Media Creating False Fear of Attack
JN101404 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: During the past few days, Israel launched a large-scale propaganda campaign to give the impression that Syria is preparing to launch a war against Israel. Sometimes, Israeli media organs say the war will be comprehensive and at other times they say the war will be limited and aimed only at regaining the Golan from Israel.

Every day the Israeli media organs add fuel to the psychological war to achieve its objectives and carry out its mission. One day, these organs say Syria has moved its defensive surface-to- air missiles up to its border threatening the freedom of Israeli aviation; another day these organs claim Syria's remarks on strategic balance indicate that Syria intends to launch a war against Israel and does not want to reach a political settlement on the Middle East crisis.

At other times these organs explain President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan territory, which will inevitably return to Syria, as an expression of Syrian intention to launch an offensive agaisnt Israel. At other times the Israeli media organs claim Syria's talk about adhering to Arab rights and to Arab territory means rejecting the peace process and efforts.

This Israeli use of psychological warfare is known, dated, and ineffective because on the one hand it is over used, and on the

other what it projects is untrue and fabricated. The world today knows that the danger to peace security, and stability in the Middle East basically comes from Israel. This danger, in fact, is embodied in Israel's policy based on force not justice; violating laws instead of respecting them; challenging the United Nations rather than implementing its resolutions; on invasion, occupation, and annexation of lands rather than respecting the UN Charter's principles; and on the fait accompli policy contrary to law and truth; and on trying to impose it on others rather than restoring occupied territory and usurped rights to their owners.

Despite all Israel's psychological warfare methods, the world realizes that the UN records are full of condemnations of Israel, its aggressive wars, occupation of others' territories, its crimes against defenseless people, and its commitment to the annihilation of the Arab Palestinian people. No country in the world has been condemned at the United Nations more than Israel. The Israeli rulers, whether from the Labor of Herut, from the Alignment or Likud, have turned Israel into an embodiment of aggression, war, crime, and a violator of laws and a continued threat to peace and stability in the region. If the Israeli rulers, through their psychological warfare and media organs, say that Syria intends to launch an offensive to regain the Syrian Golan territory, such talk will remain a shot in the dark and will not annul the fact that Israel still practices war and aggression through its occupation of the Arab Syrian Golan territory as well as the West Bank, Gaza, southern Lebanon, and Tabah as well as through its rejection of UN resolutions related to the complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and to respecting the Palestinian people's national rights.

The continuation of the Israeli occupation of others' territories, its disavowal of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and its use of force to carry out its schemes of regional expansion at the expense of others' lands are the cause of the continued war in the Middle East.

The Israeli rulers do not hide the fact that they have always been armed with U.S. help to guarantee the continuation of their military superiority over all the Arab countries and, consequently to impose their will over the Arabs. Until now, they have rejected all plans to establish a just and comprehensive peace based on the UN resolutions and charter and through an international conference. The Israeli rulers together with their U.S. allies are responsible for not achieving peace in the region until now and for keeping the threat of war prevailing in the region.

Syria has always announced that it supports a just and permanent peace in the region based on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and on enabling the Palestinian people to achieve their right to self-determination and to establish their national state in their territory.

Syria's stand cannot be changed, and neither can its determination to regain the occupied Syrian Golan, to achieve Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories which it occupied by force, and to guarantee the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This determination stems from Syria's love for peace, truth, justice, and respect for the UN Charter and resolutions.

Syrian 'Limited Strike' in Golan Predicted

PM101257 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Mar 86 p 2

[Helen Davis dispatch: "Israel Concern Over Syria"]

[Text] Jerusalem — There is growing concern in Jerusalem that Syria may be planning a limited strike against Israel to snatch back the strategic Golan Heights occupied by Israel in the Six Day War of 1967 and effectively annexed in 1981.

According to a highly placed political source in Jerusalem yesterday, the danger of an imminent Syrian offensive is "very realistic." Mr Yitzhaq Rabin, the Israeli defense minister, said last week that Israel was taking measures to meet the potential threat.

Since 1982, when the Syrian Army and Air Force were comprehensively defeated in Lebanon by the invading Israeli Army, Damascus has been engaged in a massive 2,268-million-pound a year arms build-up.

Israeli analysts agree that the Syrian leader may now have realized his goal of achieving "military parity" with Israel and is anxious to seize on the failure of the Jordanian peace efforts to propel Syria - and the radical states of the region - into a position of leadership in the Arab world.

They also point to the grave economic crisis facing Damascus largely as a result of the rearmament programme, which devours 30 per cent of the country's gross national product, and they believe that President Hafiz al-Asad may initiate hostilities from Damascus's problems.

Mr Shim'on Peres, the Israeli prime minister, is reported to have told the parliamentary Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee last week that Syria's economic crisis was fraught with peril for Israel and that Jerusalem must be alert to the dangers.

However, the analysts assess that even if the Syrian leader believes he has achieved military parity with Israel, he is unlikely to launch an all-out war, for Israel still possesses a substantial qualitative military and technological edge.

But it is possible that he will attempt a limited, lightning "land grab" to establish a stephold on the Golan Heights - which has a commanding view over much of Israel's fertile Galilee - and attempt to hold his ground until the international community imposes a ceasefire. From this position, they say, pressure could be brought to bear on Israel to enter into negotiations which might ultimately result in the entire territory being returned to Syrian control.

Such a military and political victory would represent a major coup for President al-Asad, propelling him to centre-stage in the Arab world and rallying other Arab states behind him.

Some analysts believe that even such moderate states as Egypt and Jordan might be drawn into a pan-Arab war coalition, capable of fielding a total of 3.5 million men.

Golan Druze Resume Activity in Support of Israel

TA101229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Israel's loyalists among the Golan Druze have resumed their public activity after a 3-year break that followed a religious and social boycott imposed on them by the Golan Heights clergymen and Syria supporters. The resumption of this activity was pointedly launched on the date on which Israel's opponents marked Ba'th Day in Syria. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin recording] [Dar] This gathering was initiated by [Likud] Knesset Member Amal Nasir al-Din, a resident of the village of Daliyat al-Karmil. By initiating this move, he responded to the call made by Israel's loyalists who wish to take part in political events in this country. The head of the Mas'adah local council, Muhsin Abu Salah, expressed regret over the stormy demonstration held on the Golan Heights during the prime minister's visit there 2 weeks ago.

[Abu Salah] I also blame the prime minister's aides for having advised him to visit the Golan Heights without advance notice. It is inconceivable that a prime minister decide on a visit from one day to the next. I, as head of the local council and a resident of the Golan Heights, learned about the visit only 2 hours in advance.

[Dar] The other speakers noted that the moderate circles seek to prove that not all 13,000 Druze who live on the slopes of Mt Hermon follow Syria and its adherents in this part of the country. At this stage it is difficult to predict the scope of this activity or how many Druze will join it, but in any case one can say that the moderate circles are currently experiencing an awakening following the silence we have witnessed over the past few years. Even today we were hard put finding people who would be ready to express their views in public, but the very fact that a gathering was held indicates a change in their world view, or perhaps heralds a weakening of the circles defined as radical. [end recording]

Thus far, 54 suspects have been rounded up in connection with the riots during the prime minister's visit in Majdal Shams. The police are trying to bring them to trial before their detention period expires.

Peres: Israel Prepared To Talk Peace With Syria

TA110936 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Speaking in Ashdod this morning, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that Israel is prepared to sit down and discuss peace with the Syrians. Al-Asad is the most extremist Arab world leader and he is trying to amass power to defeat Israel. The Government of Israel, says the prime minister, will not counter Al-Asad's threats with its own threats. When we talk about peace, we are honest and sincere, said Prime Minister Peres in Ashdod today.

Warns Al-Asad 'We Will Fight Back'
TA111122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says Israel is not seeking war with Syria, but Israel is taking seriously what Peres called the extremism of Syrian President al-Asad. In a speech to high school students, Peres said Israel would not react to recent threats made by Al-Asad regarding his intention to achieve strategic parity with Israel. The prime minister said: If someone threatens to harm us we will fight back; our tone may be restrained but our might is great.

Rabin Notes Rise in Terrorism Abetted by Syria
TA101423 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1415 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated today that over the last month there had been a rise in the number of terrorist attacks from Lebanese territory and noted that Israel should change its methods accordingly to reduce the painful price we have been paying.

In a talk with our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz during a tour of the Lebanese border, Minister Rabin said that Syria had been encouraging and abetting terror against Israel. He added that Hizballah had so far not presented any demands in exchange for the return of the two kidnapped IDF soldiers.

MA'ARIV on Motives Behind Syrian Threat
TA101153 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Mar 86 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Al-Asad's Constraints"]

[Text] There is absolutely no justification for Israel helping the Syrian president increase the tension which from the start was aimed at rescuing him from his problems.

Hafiz al-Asad needs a warlike atmosphere in order to persuade his people to accept the economic sacrifices he is demanding of them. It is convenient for him to present the economic crisis as a result of a confrontation with Israel.

Al-Asad needs to flex his muscles in southern Lebanon in order to cover up Syria's failure to extend its authority to the hawkish communities in Lebanon. For this reason he has announced that many Syrians have volunteered to carry out suicide attacks in southern Lebanon.

Al-Asad needs this boastful talk about his plans for a decisive confrontation with Israel in order to persuade Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states not to reduce the amount of financial aid they grant Syria.

These needs force Al-Asad to predict a confrontation, but he does not act on his desires alone. He is an even-tempered and calculating general who is well aware of the danger such a confrontation involves. Therefore, he is cautious about implementing the threat he voiced to a foreign diplomat after the downing of the two Syrian planes to the effect that he has no choice but to retaliate against the Israeli action. He preferred to seek an alternative form of retaliation, and chose the deployment of missiles along the Syrian-Lebanon border. He did this only as long as the situation did not deteriorate into an immediate confrontation. He will take pleasure in the future, as he has in the past, in the fact that any remark he makes arouses anxiety in Israel and Western countries, as though we are on the verge of an Israeli-Syrian war.

Such anxiety, as was expressed yesterday in London's *THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH*, serves Syria's interests. It presents Syria as the sole bearer of the flag of the struggle against Israel. It was reinforced by the remarks made by an IDF general who found it fitting to detail — in public — all the difficulties we would encounter in a war with Syria.

Al-Asad won, and his work — instilling fear — was done by others. He can act with self-restraint and avoid any direct fight with Israel, while at the same time enjoy the publicity in London and in Tel Aviv which improves his image in Syrian and Arab public opinion in general as the bearer of the flag of war with Israel who deserves appropriate economic support.

The plan for a Syrian conquest of the Golan Heights is not new. In fact, Syria's part in the Yom Kippur War was not intended to be comprehensive as, according to Al-Sadat's revelations after the war, on the 3d day of the fighting Al-Asad asked the Soviets to obtain a ceasefire for him. Were they capable, the Syrians would capture the Golan today. However, they are afraid of harsh Israeli reprisals and are therefore postponing this until they attain "strategic parity" with Israel.

Al-Asad raised the "strategic parity" formula as an alternative to Egypt's withdrawal from the cycle of war. Syria, which pushed for a war in 1967, was in no hurry to immediately join Egypt at the outbreak of the 6-Day War, and stood on the sidelines while Egypt was defeated. In the Yom Kippur War, too, Syria preferred that Egypt carry the main burden of the war. And now, after it has lost its Egyptian crutch, Syria prefers to postpone the confrontation with Israel, which it has declared its ultimate objective, until "strategic parity" is reached. Al-Asad knows that this is a difficult task. This is the reason why he first chose to try to bring Egypt back into the cycle of war. Al-Asad did not skimp and save on the amount of flattery he gave to Mubarak in order to persuade him to abrogate the Camp David accords, while at the same time promising him Syrian support in preventing Israel from retaking the Sinai.

Mubarak knows well what the Syrian promises are worth. For this reason he strongly rejected this generous offer which would have entangled Egypt not only with Israel, but also with the United States. Thus, in his last speech Al-Asad was forced to revert back to the "strategic parity" formula as the target date for a possible confrontation with Israel. That is to say, not immediately, but rather only once Syria is certain it has not only superiority in the number of tanks and artillery pieces, but also in its ability to fight using these means.

Al-Asad, then, admits that at the moment Syria does not have any guarantee of attaining the strategic parity which would give him the opportunity to stand up against Israel.

It is true that in terms of ideology, the Syrian Ba'th Party strives to eliminate Israel. Syria's strategy is based on a long-term confrontation but, in terms of tactics, Syria is adopting a cautious attitude in the short term. The steps Syria took against the PLO, and against 'Arafat in particular, helped and are helping Israel, and the moves should not always be regarded as running counter to Israeli interests.

At a certain stage an agreement could have been reached with Syria on the question of Lebanon, but, after the Israeli public displayed its impatience opposite Al-Asad's nerves of steel, the opportunity of finding a "modus operandi" — not a direct agreement, since that goes against Ba'th ideology, but an arrangement such as exists on the Golan — for Israel and Syria in Lebanon was lost. Al-Asad was very confident that he did not have to make any concessions to Israel in exchange for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and now he is undoubtedly boasting to his colleagues that he was right.

Despite the enormous gap in the basic positions of Damascus and Jerusalem, operative arrangements or post factum acceptance of peace along the border are possible as long as Syria is sure that Israel is strategically superior. As soon as Al-Asad reaches the conclusion that he has achieved strategic parity — either through massive Soviet support or through Israeli weakness — the danger of war might grow. Thus, in order not to foster this weakness, the country's leaders and IDF generals must cease helping Al-Asad by creating a war scare.

Al-Asad tried to explain to his people why they have to agree to austerity measures and belt-tightening. He chose the confrontation with Israel as the reason to justify the economic austerity measures he is imposing on his people. Israel does not have to assist him in this propaganda campaign. And there is no justification whatsoever for Jerusalem to serve as Damascus' national loudspeaker. Neither should it help create unnecessary panic, which is the guarantee for preventing surprise. [sentence as published]

Rabin, UN's Goulding Exchange Views on S. Lebanon

TA110954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0937 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] In a meeting in Jerusalem with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding, the commander of all UN forces in the world [as heard], said that Israel's presence in southern Lebanon is allowing Shi'ite extremists to gain a foothold in southern Lebanon at the expense of the moderates. Mr Rabin responded by telling the UN officer that pointing the accusing finger at Israel on this matter is a misinterpretation of events. In the defense minister's opinion, developments in Beirut are a cause for greater concern in this regard than southern Lebanon.

Mr Goulding arrived in Israel after a visit to Lebanon, during which he reviewed UNIFIL's situation there. The defense minister told him that Israel will not officially demand that the UN force be removed from southern Lebanon but, at the same time, will not accept any change in its deployment.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal points out that the UN under secretary general and the defense minister will meet again after Mr Goulding returns from a tour of the Arab countries.

Economics Minister on Settlement for Territories

TA091415 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
9 Mar 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] In an interview to the East Jerusalem weekly *AL BAYADIR AL-SIYASI*, Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi said that Husayn is capable of making a political breakthrough with moderate Palestinians, but expressed doubts that the king is willing to do this. This is why Ya'aqobi proposed his plan for unilateral autonomy, although in his order of priorities he considers peace agreements between the two sides to take top priority. Ya'aqobi regards an interim arrangement as second in his order of priorities, and noted that the unilateral arrangements are applicable only because under existing circumstances the first two priorities cannot be achieved. He rejected the existing status quo and annexation outright.

For the more distant future, when peace arrangements are in effect, Minister Gad Ya'aqobi foresees the establishment of a common market or an economic confederation in the Middle East, although he opposes a political confederation.

Minister Ya'aqobi criticized the PLO for turning down earlier opportunities such as the Camp David accords, for example, or for not responding clearly to the Shemtov-Yariv formula [a three clause formula drawn by the Labor Party in the early 1970's, specifying the conditions which the PLO has to meet for Israel to be prepared to speak with it, including the recognition of the State of Israel and renunciation of the path of terror stipulated by the Palestinian charter]. In his opinion, had the PLO accepted this formula, or were it prepared to hold negotiations on the basis of mutual recognition, this organization would have put Israel in a very embarrassing position.

Concerning the unilateral arrangement, Ya'aqobi said that the Israeli security forces would remain in the region, and Israel would be responsible for the security of the Jewish residents of the settlements. At the beginning of the interview, he expressed his sorrow over the murder of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri.

50 West Bank Administrative Detainees Released

TA090947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Recently the military government in the territories released 50 administrative detainees because of the great overcrowding in the prison installations. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that dozens of young people who were detained after the murder of the Nabulus mayor were housed in tents in the Farah jail because of shortage of space. Some of them have been released.

Tourism Minister Tours Jerusalem Mosques

TA101405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The tourism minister has toured the Temple Mount mosques as the guest of the mufti of Jerusalem, Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami. Minister Avraham Sharir visited the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosques. The commander of the Jerusalem District Police Force showed him the Solomon's Stables complex, a site that has recently been a bone of contention. The mufti said Anwar al-Sadat's promise to renovate the mosques had not been fully kept. Minister Sharir promised to raise the matter on his visit to Egypt.

'Reagan Plan' To Aid Middle East States Proposed

TA091030 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Mar 86 p 2

[Report from Washington by Erol Guiney]

[Text] Israel has suggested to the United States that a new "Marshall Plan" be organized — with the help of other Western industrialized powers — to assist self-proclaimed moderate Arab countries in the Middle East. Israel has suggested that this initiative be called the "Reagan Plan."

Israel would also be able to contribute to the plan, particularly in terms of its knowhow in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, science, and technology. The project in its entirety could contribute to the creation of a new and more positive atmosphere conducive to promoting peace efforts in the region.

Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi was the one who raised this plan during his meeting last Wednesday in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shultz's reaction was that "the plan is very interesting," but in his opinion, it should first be examined at the experts level.

It has been learned from knowledgeable sources that the plan was first raised by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres a few days ago in a talk with U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering. Thus it is obvious that Secretary Shultz had some idea about the matter when Minister Ya'aqobi brought it up in more detail.

Israel's proposal calls for the participation of countries such as Japan, Canada, and West European countries. Israel, for its part, is not requesting any additional aid for itself in exchange for its participation in the "new Marshall plan."

The preliminary clarifications at the experts level — the Americans and Israel both agree that there is a need for these — necessitate contacts with several countries; therefore, one cannot anticipate when and under what conditions they will be held.

About one thing there is no doubt: The plan is a timely one. The collapse of oil prices is causing all Middle East countries serious difficulties, and the disquiet which this causes in the Middle East is a source of deep concern to the United States. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's visit to Egypt in the very near future is connected to this concern of Washington's. The United States is seeking to clarify how it can assist President Husni Mubarak and his government despite the harsh budgetary restrictions in the United States.

Murphy's visit to Israel, on the other hand, is aimed at clarifying the political developments in the wake of the split between Jordan's King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues in the PLO leadership. Murphy will also want to know "what can be expected following the murder of the Nabulus mayor, Zafir al-Masri."

Nothing in the Middle East is simple. The plan which Minister Ya'aqobi raised in his meeting with Shultz can also be expected to encounter many obstacles.

Nisim: Murphy Efforts Stand No Chance 'Whatsoever'

TA101620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Moshe Nisim has said that Egypt has not shown any signs that it wants to have a warm peace and there is no secure basis for continuing the peace process with Jordan. Nisim addressed himself to these political issues in an appearance before a rally of spokesmen on behalf of the Information Center. Our correspondent Lomor Nahum reports:

[Begin recording] [Nisim] Murphy has arrived in the region, has met the Egyptian president, and will also come to Isreal. To my regret, and I am really sincere about it, these moves do not stand any chance whatsoever.

[Nahum] As we heard, the justice minister does not see any breakthrough for a political arrangement in the Middle East. As for the cold peace with Egypt, Nisim noted that it does not fulfill the Camp David accords and it poses impossible conditions for a summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak.

[Nisim] There are no signs that Egypt wants to maintain a warm peace. If Egypt wants to return to the Arab world, and it seems this is what it wants, Taba will not be the issue that will warm peace. This is very regrettable because it should have been a model for a possible continuation of the peace process and for an end to the war in the Middle East.

Reportage on Herut Conference in Session

Levi Supporters Riot, Prevent Vote

TA101535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] There is violence at the Herut conference. Young supporters of David Levi have taken over the conference dais and turned the podium and tables over in order to prevent a vote being held for the election of the chairman of the presidium. Minister David Levi is opposed to the vote until the participation of 42 Druze and Bedouin delegates is approved. There is now rioting in the hall

and we are going over to our correspondent Amnon Nadav in the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds in Tel Aviv.

[Nadav] [shouts and screams heard in background] Many pale people, including, and mainly, Herut Movement leaders, are now wandering around the hall helplessly. They do not know how to regain control over what is happening here in the arena. Rioting is going on in various corners of this giant hall. From time to time there is fighting between the supporters of David Levi and the others. There is no voting.

People are trying to restore order on the dais, which has been overturned. When David Levi's supporters climbed up onto the stage they turned tables over, threw microphones around, and people are now trying to take control and restore order, but all the hundreds of representatives have left their places. They are collecting around the stage.

The dispute is over the question of completing the number of representatives. David Levi climbed up demonstratively and with a great deal of anger demanded the incorporation of the 42 Druze and Bedouin representatives who, he claims, have been rejected purely and solely because they are David Levi's supporters.

As I said, the rioting in the hall continues. People are trying to restore order and bring a vote and a decision on the election of the chairman of the presidium, between Moshe Qatzav, who is supported by the Shamir-Arens camp, and Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, who is supported by the Levi-Sharon camps. Now I will return you to the Jerusalem studio from the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds.

Levi List Approved; Voting Begins

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Herut conference representatives have just approved the list of young Druze and Bedouins who are supporters of the Levi camp, in order to make their participation in the voting possible. Our correspondents Amnon Nadav and Hayim Zissowitz report that the representatives approved the choice of each one of the representatives, mainly with applause, and the voting has now begun.

A source close to Herut Movement Chairman Menahem Begin, has said that Mr Begin sent his greetings to the conference and Yitzhaq Shamir on his own initiative without Mr Shamir having invited such a letter. This was said in reaction to Minister David Levi's claim that as long ago as 3 weeks ago Yitzhaq Shamir solicited the greetings from Mr Menahem Begin.

Shamir-Arens Camp Wins 1st Victory

TA110528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The Shamir-Arens camp scored the first victory at the Herut Movement Convention when its candidate, Minister Moshe Qatzav, was elected chairman of the convention presidium, overcoming Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the Sharon-Levi camp's candidate, by a small edge. Our correspondent Shalom Oren, who was present at the convention hall all night, reported that the ballot counting was completed early this morning, 5 hours after the voting ended. The election committee discussed various issues pertaining to the legality of the vote and invalid ballots between midnight and 0300, and our correspondent notes that the deliberations were violent at times. As stated, Minister Qatzav won with 930 votes against 876 votes for Ben-Elisar.

The conference deliberations will resume at 1000, and two more contests are expected: Ari'el Sharon against Beni Begin for the post of mandate committee chairman, and Moshe Arens versus David Levi for the post of chairman of the standing committee. Deputy Minister Roni Milo, of the Shamir camp, told our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz this morning that at the moment the camps are trying to reach an accord on the manning of these two posts, in order to avoid another contest in the conference.

E. Jerusalem Electric Claims Government Owes Money

TA081859 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] East Jerusalem Electric Company workers have called off their sanctions after the company's directors declared the Israeli Government owes them $9 million. Several days ago the workers barricaded themselves inside the main office of the East Jerusalem company, protesting plans by the Israeli Electric Corporation to take over the assets of the East Jerusalem facility since it owes the Israeli company $11 million.

At an emergency board meeting today directors of the East Jerusalem Electric Company claimed the Israeli Government owes the firm $9 million because of government interference in their running of the firm. They are to bring the claim to Energy Minister Moshe Shahal in a meeting tomorrow. Observers see this as an attempt to get the government to find a solution to the debt problem.

Shahal Rejects 'Loan' Request

TA101237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The East Jerusalem Electric Corporation has asked the Israeli Government to give it a loan so that it could defray its debts to the Israeli Electricity Company which have already reached the $12-million mark. Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has turned down this request and is still waiting for the debts to be paid. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports:

Although another round of talks has taken place, it is still impossible to see any solution to the question of who will pay the debts. The chairman of the Arab company's board of executives, Anwar Nusaybah, was the one to request an urgent meeting with Minister Shahal, seeking a revocation of the lien injunction issued by the court against the company's money and other assets — a lien which, incidentally, has not yet been implemented.

The meeting was very much to the point, but the director of the Arab company and the committee members did not bring any

practical proposal for paying the debt, and sought a 2-month grace period to try to raise the money in Jordan. Mr Nusaybah repeated that if the energy minister had permitted him to raise electricity fees, the company would have made a $9-million profit. He therefore demanded that $9 million be struck off the debt which today stands at $12 million. The energy minister turned down the proposal, and again expressed the government's policy of nonintervention in the company's affairs.

The Arab company's attorney, Shlomo Tussia-Kohen, requested a loan similar to that being given to Solel Boneh. The energy minister rejected the request, saying that Solel Boneh has submitted an economic rehabilitation plan that involves the laying off of personnel, while the East Jerusalem company objects to cutting down on its manpower. The energy minister explained once again that he would not intervene in the legal proceedings and that the company must pay its debts in a few days.

Sudanese Premier Visits OAU Liberation Committee
EA082057 Dakar PANA in English 1658 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 Mar (SHIHATA/PANA) — Sudanese Prime Minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, visited the Secretariat of the Liberation Committee of the OAU in Dar es Salaam today.

Welcoming the premier, the executive secretary of the Liberation Committee, Brigadier Hashim Mbita, described the visit as a source of encouragement and special honor to the struggling people in southern Africa.

Mbita said financial contributions to the liberation committee was "the minimum independent Africa could do for those who are daily sacrificing their lives for the freedom and dignity of Africa."

He said that, although the total contributions of the OAU member-states could only meet a small proportion of the needs of the national liberation movements, it remains the reflection of free Africa's political commitment, which was a motivating factor among the freedom fighters.

The Sudanese prime minister said in reply that his presence in the Executive Secretariat is symbolic of Sudan's concern of and support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Signing the visitors' book, Dr Daf'allah said, "This is to express our appreciation and support for your ardent efforts. Long live Africa — free and united."

The Sudanese premier, who arrived in Dar es Salaam on Friday, is expected to leave for home today.

PANA To Launch New Information Campaign
AB091350 Dakar PANA in English 1720 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 March (SHIHATA/PANA) — The PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), is to launch an information campaign strategy to counter the South African aggression against Frontline States.

The strategy will involve the holding of a workshop to educate press organizations on the constraints of the situation in South Africa.

PANA director general, Auguste Mpassi-Muba, said on arrival in Dar es Salaam today.

The Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has offered to hold the workshop in Lusaka, he said.

PANA director general said the strategy will also involve equipping the southern Africa PANA regional pool in Lusaka with personnel, equipment and the stationing of a PANA correspondent in Gaborone, Botswana to observe more closely the development of southern Africa.

The PANA director general also said the headquarters of the agency will also increase monitoring of the sub-region and reinforce relations with liberation movements in the region. On the agency's performance Mpassi-Muba said all except the Lusaka PANA regional pool were paralysed by communication and technical problems.

On contributions the director-general said since January this year when he took over, six countries had paid their contribution out of the 40 signatories of the PANA convention. Those who have paid are Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Lesotho, Nigeria and Zambia.

On arrival at the airport Mpassi-Muba was welcomed by the TANZANIA NEWS AGENCY (SHIHATA) director, Nkwabi Ngwanakilala. He has visited Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya and will proceed to Addis Ababa to complete his tour on this region.

OAU Official on African Satellite System
AB081357 Dakar PANA in English 1311 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Harare, 8 March (ZIANA/PANA) — Decisions on the regional African satellite communications system should not put to mortgage the future of Africa, an official of the Organisation for African Unity, said in Harare yesterday.

The chief of communications in the OAU, Mr Ata Koram, told delegates at the fifth conference of experts of transport and communications, being held at the Harare International Conference Centre, that although the European Economic Community's offer to undertake a study on the satellite was appreciated, the conditions of the offer were "too restrictive."

Mr Koram said the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC) on the regional African satellite had made "a satisfactory" effort to mobilise the 6 million U.S. dollars needed to finance the study.

He said the EEC had made an offer of a grant with the condition that only African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and EEC consultants and experts would be directly recruited by the community for the execution of the study. The EEC also demanded that members of the IACC were not used for the direction and supervision of the study.

"These conditions may be prejudicial to the implementation phase which should be carried out as a result of open international bidding.

"Decisions on the study should not put to mortgage the future of Africa, especially when the pan-African scope of the study and its very important economic, technical and political implications are taken into account," said Mr Koram.

He said already a sum of 715 [word indistinct] dollars had been committed to the undertaking of the study, by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Telecommunications Union (ITN) and UNESCO. The African Development Bank would finance 95 percent of the cost, he said.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Cited on Internal, External Situation

LD101141 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 10/3/86 (APS) — The president of the Republic, FLN party Secretary General, Chadli Bendjedid gave, on the occasion of the official installation of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN party Central Committee, important orientations about the role of the party, the internal situation and the international situation characterized by a very serious economic crisis.

The head of state first dealt with the completion of institutional structures and the clarification of the political vision stressing the importance of the enrichment of the National Charter and its adoption by the popular masses. "The National Charter," he said, "is our sole ideological reference since it expresses the aspirations of the popular masses and reflects their will".

The FLN party secretary general spoke for a long time on the role of the party in the orientation, the awareness, the mobilization, the training of citizens and in the control and follow up and in the struggle against negative phenomena such as squandering or reactionary thinking. Analyzing the structure of society, the head of state stressed the importance of youth which, he said is the guarantee of the continuity of the revolution. In this context, he insisted on the necessity to create adequate conditions for the mobilization of a greater number of young university and institutes graduates.

Concerning the present economic crisis, President Chadli Bendjedid dealt with its various aspects especially effects on the Third World. In this context, he underlined that the national economy was comparatively secure thanks to well thought political measures taken and the efforts of all. The head of state stressed the necessity of self reliance and expressed his confidence in the Algerian people's unshakable will.

After dealing with international questions and the position of Algeria about them, the president of the Republic reiterated the fundamental principles of the Algerian policy based on the will of setting up the Great Maghreb where concord, progress and prosperity will prevail. We must he said, start by restoring a climate of confidence and eliminate all the existing problems.

APS Reviews Ibrahimi's Gulf, Southern Africa Trips

LD082246 Algiers APS in English 1535 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 8/3/86 (APS) — The foreign affairs minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi has recently made a tour in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic of Yemen where he handed messages from President Chadli Bendjedid to heads of these states.

This tour in Arab Gulf countries and North Yemen has a particular significance because of its nature, the time in which it took place and its objective. This tour is an act of Algeria's identification with the Arab cause and the struggles waged both in the Maghreb and in the Mashrek. The time in which it took place is a significant choice of Algeria to show its concern about the problems the Arab world is facing.

In addition, together with the one made recently in austral Africa, this tour is significant about Algeria's will to be present and play its role wherever freedom is challenged by considering itself part and parcel of fronts constituted to face hegemonic ambitions of systems of racial and colonial domination, be they Zionism or apartheid. The two tours are also an indication of Algeria's belief in the necessity of a strategic Arab-African alliance which is imposed by similar challenges Arabs and Africans are facing. Algeria remains attached to Arab and African causes.

FLN Delegation Returns From CPSU Congress

LD081530 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 8/3/86 (APS) — The F.L.N. party delegation which took part in 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party was back from Moscow Friday. The FLN party which was invited to the congress was led by the head of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia which went to Moscow on February 24. In the sidelines of the congress, Messaadia had many contacts with Soviet officials and high personalities invited to the (?congress).

The Algerian delegation was seen off by the vice chairman of the monitoring commission of the Soviet Communist Party, Ivan Constov [name as received], the Algerian ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and other high, officials in the Soviet Communist Party.

Foreign Currency Allowances Slashed in Algeria

NC091507 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, March 9 (AFP) — Algerians have had their foreign currency allowance for holidays abroad effectively slashed by half, and under-18's have been deprived of it altogether, it was officially announced here Sunday. The allowance, the equivalent of 1,000 dinars (about 220 dollars) in the currency of the country to be visited, can now only be obtained once every two years, instead of once a year.

The dinar being a non-convertible currency, the holiday allowance is the only legal means for an ordinary citizen to obtain foreign exchange. More than 800,000 Algerians are estimated to have taken advantage of it last year, with 630,000 of them going to France. On Saturday a reliable source said that a further 1,000-dinar allowance to enable private citizens to import spare parts from abroad had also been withdrawn.

Further Details

LD091509 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has taken new measures regarding tourism which limit the value of the allowance allocated to citizens traveling abroad to 100 Algerian dinars in hard currency

once every 2 years. [Allowance was formerly 100 dinars per year.] In compliance with this measure, citizens who received this allowance during the current year will not be entitled to it in 1987. Those who did not receive it during the current year will be entitled to it next year.

On the other hand, the measures include children who are under 18, since they are not entitled to receive this allowance whether they have personal passports or are registered on those of their parents. These measures will come into effect as of 9 March 1986.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Lebanese CP Head

LD101427 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received a message from Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi over the past 2 days [as heard] in which Hawi briefed him on the plot against Lebanese progressive and national forces.

U.S. Daily Cited on U.S. 'Terrorist' Plans, Budget

LD101052 Tripoli JANA in English 0946 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, Juamada Thani 28 March 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. daily, *THE WASHINGTON POST*, out yesterday disclosed one of the terrorist acts planned by the White House (sic) [JANA notation] under the behest of CIA that coordination was achieved to carry out terrorist clandestine operations against some Third World countries that refused to accept U.S. hegemony and stood against its imperialist objectives worldwide.

The daily has pointed out that that group of people who had concocted these schemes comprised officials from the so-called White House, U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and elements from CIA including Dir William J Casey -- one of the most eager people to carry out terrorist operations against the peoples in the world at large. The paper adds that the budget that has been approved for such terorist organ totalls annually 500 million dollars.

Weekly on Policy of U.S., 'Reactionary' Regimes

LD102114 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Mar (JANA) — The weekly *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* which is published here, today printed an analysis on the savage imperialist onslaught against the Jamahiriyah being hatched with the participation of regional reactionary parties.

The paper, which is published by the revolutionary committees, said: The matter is very clear, namely, that a new imperialist reactionary onslaught is being hatched now against the Jamahiriyah with the blessings of regional reactionary parties, as the following recent events and movements show:

1. The return of U.S. fleets and warships opposite the Libyan Arab shores to hold new provocative exercises during the next few days;

2. The state of maximum alert being witnessed at the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean basin region which represent bases of support and back-up bases for the U.S. fleets;

3. The threats by U.S. officials to employ the military option following the failure of political and economic pressures against the people of the Jamahiriyah;

4. The alliance between the United States and a number of regimes adjacent to the Jamahiriyah, and the visits by U.S. military and civilian officials to those countries, while a simultaneous deliberate deterioration in Libyan-U.S. relations is taking place;

5. The French-U.S. intervention in Chad and their intensified fanning of the flames of civil war there; and

6. The tendentious propaganda campaign and strong hatred of the imperialist circles and their trumpets in Cairo and Baghdad against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

All of these are proof that a criminal plan has been drawn up against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the roles in it have been distributed among the parties that have adopted the Western imperialist views which are hostile to the revolution of the Libyan masses.

The paper wonders: What is the justification for these regimes to join and participate in the aggression against the Arabs of Libya at a time when the U.S. Government masses three aircraft carriers and scores of warships opposite the Libyan Arab shores and puts its bases in certain Mediterranean countries on alert, and at a time when it declares economic war against the Jamahiriyah and exerts pressure on all the states subservient to it to join in these aggressive measures? What also is the justification at a time when the tendentious propaganda campaigns are being escalated against the Arabs of Libya and their great revolution.

Has the United States suddenly abandoned its enmity to the Arab nation and its revolutionary forces and retreated from its policy that governs its aggressive stances against the Arabs?

Has it paid the price of its crimes and bombs that have fragmented the bodies of our brothers in Palestine, Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, and Tunisia, so that its envoys can be received, and pin medals on the chest of its sailors and are its media mouthpieces crying out for a friendship with them?

AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR explains that when a reactionary regime is threatened, U.S. officials rush to the Arab region to reassure and rescue it, and declare a state of emergency at their bases and their fleets. And when the Zionist planes bomb an Arab capital wreaking havoc upon its inhabitants or invade Arab villages in southern Lebanon, the Americans use their veto at the UN Security Council to prevent a condemnation of the Zionists for their savage crimes; and those regimes friendly to the United States shamelessly issue deceitful statements and sinful frail deceptions about a false friendship with the Americans.

7. We are not surprised that these regimes, motivated by their black hatred, ask the Americans and insist that they direct a lightning strike against the Jamahiriyah, and that they offer

the Americans facilities for this, because they do not know that the Arab nation has an entity and a presence; they do not know that the Arab nation may emerge victorious or defeated; and they do not know that the people of the Jamahiriyah are politically, economically, and militarily besieged by the imperialists with the blessings of the United States, because they are proud that the United States classifies them as slaves with various ranks in exchange for opening their countries to the invading U.S. armies.

The newspaper stresses that it is necessary to emphasize some points, including:

1. Those regimes now conspiring against the people of the Jamahiriyah have lost their legitimacy and their existence has lost its meaning and justification, and preserving them now is a preservation of defeat and insistence upon humiliation which is inflicted upon the Arabs as a result of the presence of those models -- which are U.S. hirelings -- and which run after authority and fight over their survival;
2. The Libyan Arabs have the right to destroy the imperialist interests in those hireling countries because they are point of support for the Americans in their aggressive schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah;
3. The Libyan Arabs have the right, if necessary, to trigger World War III to exact revenge on those planning our destruction and conspiring against our freedom, revoluton, and future;
4. The Libyan Arabs also have the right to involve the regimes, the hirelings of the United States in the region, by any form in the confrontation with it [United States] if there is a war against the Jamahiriyah, and they have the right to transform the Mediterranean region into hell.

It is the same legitimacy by which the imperialist and reactionary forces provoke the revolution in the Jamahiriyah, and it confirms the principle of reciprocity. "The one who starts is the one who is wrong," even if they pile pyramids of civilian and military treaties with these lackey and hireling regimes.

The newspaper continues:

1. A clash with the Arab regimes is a natural thing because they abandoned their pan-Arab commitments and went back on their word to their poeples regarding the Pan-Arab stances calling for liberation, unity and resisting the Hebrew crusading presence in the Arab homeland;
2. We do not understand the meaning of the continuous visits by U.S. envoys to the Arab region and the joint coordination between the regimes, neighboring the Jamahiriyah, and the U.S. terrorist administration except if they are directed at the shameful purpose of coordinating and preparing a treacherous aggression against the Libyan Arabs whose raise their voices in defiance of the Arab nation's enemies after the Libyan Arab people restored their authority, revolution, and weapons from the usurpers.

The revolutionary force warns those regimes that they are playing with fire by beating the drums of war against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation. This is a fire which will burn their fragile paper thrones. The revolutionary force places on the shoulders of these regimes the responsibility of what might happen and what might result as a result of any aggressive stance against the Arab people in Libya. They must find a convincing reason for their alliance with the enemies of the Arab nation and those who strangle its freedom, or which can even justify the reception of these people on Arab soil.

Sudanese Defense Minister Departs 10 March

LD101321 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] Sudanese Minister of Defense Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, departed from Tripoli this morning at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Continuing Reportage on Fighting in Chad

Clash Between GUNT, French Forces

LD091235 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Bardai 9 Mar JANA — The GUNT [National Union Transition Government] minister of information said that clashes have occurred between GUNT forces and French forces, which have been stationed in Chad to protect the rebel Habre.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Bardai yesterday, the minister said that GUNT forces clashed with French forces in Oum-Chalouba and Kalait on 5 March. He added that the French forces used Jaguar and Mirage fighters during these clashes, in addition to heavy land weaponry, among which were Milan missiles. He stated that a French armored contingent composed of 50 Cascavel armoured cars were deployed in these clashes. The Chadian minister disclosed that the French forces used some weapons, which are internationally banned, in the towns of Oum-Chalouba and Kalait. He said "We have evidence on that."

Troops, Supplies Leave Zaire

LD082252 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, Jumada Athani 26, March 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Reliable sources revealed that thousands of troops including white soldiers left Zaire for Chad from 20th to 28th February. The sources pointed out that armoured vehicles and Land Rover and Toyota cars as well as ambulances and lorries loaded with weapons and ammunition also left Zaire for Chad in the same period.

MAURITANIA

Joint Commission Meeting With Tunisia Opens 10 March

AB101946 Paris AFP in French 1506 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 10 Mar (AFP) — Tunisia and Mauritania on Monday reiterated their adherence to the treaty of fraternity and concord they co-signed with Algeria, on the occasion of the opening of the grand joint Tunisia-Mauritania commission in Nouakchott. This union, stressed the two leaders of the del-

egation, "is not directed against anybody," but "constitutes the starting point for interdependence among among Maghreb countries."

The grand commission, which is meeting for the first time since it was set up in July 1985, will discuss documents on cooperation between the two countries in the field of education, cadre training, industry, mining, and fishing. Concerning fishing, the principle of the establishment of a joint Mauritania-Tunisia company was agreed upon during the recent visit to Nouakchott by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Holds News Conference

Notes TMC Accomplishments

JN101539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1444 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Mar (SUNA) — At a news conference held here today, Transitional Military Council [TMC] Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab listed the accomplishments of the TMC during the last stage of the transitional period, explaining that the TMC, with the Council of Ministers' help, managed to entrench the base of real democracy in the country by issuing the 1985 Constitution. He added that the two councils issued the Constitution and complied with its provisions, as well as with the National Charter, affirming that there was complete and sincere cooperation between the two councils in this regard, despite attempts by some tendentious and irresponsible sides to cast doubts.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that the government and the people, during the transitional period, managed to contain famine in many parts of the country, explaining that the dimensions of that famine became obvious only after the death and the diplacement of many citizens. He also praised fraternal and friendly countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya, the UAE, and Syria, as well as the United States, the EEC, charity organizations, and international organizations, for their assistance to Sudan.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed to the election law as one of the outstanding accomplishments. He also pointed to what has been done during this period concerning organizing the administration of regions, forming a transitional council to run them, and establishing ministries there, in addition to granting comprehensive amnesty to all those accused of previous political crimes and to all those who carried arms against the former regime, as well as the cease-fire by the Armed Forces, except in cases of self-defense.

He explained that the government has made effective steps regarding the liquidation of the May regime symbols. He pointed out that most of the committees formed by the attorney general to interrogate elements accused of corrupting the political and economic situation have concluded their work.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab pointed to Sudan's participation in the African and Arab summit conferences held during the transitional period. He explain that Sudan's loud voice announced the creation of a democratic system thanks to the uprising of the people and their Armed Forces. Sudan, he said, defined a foreign policy based on nonalignment principles, promoting world peace, resolving international and regional disputes through peaceful means, and holding dialogue and promoting relations with all peoples, adding that the main purpose of the foreign policy decisions was to remove the chill created by the defunct regime in relations with some neighboring and fraternal countries and to resume diplomatic relations with these countries.

Regarding integration with Egypt, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that the government paid special attention to this issue by sending successive high-ranking delegations to Egypt. He also touched on his visits to fraternal Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, praising His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for his support for Sudan. He also touched on his visit to the UAE, Oman, and Zaire, explaining that his visits, as well as those of the prime minister, the TMC members, and the ministers to many Arab and African countries, were positive and fruitful.

Discusses Garang Operations, Elections

JN101853 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 10, SUNA — Transitional Military Council "TMC" Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that information available to the Peoples Armed Forces showed that Rebel leader John Garang had massed at least 40 thousand troopers in Bahr al-Ghazal Region and encircled Rumbek Town with the aim to hinder general elections on the said region.

The decision to evacuate Rumbek Town was issued by the region's military governor to preserve citizens' lives and also due to severe pressure exerted by the rebels, using highly modern and sophisticated arms, Siwar al-Dhahab said.

Meanwhile, he pointed out that the TMC and Cabinet had made efforts to meet Garang, but he said, their attempts were crowned with failure. He, however, expressed appreciation over the dialogue scheduled to be held during the coming days in Addis Ababa with the rebels, saying that the meeting would serve all the country.

On the question of arming some tribes, Siwar al-Dhahab expressed the TMC's refusal over the move and added, however, that due to the sporadic attacks by the rebels an agreement was reached to arm some government employees and twelve of guards in the regions where the attacks occurred.

Asked whether there would be a general mobilization when rebel leader Garang refuses dialogue, the TMC chairman said there would be no motive for general mobilization, adding that the interim government would wait for the results of the meetings being carried out between the rebels and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country.

However, he affirmed that the government will try hard and by all means to preserve the holding of elections.

Asked about the objective of the defence minister's visit to Libya, Siwar al-Dhahab explained that the visit's aim was to hold consultation and for the same purpose, he went on saying, several TMC and Cabinet members had paid visits to several countries. He also said the defence minister's visit was not for the aim of asking for weapons.

On elections, he said both TMC and Cabinet members have the right to present their candidacies to the elections, adding that the TMC was still committed to its decision to step down at the end of the interim period and transfer power to people.

No Preconditions for Dialogue With Garang
JN101750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1734 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text]Khartoum, Mar 10, SUNA — TMC Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab today welcomed any agreement that would lead to peace and safeguard the country's national unity.

Referring to the efforts exerted in Addis Ababa for reaching peaceful agreement with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army "SPLA" leader John Garang, the TMC chairman said that we have no preconditions for dialoguing with Garang except the immediate cease of fire.

In a press conference held today Siwar al-Dhahab voiced the necessity of ending the fighting and working sincerely to bring about an agreement to be accepted by all parties.

Views SPLA Operations Escalation
JN101823 Khartoum SUNA in English 1737 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 10, SUNA — Fourty thousand of the Sudanese Peoples' Liberation Army "SPLA" elements were advancing towards (Gogorial) and Rumbek regions, something that obliged Lakes Province governor to order the evacuation of Rumbek Town "TMC" General Siwar al-Dhahab announced in a press conference held here Monday.

Siwar al-Dhahab added that the SPLA started, from last December to escalate its operations instead of responding to the government call for peaceful dialogue.

He further said that the SPLA leader, instead, is going on recruiting new elements, getting use of facilities extended to the SPLA from some neighboring countries.

Warns Against 'War of Words'
JN101830 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 10, SUNA — Political squabbling and war of words in the newspapers are the means for the ignition of violence which will menace democracy and freedom, TMC Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab said in his conference today. In an apparent reference to the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out that such war words were not only confined to the political parties but was also directed against the TMC and the Cabinet.

Opting to violence by words or gun will eventually lead to undermining the democratic system in Sudan, he concluded.

Says Some Party Leaders 'Belittle Law'
JN101552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Mar (SUNA) — At a press conference held here today, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, pointed out that among some leaders of political parties and organizations are elements which resort to disorder and belittle law and order by instigating simple-hearted people. He said that by this irresponsible behavior, these elements threaten the homeland's unity and foment sedition, division, and fragmentation. He explained that this cannot be neglected because this is fully rejected by any responsible government and that security authorities cannot ignore it because this undermines the law and gravely threatens the democratic situation.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab appealed to these elements to reconsider their stands, to examine their consciences, and to talk responsibly and exercise self-control. He pointed out that Sudan is a homeland for all in which no one is better than anyone else, and that each person should improve himself by serving the public interest.

Prime Minister Daf'allah Returns From Tanzania
JN091352 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Mar 9 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday ended his East African tour and returned here.

Premier Daf'allah attended the 21st session of OAU bureau and held talks with the Kenyan and Tanzanian officials which he described them as fruitful.

At Dar es Salam Daf'allah said yesterday his government gave top priority to peace and tranquility of Eastern Africa.

He told a news conference at the Dar es Salam International Airport before his departure for home that his government was encouraged by the new Ugandan Government's efforts to bring peace in the country and the region in general.

Daf'allah pledged that his country would work to support reconciliation efforts of the Government of Uganda, led by Yoweri Museveni.

Comments on Relations With Ethiopia
JN101812 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Mar 10, SUNA — The economic crisis in the African continent had been the major topic in the recent mini-summit of the Organization of African Unity "OAU," Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah said here today.

Daf'allah in his weekly briefing to the local media newsmen today made it clear that the mini-summit decided on the working

out of a unified African working paper to be forwarded before the special session of UN General Assembly which will be dedicated for the African economic crisis.

The premier voiced the significance of negotiating with Ethiopia for solving the outstanding problems in peaceful means and for upholding the good neighborhood relations.

Ethiopia and Sudan must reach an understanding for settling the southern Sudan question which incites disputes between the two countries.

Daf'allah showed his dissatisfaction over the efforts made for solving the economic and the southern crisis. The southern problem must be solved in the framework of decentralized governing taking into account the ethnic and cultural differences in the country.

The government exerted remarkable efforts for solving the economic crisis including containing the famine problem and tracking of a path for reforming the economic performance, he explained.

Speaking about the side meetings which he held during the OAU mini-summit Daf'allah said views had been identical on many African issues. During the meeting with the Ethiopian side represented by Fikri Silassi [SUNA spelling] the talks focused on bilateral relations, he said.

Sudan expressed willingness to establish good neighborly relations with Ethiopia, Daf'allah added, arguing that the current government was not responsible for errors of the defunct regime that led to the deterioration in the relations between the two countries.

However Daf'allah said the two ensured the necessity of staunching the bloodshed in the two countries.

UAE Paper Interviews Foreign Minister

GF071742 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 6 Mar 86 p 15

[Interview with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub by *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent Al-Fatih al-Tijani in Addis Ababa during the 43d session of the OAU Ministerial Council — specific date not given]

[Excerpts] Al-Fatih al-Tijani: How do you appraise relations with Libya?

Ibrahim Taha Ayyub: Our relations with Libya are normal despite the fact that this has involved us in many problems with many countries. Many Arab countries are sensitive toward this relationship, particularly Egypt. These countries believe that our relations with Libya are directed against them. Actually, this is not true. Moreover, many African countries have expressed reservations toward our new relationship with Libya, particularly the countries of Zaire, Niger, and Chad. We told these countries that we are a sovereign country and that we will not allow any country to perpetrate acts that shake the stability of any other country from Sudanese territories. We also told them that our relations with Libya are part of our Afro-Arab relations and that we cannot isolate ourselves or isolate Libya from the world. Everyone understood our view. They were also assured that our relations with Libya are only designed to attain mutual interests in the same way as with all Arab and African countries.

Al-Tijani: Since the formation of the transitional government, your government announced that Sudan would ameliorate its relations with the Soviet Union. It seems, so far, that there are no practical and positive steps in this direction. What happened?

Ayyub: We have undertaken a number of steps in this direction. We believe that our relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries are normal. We could not expand the bases of cooperation, particularly in the field of exchanging visits, owing to the occurence of some changes in the Soviet Government right after the upheaval, particularly the departure of Gromyko from the Foreign Ministry and his replacement by Shevardnadze. Moscow was keen to rearrange the priorities of its foreign policy. Despite the continuation of contacts through the two embassies in Khartoum and Moscow and the arrival of some Soviet delegations to Sudan to assess some economic and industrial projects and technical cooperation, there have been no visits at the senior level owing to the Soviet Union's preoccupation with the Geneva conference and later with the 27th CPSU Congress. We expect that some senior Sudanese officials will visit Moscow this spring.

Al-Tijani: Is Moscow still refraining from supplying Sudan with Soviet spare parts?

Ayyub: This issue will be discussed by the Sudanese delegation that will soon visit Moscow.

Al-Tijani: There have been contacts between the Egyptian Government and the John Garang movement. Has the Egyptian Government informed you of these contacts? What is their goal?

Ayyub: There have been contacts between the Egyptian Government and John Garang. The Egyptians used to inform us about every contact. We learned from Cairo that the goal behind these contacts is to elucidate the position of the movement with regard to developments in Sudan, particularly with those pertaining to the Jonglie canal which very much concerns Egypt, being a joint Egyptian-Sudanese project that deals with the Nile waters. The movement also informed Cairo that it is not a separatist movement and that it takes into consideration all the issues of Sudan. Sudan is not opposed to these contacts. We encourage these contacts and encourage other countries to contact John Garang and convince him to hold a dialogue.

Security Agreement Reached With Uganda

JN081749 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Mar (SUNA) — Sudan and Uganda have agreed not to allow their territories to be used as bases for destabilizing the situation in either country. This came during Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah's talks with Ugandan

President Yoweri Museveni here yesterday. It is believed that the talks revolved around issues of interest to the region.

It has been learned that the prime minister's visit to Uganda yesterday is part of his tour of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Radio SPLA: Landmine Kills 32 Government Troops
EA101529 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] from Southern Blue Nile say one Magirus truck of the enemy has been blown up by a landmine, killing 32 enemy soldiers on Kurmuk-Damazin road [Eastern Sudan]. According to our correspondent in Southern Blue Nile, the incident took place on 7 March 1986.

SPLA Ambush Claims 228 Government Casualties 2-3 Mar
EA101530 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Zindiyyah Battalion under the command of Captain John Ding Deng ambushed the government army and the militia on the 2nd and 3d March 1986 between Duk Fadiat and Akwach Deng.

One hundred and fifty-three government soldiers were killed including one Lieutenant-Colonel (?T.A.C.), one captain and one first lieutenant. Seventy-five government militia were also killed. One land-rover mounted with a 12.7 anti-aircraft gun, 3 lorries, 1 APC, 1 tank, 1 water tanker and 3 other vehicles were also destroyed.

According to our correspondent, the water and food situaton has become difficult for the government forces, especially as they have been scattered by the SPLA [Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army] forces. The correspondent says that the SPLA forces have again dispersed the enemy forces as they were trying to regroup in Ayod.

Radio SPLA: Gogrial Army Garrison 'Raided' 3 Mar
EA101539 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Nile Battalion under the command of Major Paulino Deng Ojong again raided Gogrial enemy garrison on 3d March 1986.

Eight enemy soldiers were killed and six were seriously wounded. According to our correspondent, the enemy trenches facing Gogrial town council have been taken over by the SPLA. Meanwhile, the only medical assistant who was helping the government forces in Gogrial Garrison has defected to the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army.

SPLA Radio: Defeated Rumbek Forces Urged To Surrender
EA101537 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The remnants of the forces that fled from Rumbek garrison were intercepted by units of Shark Battalion under the command of Major Bona Abang Dhol. According to the reports most of them have either been killed or dispersed in the forest. In this regard, the spokesman for the SPLA/SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] political-military high command has appealed to those government soldiers at large, suffering from thirst and hunger and other dangers in the forest, to report themselves to the SPLA units in the area. The spokesman assured the government forces that the safety of their lives will be respected by the SPLA as it had done to the other prisoners of war who were released last year. The spokesman also made it clear to the government soldiers that it is not their fault but it is the regime in Khartoum who sent them to fight their brothers. We are different from the clique in Khartoum. We are human and compassionate and we know you are our brothers and fellow citizens. We shall respect your lives and we will not kill you. But remaining in the forest, you will surely die by yourselves, the spokesman concluded.

CAMEROON

President Biya Returns From Trip to United States

AB102114 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] President Paul Biya returned home today after a 4-week visit abroad during which he paid an official visit to the United States, followed by a private (?2 week trip) to Los Angeles, Houston, and New York. At the White House, President Biya and his American counterpart, Ronald Reagan, exchanged views on African problems, and bilateral relations.

CHAD

FRG Team Concludes Inspection Tour of Projects

AB102112 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The FRG team which came to our country to monitor the state of progress and execution of projects financed by West Germany ended their mission today. The team, which arrived in our country on 27 February, came to study the best suitable cooperation between our countries. The 5-member team went to the field where they inspected the state of progress of projects financed by the FRG.

After their tour, an appraisal meeting was held this morning and this afternoon, during which the projects of cooperation for 1986 were defined. Chad and the FRG have also established the program of projects to be implemented in 1987.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Promulgates 1986-90 5-Year Economic Plan

AB092100 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1830 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Mar (AZAP) — Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR, has just promulgated the law which approves the first [as received] 1986-1990 5-year economic and social development plan of the Republic of Zaire. This law, which takes effect from 1 January 1986, defines the economic and social objectives of the Republic and ensures that the 5-year plan pursues the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructures, the promotion of social activities, the improvement of administrative management, and the growth of the gross domestic product by an annual average of 4 percent. The law also outlines the orientations, strategies, polices, and financing, as well as the organs of execution and cotrol of the 5-year plan. Here is the text of the law:

Law No. 86/001 of 7 March 1986 concerning the approval of the first 1986-1990 5-year economic and social development plan for the Republic of Zaire.

The Legislative Council has adopted,
The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic promulgates the law whose contents follow:

Chapter 1: Framework and Objectives

Article 1: Under the present law:

1) The economic and social objectives for the 1986-1990 period are defined;
2) The first 1986-1990 5-year economic and social development plan of the Republic is approved and attached to the present law;

Article 2: The 5-year economic and social development plan pursues the following objectives:

1) The rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructures;
2) The promotion of social activities;
3) The improvement of administrative management;
4) The growth of the gross domestic product by an annual average of 4 percent.

Section 1: Economic Sector:

Article 3: In the agricultural field, the plan aims at:

1) Self-sufficiency and security in food production;
2) The promotion of industrial crops for expert and development of agricultural raw materials;
3) Forest exploitation;
4) An unweighted annual average of 4.5 percent for the whole of the agricultural sector.

Article 4: As far as transport and roads are concerned, the plan aims at:

1) The permanent maintenance of 40,000 km of asphalt interregional roads, the repair of 498 km of asphalt interregional roads, the construction of 125 km of asphalt interregional roads and 86 km of national road;
2) The construction, in an optional program, of 1,600 km of tarred roads on the national route which form part of the trans-African route and on the priority roads meant to end the land-locked situation of the regions;
3) The construction of roads by using local materials like: oil shale, asphalted sand, and cement;
4) The rehabilitation and modernization of rail, maritime, river and lake infrastructure and equipment by ensuring an annual traffic growth of 2 percent;
5) The rehabilitation and development of security materials and the improvement of existing installations through the setting up of buoys and sources of energy to aid navigation;
6) The cleaning up of the environment and anti-erosion controls.

Article 5: Concerning energy, the plan aims at:

1) Substituting diesel thermal engines with small hydroelectric power plants or other local sources;
2) Increasing the rate of utilization of existing infrastructures of production through the development of the medium of distribution of energy;
3) Constructing hydroelectricity plants throughout the Republic.

Article 6: In the field of post and telecommunications, the plan aims at;

1) Rehabilitating and modernizing the internal post and telecommunications system;
2) Increasing the number of telephones by 2 percent and telex machines by 1.25 percent;
3) Rehabilitating and extending urban networks;
4) Acquiring automatic switches and the modernization of the cable networks in some towns, especially the region capitals;
5) Modernizing the national center for radio transmission and television production to cover the whole country;
6) Extending the Zairian telecommunications network by satellite (Rezatelsat) through the installation of new earth stations.

Article 7: At the mining level, the plan airms at:

1) The rehabilitation, profitability, diversification, and integration of mines;
2) An annual average growth of 1.5 percent.

Article 8: On petroleum products, the plan aims at:

1) The development of research and exploitation of oil;
2) An increase in the production of petroleum products;
3) An improvement in the supply of petroleum products in the country;
4) The integration of the production, refinery, and distribution system.

Article 9: Concerning industry, the plan aims at:

1) Economic and industrial integration;
2) The setting into motion of the structural adjustment process;
3) The preparation of conditions for the definition of an industrialization strategy by drawing up a master plan;
4) An annual average growth rate of 8 percent for the whole sector.

Section 2: Social and Administrative Sector:

Article 10: Concerning health, the plan aims at covering 60 (?percent) ofthe country's health needs through the rehabilitation and/or the creation of 150 health zones and 2,800 health centers.

Article 11: Concerning education, the plan aims at:

1) The improvement of the quality of teaching through rehabilitation and the equipment of existing infrastructures and through the reform of the educational system;
2) The rehabilitation of 167 primary and secondary schools as well as the equipment of 107 primary, secondary, and professional schools;
3) The construction of 54 new primary, secondary, and professional schools;
4) The rehabilitation of four advanced teacher training institutes, eight higher technical institutes, and three universities;
5) The construction and/or the extension of 6 advanced teacher training institutes, 11 higher technical institutes, and the University of Kisangani;
6) The equipping of 3 universities and the faculty institute of Yangambi, the equipping of 11 advanced teacher training institutes and 11 higher technical institutes.

Article 12: In the field of scientific research and technology, the plan aims at:

1) The consolidation of structures of research decentralization;
2) An inventory of the national research potential;
3) The preparation of conditions for the definition of an active research policy integrating the development needs;
4) The sectorial concentration of research programs;
5) The valorization and promotion of scientific and technological research.

Article 13: In the field of housing, the plans aims at:

1) The rehabilitation of the national housing authority;
2) The preparation of conditions for the definition of a housing development strategy;
3) The establishment of structures and mechanisms for the financing and promotion of low-cost housing;
4) The construction of low-cost houses.

Article 14: In the field of water distribution, the plan aims at:

1) Raising the rate of potable water supply to 70 percent in the urban areas and 35 percent in the rural areas;
2) The rehabilitation and development of the system of produciton and distribution, and the installation of new water production centers in all the regions of the country.

Article 15: In the field of administrative management, the plan aims at:

1) The rehabilitation of the territorial administration;
2) The transformation of public administration into an instrument of development;
3) The attainment of autonomy and profitability of the portfolio of the administration, (?and the transformation) of the public sector into a dynamic element of economic integration.

Chapter of Orientations, Strategies, Polices, and Financing
Section on Orientations, Strategies, and polices

Article 16: Economic development is founded on

— concerted economic liberalism;
— economic and industrial integration;
— regional decentralization;
— economic diversification;
— an effective monetary, financial, and fiscal policy;
— an appropriate policy in matters of human resources in the areas of demography, employment, revenues, and salaries.

Article 17: The economic and social development strategies and polices depend in priority on the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructures, and the tool of production.

Section on Financing

Article 18: The overall cost of the first 5-year economic and social development plan of 1986-1990 is estimated at 262.9953 billion zaires at the 1985 value.

The financing of the plan will be done through the budget of the state and the decentralized administrative entities, the self-financing of public enterprises, investments of the private sector, loans, and gifts.

Chapter 3: Execution and Inspection

The departments of the Executive Council, the decentralized administrative entities, and public enterprises are charged with the execution of the plan, each in its sector, but under the supervision of the Department of Planning. This department will establish the advancement of the works quarterly.

Article 20: Budgetary credits allocated in the first 5-year economic and social development plan for the Republic for the 1986-1990 have a constraining character just as those for public debt and remunerations.

Article 21: At the time of the submission of the state budget to the Legislative Council, the Executive Council renders account at the same time of the execution of the plan. It states — for the previous budget year — the conditions in which the plan had been executed, the results obtained, the constraints and the ways and means envisaged to amend them, as the case may be, with a view to attaining the set objectives.

Chapter 5: Final Dispositions

Article 22 The present law comes into force on 1 January 1986.

Issued in Kinshasa on 7 March 1986

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

State Commissioner Attends Brussels Credit Meeting

AB101526 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Brussels, March 10 (AFP) — An informal two-day meeting of Zaire's seven main creditor countries began here monday, chaired by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and his Zairian counterpart Kengo Wa Dondo. The United States, France, Canada, Italy, Britain, West Germany and Japan were to discuss the effects of a strict austerity plan introduced in Zaire three years ago, which corrected the country's financial chaos but resulted in a huge flight of capital abroad.

Independent experts estimate that more than one billion dollars had left the country instead of being invested in domestic projects and consumption, and say another 500 million will be lost in the next two years if the current financial policy does not change

Mr. Kengo said in an interview published Monday in the Belgian daily *LE SOIR* that the year had started well thanks to the rise in international coffee prices and the fall in the oil price and the value of the dollar. He said the purpose of the present meeting for Zaire was to show its creditors that its policy of "austerity and stabilisation" could not continue without further assistance to boost the economy.

BURKINA FASO

Delegation Returns From 27th CPSU Congress

AB091415 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Excerpt] You will recall that a high-level delegation from our country went to Moscow to attend the 27th CPSU Congress. This delegation was headed by Comrade Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, the minister of national defense; it returned to Ouagadougou yesterday, Friday, satisfied with having accomplished the task assigned it by the entire Burkinabe people, the National Council of the Revolution, and the revolutionary government.

At least, you have been able to follow the daily activities of this delegation through the radio and the other organs of the press: visits to some of the 15 republics of the USSR, participation in congress deliberations, meetings with officials of the Central Committee of the CPSU, discussions with delegations and political leaders of friendly countries such as Bulgaria and the GDR, talks with friendly organizations such as the solidarity organization with the peoples of Africa and Asia through the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, remarks on Radio Moscow's international service, and so on.

Participating for the first time, an act of revolutionary choice, our country's delegation delivered a message of greeting and congratulations from the comrade president of Burkina Faso to the congress. The message was delivered to the Soviet people at a meeting held at the [place name indistinct] in Moscow on 1 March 1986.

All of these activities demonstrate the dynamism of the Burkinabe delegation and the concern for our young revolution. As usual, the delegation, which was headed by the comrade minister of popular defense, judiciously used the opportunities offered it to further enlighten the friends of and sympathizers with the Burkinabe revolution on its objectives and the difficulties it has been facing.

GHANA

PNDC Member Obeng Returns From CPSU Congress

AB081510 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], P.V. Obeng, is back home after leading a 2-man delegation to the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, he said the congress discussed political, socioeconomic as well as constitutional matters. It also provided a platform for self-criticism among party functionaries.

Mr Obeng noted that political and economic reports submitted to the congress are relevant to the Ghanaian situation. He therefore called on all identifiable bodies like the TUC [Trade Union Congress], CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] and other revolutionary organs to contribute to the success of the economic recovery program.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegation met the Soviet deputy prime minister and officials of the Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation. The other member of the delegation, Brigadier Mensah Woode, a PNDC member, is due home later.

Netherlands Promises Recovery Program Grant

AB081632 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] A member of the Netherlands National Assembly, (Hans van Vizel), has described the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] economic recovery program as a shining example to other West African and Third World countries. He made the remark when the Asantehene [king of Ashanti], Otumfuor Poku Ware, paid a visit to the National Assembly at The Hague.

Mr (van Vizel) said the PNDC's effort to revive Ghana's economy has won for her the admiration and confidence of all those who have the country at heart. The Asantehene told the parliamentarians that Ghana, under the PNDC administration, is determined to improve her lot and will therefore welcome any assistance from countries like the Netherlands. Otumfuor Poku Ware praised the Dutch government for her assistance to Ghana during the 1983 drought and expulsion of Ghanaians from Nigeria. He also called on the minister for overseas development [title as heard], Dr Eegje Schoo. She announced that the Netherlands is to grant Ghana 20 million guilders this year in appreciation of the PNDC's bold economic measures. Dr Schoo said her country would monitor Ghana's socioeconomic progress and provide her with every assistance for the success of the economic recovery program. She praised the PNDC and Ghanaians for the efforts being made to revive the economy.

The Asantehene is in the Netherlands to perform the opening ceremony of a new Ghana-Holland Cocoa Processing Company.

Addressing a news conference earlier, Otumfuor Poku Ware stressed the determination of the PNDC to create a healthy investment climate in Ghana. He said Ghana, as a developing country, is keenly aware that a sound industrial base offers the best guarantee for economic development.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Three Nations Agree on Pact To Improve Customs

AB061317 Dakar PANA in French 0943 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Bissau, 6 Mar (ANG/PANA) — The eighth tripartite meeting on the Senegalese-Gambian-Guinea-Bissau Customs Assistance Agreement ended Tuesday after approving several measures aimed at improving customs transactions among the three states.

Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau thus agreed to adopt the ECOWAS document relating to the free movement of persons and goods among the ECOWAS member states.

The three countries also believed that the establishment of a radio link between their customs services would require an investment of more than 44 million CFA francs. Considering that the establishment of this network is essential for the control of activities along their borders, the three countries asked the secretary general of the agreement to approach financial sources such as the European Economic Community, the ECOWAS, Japan, and Switzerland to obtain adequate funds.

Concerning the fight against smuggling, the three delegations expressed satisfaction about its development. However, Senegal stressed that its territory continues to be flooded with smuggled commodities, particularly sugar, from outside.

Concering sporting and cultural activities, the Senegalese delegation proposed the organization of sporting events among the customs services of the three countries. Senegal also invited Guinea-Bissau to send five children to take part in holiday camps in Senegal.

The next meeting of the Customs Assistance Agreement will take place in Dakar, Senegal.

LIBERIA

EEC Sending $44 Million for Rural Development

AB042139 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The delegate of the European Economic Community, Dr N. (Alexandrix), has disclosed that the EEC has laid down $44 million for financing of development projects in Liberia. He said the bulk of the amount will go to rural development. According to a press release from the Ministry of Rural Development, Dr (Alexandrix) made the disclosure today when he met with the minister of rural development, the Honorable J. Kolie, and the senior staff of the ministry.

The EEC delegate noted that his organization is in the process of sending the $44 million and requested that the Ministry of Rural Development channel its request for EEC assistance through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. He promised EEC'S cooperation with the authorities of the Ministry of Rural Development. Dr (Alexandrix) mentioned further that the EEC has a good contribution for Liberia, and is willing to supplement Liberia's effort for economic recovery. He said the EEC has financed several micro projects in the country and is in the process of signing a contract for financing or support [words indistinct].

NIGER

Niger Basin Authority Meeting Opens in Niamey

AB072115 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Niamey, 7 Mar (AFP) — The 14th session of the Council of Ministers of the Niger Basin Authority (ABN) grouping nine Central and West African countries, opened Friday with the watchword of revitalizing this organization which is experiencing a serious financial crisis.

In his opening address, Chadian Minister of Animal Husbandry and Water resources Guinassou Tahar, who was presiding over the meeting, expressed the belief that there was the need to revive the operations of this organization in order to overcome "the calamities caused by drought." The present session, he added, is taking place at a time when the Niger basin seems to be drying up as a result of the drought in the Sahel. He recalled that last year at about the same time, the River Niger had practically stopped flowing in Nimey and it finally dried up in June.

Mr Tahar also called for interregional and international cooperation to gather financial support which, according to him, will enable the ABN to revitalize and engender a veritable process of development, for the benefit of the riverine populations.

During their meeting, the participants (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad) will deliberate on programs of activities for the organization.

Meeting Ends;Further Study Planned

AB082230 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The 14th conference of the council of ministers of the Niger Basin Authority, ABN, ended here in Niamey this afternoon in the presence of the minister of the planning, Mr Moustapha Soumaila. A final communique was issued at the end of the working session. The session examined particularly various areas of cooperation between the ABN and its assistance donors [bailleurs d'assistance] as well as the constraints facing the smooth running of the ABN executive secretariat. It examined the audit report on the financial management of the organization, and decided on measures necessary to recover any funds whose use may be found to be fraudulent. It also decided on measures aimed at improving the situation within the Executive Secretariat.

The meeting decided to convene an extraordinary council of ministers meeting to further examine issues connected with the protocol concerning the authority's intervention in various irrigation projects for development, a development fund for the authority, and the adoption of the statute of the executive secretariat and the aim of the authority.

The session also approved the recurrent budget of the Executive Secretariat for 1986. The budget, which is described as one of austerity, was fixed at 285,250,400 CFA francs in revenue and expenditure.

The 14th conference of the council renewed the mandate of Mr (Jonathan Holowou) as assistant executive secretary for a 4-year period.

The 15th session of the council of ministers will be held in Ndjamena in Chad.

NIGERIA

Chadian Recruiting on Federal Territory Nonexistent

AB102122 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Federal Government has declared as false, allegations by the Hissein Habre government in Ndjamena that Nigeria is being used as a recruitment center by one of the Chadian factions. In a statement today, the Ministry of External Affairs said Nigeria is determined to ensure that neither her land nor airspace was violated by any of the parties to the Chadian conflict. It said measures have been taken for effective surveillance of the country's airspace and land borders to prevent any violation. The ministry said diplomatic contacts with all relevant parties have not been abandoned, stressing that Nigeria believes that the solution to the Chadian conflict is political and not military.

SIERRA LEONE

Minah Voices Concern Over Reported Arms Cache

AB071515 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Freetown, March 7 (AFP) — Acting Sierra Leone President Francis Minah on Thursday expressed concern over reports that an arms cache bound for his country had been found on a Panamanian-registered coaster arrested in the French military port of Brest last month. The 660-tonne vessel had initially been reported to be carrying sophisticated arms and ammunition, and there was speculation that the cargo may have been destined for opposition groups wishing to overthrow the regime in Sierra Leone, or possibly in neighboring Liberia.

However, the report of a large arms find was later denied by the French public prosecutor in Brest, who briefly detained the British captain and crew. The captain was later charged with minor customs offences.

Mr Minah, Sierra Leone's first vice-president who is standing in for President Joseph Momoh during his absence from the country, said he had been horrified by the report. He had earlier summoned French Ambassador Louis Dominici to State House to ask him to brief him about the incident.

President Momoh, who is currently on an official visit to Britain, has said in a radio interview that the French government had promised to investigate the affair and report its findings to the Sierra Leone authorities.

Momoh London Meeting With UK's Thatcher Reported

AB091750 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The president, Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, have held discussions on bilateral issues with particular emphasis on the economic situation in Sierra Leone. The discussion took place at 10 Downing Street, during a courtesy call by President Momoh on the British prime minister. On the economic situation in Sierra Leone, the British prime minister appreciated (?efforts) of President Momoh in handling the IMF conditions, and said Britain would support Sierra Leone in such endeavor.

Commenting on [words indistinct] vessel the Silver Sea loaded with arms and which was bound for Sierra Leone apparently to carry out clandestine activities here, Mrs Thatcher assured the head of state that Britain had nothing to do with it, and expressed her disgust over the affair.

President Momoh spoke of the long, historical ties between Britain and Sierra Leone, and hoped that the existing cordial relationship would continue.

Addressing the big crowded hall of Sierra Leone nationals at a reception held at the Sierra Leone High Commission chancellery last week, President Momoh said though he inherited a critical situation, he will spare no effort to amend the damage caused by [words indistinct]. He said that Sierra Leone belongs to all of us, and it was our bounden duty to ensure that individually and collectively we do things to make the country (?prosperous). President Momoh advised students to equip themselves better and return home, and join in the herculean task of building a more prosperous nation. Dr Momoh assured Sierra Leone nationals there that the administration would not hold anything against anybody, adding that the door is open to those who are prepared to operate within the existing framework, as his administration does not believe in recrimination and bickering. He stressed that (?policies) of confrontation was now over, and it is now the policy for the consolidation and construction. To accomplish this, he added, we need all hands on deck.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Departs for Talks in Austria

AB102116 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The presidential couple left Dakar this morning for Vienna, Austria. President Abdou Diouf will hold several rounds of talks with Austrian authorities. On their way to Vienna, the head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf made a stopover in Switzerland.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Political Bureau Issues Communique

MB061744 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in Maputo on 5 March]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee met from 18 February to 3 March 1986 to discuss the general situation of the country in the political, military, and economic fields. From 21 February, the session of the Political Bureau was expanded to include the first secretaries of the provincial committees and members of the Central Committee residing in Maputo. During the meeting, participants toured military units and the main economic development projects in Maputo Province, which resulted from implementing the decisions of the third party congress.

The Political Bureau assessed and profoundly debated the political situation in the country. The war situation that we have been experiencing results from external aggression against our fatherland and our revolution. It is carried out by imperialism, which uses racist South Africa as its operational base and the armed bandits as its instrument. This is a historic phenomenon that occurs in all revolutionary struggles which the people wage for independence and social justice. This imperialist conspiracy relies on former settlers, international racists, and extreme rightwing circles.

The Mozambican people have been able to understand the nature of the aggression against their fatherland and have responded with courage and resolve against the designs of imperialism. The Mozambican people support Frelimo and associate it with the great gains of independence and the ideals of unity, justice, and freedom.

Our opposition to foreign exploitation and domination did not disappear with the proclamation of national independence. The class struggle has not vanished. Instead, it has been increased during the process of socialist transformation of our society and as a result of foreign aggression. The reactionary elements that prevail in our society take advantage of the existing shortcomings and infiltrate the state apparatus with a view to satisfying their personal ambitions of easily acquiring wealth and exploiting the people. There are fifth columnists in our midst. The enemy never acts without its agents. Its action is designed to undermine the activities of the state and society. Its objective is to aggravate the daily shortcomings in order to divide the people from their leadership and the masses from their armed wing, the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM.

Imperialism has transformed our country into its main target in the region because we are building a nation based on equality, free of discrimination of any kind, because we are building socialism, and because the Mozambican revolution has inspired the popular and progressive forces in the region. These are our sophisticated weapons that threaten South African hegemony and the interests of imperialism.

Enemy action has a general nature. It seeks to isolate our country and prevent its integration in the region by sabotaging the communications routes. Such action is designed to affect national reconstruction by aiming at economic and social development projects. Enemy action is felt in residential areas through propaganda from the foreign news agencies, rumors, and sporadic acts of terrorism.

Imperialism has realized that there are two processes running parallel in the People's Republic of Mozambique, namely the creation of the nation and the building of socialism. The process of strengthening the nation is one of the main targets. Through armed bandit action, the enemy seeks to destroy all forms of organized rural life. It attacks the people, communal villages, cooperatives, the peasant supply network, and rural schools and hospitals. It destroys the means of production and crops and assassinates militants and members of parliament. By creating insecurity and panic and causing the dispersion of the people, the enemy vainly seeks to prevent the process of socialization of the countryside. This process, however, is marked by a growth in national awareness and the achievement of a superior stage of socioeconomic organization in the rural areas. Through armed bandit action and the maneuvers of economic destabilization by South Africa, the enemy seeks to prevent economic development. Accordingly, it aims at creating dissatisfaction, division, and confusion inside our country in order to put socialism in danger.

At the political and ideological level, enemy action is evident in the attempt to reinstate the feudal social order and cause a resurgence of tribalism, regionalism, racism, and all forms of division with a view to destroying national unity. This imperialist action is facilitated because in the last few years we have gotten away from our revolutionary tradition in our work methods, lifestyle, and relations among militants. Imperialist action is aided by our shortcomings in our fight to assert our cultural identity, by the ideological hindrances to our actions and by our inability to fully grasp the party's philosophy. We have relaxed our vigilance, have lost our ability to identify the enemy, and have forgotten that the enemy is defined by its daily action. All this is seen in practice by our difficulty and slowness in carrying out decisions, in punishing those who violate the law, and in making the command post politically conscious.

The Political Bureau has made decisions regarding the party apparatus and the leading role of the party over the state, the defense and security forces, and the economy.

Party Apparatus:

The Political Bureau decided that the normal functioning of the party organs is fundamental to fulfilling the principle of making the command post politically conscious. In the framework of its regular activity the Political Bureau leads the war, the economy, and the state. The Political Bureau will, accordingly, define governing areas and appoint members of the party leadership to guide them. The members of the party central organs must not take on too many tasks. The Political Bureau will propose to the next session of the Central Committee the reorganization of the secretariat and in this context an assessment must be made regarding the restructuring of the areas of cadres and training, administration of the party apparatus, and the leadership and control of specific sectors of the economy.

The party will step up its political work within the defense and security forces. The party central school deserves special attention and a Central Committee member should be appointed on a full-time basis to run it and strengthen its cadres. The publication of the official organ of the party, *A VOZ DA REVOLUCAO* [Voice of the Revolution], will be resumed in order to inform the militants and the fraternal parties.

The Party Leadership Over the State:

The Political Bureau decided that the party, the state, and the defense and security forces must transform the electoral process into a great occasion to strengthen national unity from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River and from Zumbo to Nacala. It must be an occasion for committing tribalism, regionalism, and racism; or developing the spirit of patriotism; and for strengthening the nation. It must be a great occasion for mobilization, organization, and intensification of the political and military action in order to transform the struggle against the armed bandits into a war of the people as a whole. In order to ensure egality and implement laws, the organs of the People's Assembly must function on a regular basis and its working commissions must be reactivated. The government structure must reflect the present priorities in order to more sufficiently respond to the demands of the war effort and the war economy. Attention must also be paid to the leadership of the state apparatus and the coordination of international cooperation.

Defense and Security Forces:

The Political Bureau assessed the efforts made by our glorious armed forces, FPLM, in the defense of the fatherland. It hailed the courage and bravery of the soldiers, NCO's, and officers who, under difficult conditions, defend our territorial integrity and national sovereignty. It also hailed the dedication of the police and security forces in the arduous task of maintaining public order. The Political Bureau also hailed the People's Militia, an organized form of people's determination to implement the principle of people's self-defense.

The Political Bureau dealt in particular wih the ongoing organization process within the defense and security forces. It decided that it is important to speed it up and to quickly complete the plan. The Political Bureau members themselves will work regularly in schools, training centers, and other military units so that by close contact with combatants, they may closely follow the army's efforts to defend the fatherland and involve the people in it.

The Political Bureau carefully assessed the living conditions of our combatants and in this context decided that:

— In the ongoing organizational process within the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, priority should be given to improving logistics by ensuring the regular supply of foodstuffs, uniforms, wapons, and wages.

— In the framework of the war economy, the existing economic and financial resources must be channelled first to the war effort.

— The government should soon approve the social welfare regulations in order to normalize the situation of former combatants and support the relatives of soldiers who endure hardships in the defense of the fatherland.

— The service responsible for the support and organization of those crippled by war should be urgently reorganized.

The Political Bureau believes that the patriotism, generosity, and eagerness of the youth have not been adequately used. It is necessary that the Mozambican youth, who have been called up to defend various sectors of the fatherland, should be a factor in increasing morale, in reorganizing the army, and in protecting our army's combat traditions.

The Political Bureau noted the existence of experienced officers and NCO's and qualified cadres that should be fully and rationally utilized by the Ministry of National Defense in accordance with their qualifications and potential.

In the context of the tours by Political Bureau meeting participants, note was taken of the importance of a correct and close link between the management, experts,and workers of large-scale economic projects and the military and paramilitary units responsible for their protection. These positive experiences must be studied and expanded to other similar situations. It is only through the joint practical effort of production and defense that the people-army and soldier-worker links are strengthened and the principle of war economy is consolidated.

Economy:

The Political Bureau decided that the government should soon prepare a plan of action designed to implement the guidelines given by his excellency the president of the republic during the 14th session of the People's Assembly.

Beginning immediately, state plans should include both general and specific tasks for compulsory fulfillment. The government will pay special attention to the following aspects:

a. Agricultural Production:

A more efficient method of allocating land and resources to state, cooperative, private, and family sectors should be adopted. The creation of communal villages should be speeded up in the areas where the people are being freed from the yoke of the armed bandits. The creation of associations of small farmers to facilitate the supply of resources and consumer goods to them and to guarantee their direct access to markets by providing them, whenever possible, with means of transport should be encouraged. These incentives will be provided based on the response of the farmers and the family sector to the need to produce strategic goods, namely cotton, oil-bearing seeds, grain, and other crops still to be determined, and their subsequent contribution to increasing exports. The extent of abandoned farm and idle land must be surveyed and the land must be distributed to peasants, cooperatives and private enterprises in order to ensure the proper use of existing resources and infrastructure. The Ministry of Agriculture must concentrate its actions on supporting the cooperative and family sectors, particularly on projects to build needed infrastructure which may be carried out by the peasants themselves using local resources. The Council of Ministers must urgently approve the land regulation.

b. Construction, Industry and Transport:
Building material factories must be rehabilitated, giving priority to ones which depend on local materials such as bricks, limestone, tiles, and so on. Local production of building materials as well as the building of houses, schools, health centers, barracks, military and police wards using local materials must be encouraged. Rent laws must be enforced and rigorous measures to avoid a greater deterioration of houses must be implemented. The production of cooking oil, soap, shoes, textile, drinks and cigarettes must be established as priority tasks of light industry on which more effort should be concentrated. The repair and building of ships to support our fishing fleet must be speeded up, and sea transport must be reorganized for the maximum utilization of our existing resources. A study of the possibility of establishing a sea passenger transportation service must be undertaken.

c. Living Conditions:
The Political Bureau examined the causes for the decline in our workers living conditions. It noted that it was in living conditions that imperialist destabilizing actions were mostly felt. Actions such as the destruction of agricultural and industrial production, the sabotage of the means of production, and attacks on roads and means of transportation have a special impact on the people's living conditions. Added to this are things like blackmarketeering and unbridled speculation of the parasitical sectors of our society. It is only with a combined action by citizens and the state that we can successfully confront this situation. The government must study measures aimed at enabling the people to participate in this fight in an organized manner. As short-term actions, the government must do the following:

— Revitalize the state's inspection of the economy and the activities of people's inspection commissions to control markets and prices.

— Urgently review the prices of consumer goods and state enterprise services. Particular attention should be given to sectors such as furniture, repairs, and house maintenance as well as repair of vehicles.

— Set the price of textiles, clothes, and shoes as they come out of factories.

— Review the present consumer cooperative supply networks given the importance of this sector.

— Give priority to providing the consumer and production cooperatives with the necessary means of transport.

— Give greater support to initiatives which favor an increased supply of commodities to the cities, namely increasing support for the green zones and increasing production of cereals, vegetables, and stock and poultry raising in districts surrounding the cities.

— Rigorously examine the use of gardens near the city, replacing individuals who are unable to make good use of them.

— Urgently complete the labor regulation, speed up the process and approval of professional careers, define cadre personnel, and open up competiion.

— Labor legislation now in force, including decree 4/80, must be examined in the light of present working conditions.

— Action aimed at rationally using civil servants and qualified personnel, including contracted foreign workers, in view of our country's economic situation must be undertaken.

— Cadres deserving political confidence and with the ability to lead strategic sectors must be identified and selected.

d. Private Sector:
The Political Bureau examined the role of private sector and of national and foreign investments within the framework of economic development and national reconstruction. The Political Bureau reaffirms the positive role that the private sector can play in the general utilization and development of national resources as long as norms of professional and commercial ethics are observed and there is respect for the institutions, the laws, and the constitution.

The deep and open discussion which took place in an atmosphere of frank comradeship during the expanded Political Bureau meeting attended by the first secretaries of the provincial committees and members of the Central Committee residing in Maputo permitted a profound examination of our country's politics and ideology and the consolidation of our leadership's views. We came out of this meeting more united and more enlightened with regard to the path we must follow to build socialism and implement the decisions of the 4th Frelimo Party Congress. National unity is a fundamental condition for creating the Mozambican nation. This unity is forged in practice in the daily work and experience, in the solution of problems facing our entire society, and in the defense of the fatherland, which belongs to all Mozambicans. The visits to military units and large economic projects once again demonstrated that when men are engaged in collective work with common objectives, there is no room for racism, regionalism, or tribalism. It was with these principles — these sophisticated weapons — that we were able to overthrow the fascist colonial power and install people's power. We must learn how to exercise and defend this power. We must be able to correctly define the enemy in this class struggle. We must be able to mobilize all true patriots, without discrimination, in our tireless fight for the defense of independence, the building of the Mozambican nation, and the victory of socialism.

The struggle continues. Maputo, 5 March 1986.

SOUTH AFRICA

Natal-KwaZulu Joint Authority Proposal Presented

MB110938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 11, SAPA — Delegations from the KwaZulu government and the Natal provincial administration met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Mr Chris Heunis today to present a proposal for a joint executive authority (JEA) in the region.

The delegations, headed by Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, will also present a draft bill to give effect to the proposal.

Chief Buthelezi said before the meeting began that he did not expect an immediate response from government. He told SAPA that the memorandum containing the proposal was the first document to be presented to the South African Government on the proposed joint exexutive, which he described as a "rationalising of authority".

A great deal of money was wasted by duplication of services in the two administrative areas. The establishment of a joint authority would be "very significant".

Mr Cadman said, in a copy of a presentation he intended to make to the minister, and which was released at 11 o clock, as the meeting began, that the proposals would promote efficiency, economy and coordination in government in the region.

"We have to date established a non-statutory form of cooperation and it has become abundantly clear to those involved that there are very substantial economies to be won by achieving even closer cooperation."

No less than 15 fields of cooperation, including road traffic, education, libraries, nature conservation and the creation of employment opportunities, had been identified.

The proposed JEA would deal with matters of "joint or mutual interest and importance", and would be accountable at the highest level to Parliament. Equal representation would be afforded to both Natal and KwaZulu, and decisions would be by consensus.

The joint services would be financed from an account "towards which the respective parties will contribute on an agreed basis" with the possibility of annual grants from central government, or direct funding from Parliament on the basis of annual budgeting.

Mr Cadman said that because of the "infinite variation of fact and circumstance" in such a wide field, it was proposed that the necessary legislation take the form of an empowering enactment in terms of which the state president would have the power, with the agreement of the administrator and the chief minister, to establish a JEA by proclamation. The JEA would exercise the powers presently, or in future, vested in the administrator or chief minister.

The meeting, he said, was of historic significance, and he hoped that Mr Heunis would find it possible to make a favourable recommendation to the cabinet.

Although both Mr Cadman and Chief Buthelezi said they did not expect the meeting to last long, a spokesman for Mr Heunis' office said the minister had no appointments until three o'clock this afternoon.

Also present at the talks are the KwaZulu minister of education, and secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Mr Frank Martin, Senior MEC [Member of Executive Committee] in the Natal provincial council, and the Director General of Constitutional Development and Planning Dr A.H. van Wyk.

Heunis on Meeting, Proposal

MB111129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — Proposals for the establishment of a joint executive authority (JEA) for Natal and KwaZulu were handed to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, by the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman today.

During the hour-long meeting in his offices in the H.F. Verwoerd Building here, Mr Heunis was also informed "as a matter of courtesy" of the "indaba" called for April 3 to discuss a joint legislative authourity for the two territories.

The minister told reporters afterwards that he would now submit the JEA proposals to the government "for its consideration and decision".

The principle of cooperation between KwaZulu and Natal was, he said, a "natural manifestation of their interdependence in many fields". He declined, however, to comment on the proposed "indaba" saying the government did not intend to prescribe to any political party how to conduct its own business and negotiations.

Asked whether a draft bill to bring the JEA into effect, which was also handed to him at the meeting, was regarded as urgent, he said he understood that Chief Buthelezi and Mr Cadman wanted a final decision from the government as soon as possible.

"As far as I'm personally concerned I don't see any reason why the governemnt should not deal with it as expeditiously as possible."

Both Mr Cadman and Chief Buthelezi said the meeting had been "cordial".

The chief minister said at a press conference afterwards that both sides had realised the "serious nature" of the proposals.

The failure of the JEA would be "not just a failure of a Natal experiment", but would affect the whole situation in South Africa. It would give fuel to those who said there was not scope for a negotiated future, that violence was "the only way out" and that a strategy of non-violence was not viable.

He said he did not get the impression that Mr Heunis was against the proposals but both sides realised that "it's not going to be an easy thing".

In a memorandum presented to Mr Heunis and released after the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said that in terms of the present stat-

utory situation, KwaZulu and Natal could do "very little more than we have done" to eliminate unecessary duplication of services.

"We badly need the kind of politics in which black and white at the local and regional levels can implement together, and we badly need to do so with the blessing of the government."

Blacks had not asked for the present constitution and it had raised widespread anger. Not only had it been "ranged down black throats," Chief Buthelezi said, but the dismantling of regional structures and the introduction of regional services councils had also been prescribed for blacks by whites.

"We need to break the vicious cycle of prescription and rejection.

"That which could be sound if introduced as a result of negotiation will continue to be rejected if it is simply dictated.

"I see the endeavours we have made in KwaZulu and Natal as a region of South Africa as being capable of making a very important breakaway from the politics of prescription and rejection."

The proposals, he said, were "hard-headed, sensible and pragmatic" and could be turned into reality.

"I am not arguing that our proposals will wave some kind of magic wand. All I am saying is that our proposals establish a political arena in which the scales are at least tipped somewhat towards the politics of negotiation."

Although the actual proposals were not released, Mr Cadman indicated in a memorandum presented to the minister that the JEA would cover areas such as roads, education, traffic, libraries, nature conservation and recreation.

It would afford equal representation to Natal and KwaZulu, and would be financed from a joint account with the possibility of further grants from central government or direct funding from Parliament on the basis of an annual budget.

Also present at today's meeting were the director-general of constitutional planning and development, Dr A.H. Van Wyk and the minister of education and secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Chief Buthelezi said he planned to travel back to KwaZulu today.

Police Hold Boycott Leader for Questioning

MB110958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 11 SAPA — Mr Mkhuseli Jack, the consumer boycott leader who returned to Port Elizabeth on Sunday after talks with anti-apartheid groups in Europe, was taken in for questioning by the security police today.

He was on his way into the city through New Brighton at 9.45am when he saw police stopping a car carrying officials of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO). He also stopped and the police asked him to accompany them to Louis le Grange Square.

Mr Ernest Malgas, PEBCO's organising secretary, said he was with Mr J. Mdongwe, PEBCO's vice president, and other officials when the party was stopped by the police.

"They searched our car and it was then that Mr Jack arrived and they asked him to accompany them to Louis le Grange Square. The atmosphere was friendly.

"They said he would be back during the day," he said.

Mr Jack visited Belgium, Holland and Britain and was a guest of European church leaders. He went to London at the invitation of the anti-apartheid movement, where he addressed MP's at a House of Commons Meeting.

Le Grange Bans Leader for 5 Years

MB111324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has banned Port Elizabeth consumer boycott leader, Mkhuseli Jack, and UDF [United Democratic Front] vice president in the eastern Cape, Henry Fazzie, for 5 years. The UDF has responded, saying the ban was likely to bring back the consumer boycott. Mr Jack has been back in South Africa for 2 days after a European tour, during which he advocated a boycott of Kruger rands. Mike Loewe has details.

[Loewe] The two leaders were said to be shattered by the severe restriction orders served on them this morning. They have been banned from all political activity for the next 5 years. Jack only returned from Europe on Sunday, where he called for a boycott of Kruger rands at a launch of a national housing campaign. He hit the local headlines this morning in a report stating that the state of emergency did not mean the black consumer boycott of white shops in the city would not be reimposed. The boycott is due to start up again on 1 April. The government had not unbanned the ANC, COSAS [Congress of South African Students], and Nelson Mandela and other prisoners in exile had not been allowed to return home, the report said. Fazzie served on Robben Island for 21 years and was working actively in the UDF in the eastern Cape. The UDF has reacted, saying the bannings were likely to increase the chances of a renewed boycott of white businesses.

CBS Reporters To Be Allowed To Remain

MB111418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1417 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — The members of the Columbia Broadcasting System who were to have been expelled from the country will be allowed to remain. This was announced this afternoon after a series of discussions, described as "good, frank and amicable" between the CBS team and minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

According to a statement issued after their fourth round of talks, the CBS representatives have given Mr Botha an assurance that the networks journalists would be called upon to "obey all bona fide orders of proper law-enforcement officers."

The undertaking is part of a joint two-page statement signalling an agreement which effectively sets aside the expulsion order served on the news team for what was seen as CBS's disregard for a court order prohibiting visual reporting of a mass funeral in Alexandra township last week.

According to the statement, CBS did not divulge the source of the visual material it broadcast and did not admit that it had willfully broken the law.

However, it said "that the South African Government could have grounds to regard this action as a defiance of a South African court order."

"CBS accepts that more care could have been exercised in the handling of the videotape material.

"CBS expresses its regrets for any misunderstanding on its part," the statement said.

The minister was assured that CBS News would in future, as far as possible, ensure that material obtained and used, from whatever source, would not be "tainted with illegality".

CBS had obtained videotape material of the funeral from "an undisclosed source, being aware that the taking into Alexandra of the equipment used to film the funeral might have been illegal."

Mr David Buksbaum, a senior CBS executive who came from New York to lead the negotiations, gave the minister the assurance that the inference he had drawn — that CBS was determined to disregard South African laws — was wrong.

He had stressed that CBS News policy standards were aimed at "ensuring that the presence of CBS news personnel in situations of unrest does not add to the problems encountered by those charged with maintaining order."

"CBS news guidelines pertinent to coverage in South Africa call upon the networks journalists to obey all bone fide orders of proper law enforcement officials."

"The minister accepted these assurances and cancelled the orders of removal," the statement concluded.

The removal orders were served on CBS's bureau chief, Mr Will Mutschmann, correspondent Mr Allen Pizzey and cameraman Mr Wim de Vos last Friday.

Mr Buksbaum, vice president of news coverage and operations, headed the negotiations with the assistance of a legal adviser. With Mr Botha during the talks were Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, and officials of both their departments.

Blacks Lift Eastern Cape Consumer Boycott
MB101908 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The black consumer boycott in the eastern Cape is over. The decision by blacks to lift their boycott of shops outside their own townships follows the ending of the country's partial state of emergency.

The boycott of white and Indian shops by black consumers began last year and inflicted a severe blow on the regional economy already feeling the pinch of recession. After a temporary suspension towards the end of last year to allow black shoppers to gear themselves up for Christmas, the ban was reintroduced some 3 months ago. Shopkeepers in the region have expressed their relief that they are back to business as usual.

UDF To Hold First Public Rally Since Emergency
MB101532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 10, SAPA — Hundreds of posters advertising a United Democratic Front [UDF] "Free Mandela" meeting tonight were pulled down at the weekend.

The meeting, to be held in the Claremont Civic Centre and to be addressed by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, was advertised by placards throughout the southern suburbs.

A UDF organiser said today that "not a vestige of the posters remain" and that "they must have been removed with incredible meticulousness since being put up on Friday. Every single one in Rondebosch, Mowbray, Rosebank and Observatory has disappeared. Not a sign of them remains, no torn paper or string, nothing. I've never seen anything like it.

"Usually, when our posters are torn down, something is left. They must have been removed extremely methodically. This looks like a carefully planned operation by a group with many resources."

The organiser said that the meeting was still "definitely on" and that people "should not be put off by these disruptive tactics."

The Claremont and Observatory area committees of the UDF have said in a statement that the meeting, to be held at 8pm, will be the first UDF public gathering since the imposition of the state of emergency.

Twenty pickets, members of the Claremont and Observatory committees, today picketed spots in the southern suburbs with placards saying "Free Mandela Now."

A spokesman for the committees said the picketing would continue this morning, and would also serve to publicise tonight's meeting.

ANC Denies Running Closed Botswana News Agency

AB110752 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Lusaka, March 10 (AFP) — South Africa's banned African National Congress denied Monday that it ran a Botswana news agency that was closed recently under pressure from Pretoria along with the ANC offices in Gaborone.

The SOLIDARITY NEWS AGENCY was "run independently by South African refugees in Botswana," an ANC spokesman said here. The spokesman was reacting to reports that Pretoria had said it was pleased at the closure of the news agency offices and the expulsion of ANC officials from Botswana. He said that while the ANC was one of many subscribers to the agency, it had in fact not been operating since a South African raid on Gaborone last June, when South African troops took away the agency's machines.

Commenting on the closure of the ANC offices in Botswana, the spokesman said the organisation was expecting its Gaborone chief representative to reach Lusaka sometime today.

Pretoria Students Allegedly Oppose Open Campus

MB071138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 7, SAPA — The Students Representative Council [SRC] at the University of Pretoria has confirmed that a motion proposed by 155 students against the opening of the university to all races is representative of the masses.

This student group, which only represents a small minority of the nearly 20000 TUKS [University of Pretoria] students, tabled the controversial motion during a mass campus meeting attended by about 230 students last year.

The SRC deputy-chairman, Mr Danie Crowther, said today the council was "obliged according to constitution" to confirm motions taken at mass meetings.

Confusion reigned on campus today about whether the SRC's move signified that the motion had been accepted as its official policy. However, Mr Crowther insisted the SRC's standpoint was neutral.

The SRC confirmation of the motion was taken after a request by three students for a secret referendum of the motion — which would have taken place this week — was withdrawn. Mr Crowther said that because the secret referendum had been cancelled, the motion proposed at the mass meeting still stood as the "official decision of the masses at this stage."

Meanwhile, it seems that right-wing TUKS students are equally confused about whether the motion was accepted.

360 Students in Paarl Demand White Facilities

MB101445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 10, SAPA — All 360 students at Athlone Training College in Paarl are refusing to attend classes in mobile classrooms erected after a campus building was damaged by fire.

They are demanding that they be allowed to use classrooms and facilities at the nearby whites-only Onderwys Kollege Paarl [OKP], which is 82 per cent full.

Students decided at a meeting over the weekend that conditions in the mobile classrooms were unbearable. Eight mobile classrooms were erected after the fire, apparently caused by a short ciruit, on February 11.

A student said: "We do not want to disrupt the system at OKP. We just want to be allowed to use their facilities.

10,000 Mine Workers on Strike on West Rand

MB101430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 10, SAPA — About 10,000 workers at Blyvooruitzicht gold mine, on the far west Rand, have started a sit-in strike underground, according to the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM].

NUM said in Johannesburg today the miners had been on strike "since the night shift yesterday. The dispute concerns workers' dissatisfaction with the bonus system."

A spokesman for Rand mines told SAPA a statement was "being prepared."

Management Says Strike 'Illegal'

MB101902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg , March 10, SAPA — Seven thousand miners at the Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mine went on strike today, but management said the reasons for the action were unknown and the strikers had been warned to return to work "as this is an illegal strike."

The strike, which started last night and continued this morning was, according to the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], over the bonus system. NUM said about 10,000 miners were on strike.

In a statement to SAPA, management said they held talks today with NUM officials but the union denied "having anything to do with the strike and said they did not approve it."

"In the interim, we will put out a notice to all employees telling them that the strike is illegal and that they must return to work

and follow the mine grievance procedure," said Mr Paul Forbes, the deputy head of the Gold Division of Rand Mines.

"As has occurred in the past, the majority of employees want to work but are prevented from doing so by a small number of intimidators," he said.

Mr Forbes said the strikers grouped at the sports stadium and held an illegal meeting after which they returned to their hostels.

"At this stage management is still in the dark as to the reasons for the strike," he said.

Zulus Strike Over Pondos' Return to Work

MB111030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 11, SAPA — Tension after the recent bloody clashes between Pondos and Zulus in Natal which left more than 60 people dead reached the factory floor yesterday when hundreds of Zulu employees of AECI downed tools in protest against the expected return of Pondos to the factory.

Production at the AECI plant at Umbogintwini was disrupted after hundreds of Zulus refused to start their shifts. They were assembled under a huge tree on the factory premises when a newspaper team visited the giant chemical factory yesterday.

Some employees said the Zulus' refusal to work was a protest against the company's decision to take back their Pondo employees — most of whom fled their homes during the recent bloody clashes in the neighbouring Reserve 5 in Umbogintwini.

Feelings among Zulus began running high as word got around the factory that the Pondos would return to their jobs yesterday, but by noon there was still no sign of the Pondos.

Mr Murray Jobert, a spokesman for AECI's headquarters in Johannesburg, yesterday confirmed that Zulu employees at the Umbogintwin plant went on strike and added that the company was continuing its efforts at mediation. He said the situation was "very sensitive."

Warmbaths 'More or Less' Normal After Stayaway

MB101145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Warmbaths, March 10, SAPA — Warmbaths is "more or less" back to normal after a week-long stayaway by the town's black labour forces, outgoing Mayor John Roets said today. "Sure, we've had problems — but we're sorting them out," Mr Roets, who handed over the reins to Mr Howard McClelland last week, stated.

Although it was "too early" to say with any certainty that workers were all back today, Mr Roets said a builder and a businessman he had spoken to had confirmed that their labourers had turned up.

"The situation in Warmbaths has been reported out of context. I can assure you that people who take the law into their own hands will suffer the consequences.

"You can't blame businessmen for taking reprisals against employees who stay away willy-nilly," Mr Roets said.

He was referring to employers who have vowed to "start their blacks at the bottom" after the stayaway, which, despite a concerted effort by the town's whites to maintain essential services, severely damaged the local economy.

The weeklong stayaway, which "ended" today, was caused, Warmbaths blacks say, by a threefold increase in township rentals over the past three months. Houses which were let for R17.50 are presently priced at R51, a well-known black minister said.

SAAWU Offices Burned in Cape Arson Attack

MB101458 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The offices of the South African Allied Workers' Union [SAAWU] in East London have been burned out in an arson attack. Frans Kruger reports.

[Kruger] Branch secretary Boysie Nelitafa told me the fire occurred shortly after midnight last night. He said the back door and burglar-proofing had been cut open, which he said was clear evidence the fire was caused by arsonists. Over half the union's local records had been destroyed, including correspondence, completed membership forms, and ledger cards. One room of the office has been completely destroyed, while there is smoke damage to other rooms. Nelitafa estimated the damage at 8,000 rands. Pointing to a history of harassment, including two previous fires at SAAWU offices, Nelitafa said the blaze was the work of what he called agents of apartheid. He added it would not deter the union in its work.

Unrest Flares Against Removal of Brits Residents

MB110537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Brits, Mar 10, SAPA — Armed police are escorting trucks carrying belongings of residents of the old location in Brits willing to be moved to the new settlement of Letlhobile some 25 km away.

This follows trouble there at the weekend when arsonists opposed to the removal burned down shops, an administration block and a house of a black policeman. A number of people were arrested as a result. A white man was beaten by resients and left for dead.

Trouble in this small populated township started last December when residents were told by the authorities that they were going to be moved from their township and re-settled in Letlhobile, where modern homes were going to be built for them after their township had allegedly been seen to be a slum.

Residents say their township is five kilometers from the town — thus putting them nearer their owrk. Besides they enjoyed leasehold rights in their township.

Their objection is strengthened by reports that the government had announced that in future no black families would be moved against their will. But last December authorities announced that the old township would definitely be moved and that the entire township would be demolished by the end of next month.

This caused waves of protests from the residents, who were determined to resist the removal.

To date about a third of the residents were reported to have moved to Letlhobile under alleged intimidation by the authorities, some residents said today.

About 200 houses have already been built and occupied and some of the families who have already been moved are temporarily being housed in tents.

Trouble between the residents and the authorities came to head last Friday when the police threw teargas cannisters into a residents meeting in the local community hall where the removal was being discussed. Some angry residents resorted to arson.

At the meeting an action committee was formed but its chairman, Mr Marshall Mafifi, has been detained following the weekend disturbances.

The police have been called in to escort residents who want to move to Letlhobile. The township was reported to be under police surveillance today.

Police Identify Police Station Bombing Suspect

MB110554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0550 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — The woman detained in connection with attacks on John Vorster Square, the Hillbrow police station and the Cambridge police station has been identified as Miss Marion Monica Sparg, 27, a former journalist.

Police last night confirmed Miss Sparg was detained in connection with the limpet mine attacks on John Vorster Square, the Cambridge Road radio police headquarters and the abortive attack on the Hillbrow police station.

Security police are known to have been on the trail of Miss Sparg within hours of the limpet mine attack on John Vorster Square last Tuesday, in which four people were slightly injured.

It is believed Miss Sparg, who was already being sought in South Africa for questioning in connection with bomb attacks against the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] offices in Norwood and Illovo in 1981, was identified as a suspect before the planting of a limpet mine in a women's toilet in the Hillbrow police station on Friday night.

Miss Sparg, a former junior reporter on the *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper, vanished from South Africa with Mr Damian de Lange, a cadet reporter on the now defunct *SUNDAY EXPRESS*, in June 1981. They reportedly followed another reporter, Mr Arnold Geyer, who was fired from the then *RAND DAILY MAIL*, across the Limpopo River into Botswana. All three crossed in to Botswana illegally, from where Miss Sparg and Mr de Lange were reported to have gone to Zambia. Mr Geyer, who went to Germany, later estabished himself in Zimbabwe.

Reports were subsequently published in which it was stated that the three were being sought by the security police for questioning in connection with the attacks on the PFP offices.

At the same time he fled from South Africa, Mr Geyer was the alleged leader of the South African Liberation Support Cadre, claimed to be a white fanatical fringe group of the African National Congress.

After the trio left South Africa, Miss Sparg reappeared in Lusaka, where she operated the telex facility in the ANC's headquarters there. Her family lives in East London.

SAPA: Suspect's Sister Also Held

MB111440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — A sister of detained former journalist Marion Sparg is reportedly being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in Johannesburg by police investigating bombings at police stations. Debbie Sparg is being held for her suspected "indirect involvement" or "knowledge" of the limpet mine blasts.

Police have refused to confirm her arrest.

Police headquarters said today they were in possession of three limpet mines of Russian origin, and other "objects" which were used as disguises.

Miss Marion Sparg's parents were questioned at the weekend and were allegedly threatened with detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Mr Wreford Sparg confirmed this morning that he and his wife had been questioned. They had allegedly not reported their daughter's presence after she had stayed with them for three or four days last week.

"The police said we should have told them she was here," Mr Sparg said. "I don't believe she was involved with these bombs." Mr Sparg said that his daughter was "a quiet, compassionate girl."

Police Reject Detainees' Torture Claims

MB090514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 8, SAPA — Allegations of torture and assault made by state of emergency detainees released yesterday

were today rejected by a senior spokesman for the South Africa Prisons Service as a "propaganda stunt."

Lt-Col D.J. Immelman, of the Prisons Service, said in a statement they were satisfied that "people entrusted to its care are treated in a responsible and professional way."

At a press conference at Khotso House in Johannesburg yesterday, nine of the 74 detainees released claimed they had been tortured, assaulted and deprived of food and exercise.

Mr Sidney Molekane, 24, president of the Soweto Youth Congress, who was detained on July 21 last year, allegec he was assaulted during the first three days of his detention.

He also alleged he had been subjected to various forms of torture, including the "helicopter treatment" and the "kopseer," [form of torture in which prisoner's head is enclosed in a bag filled with water and bag is then struck] and enforced strenous exercise.

Mr Molekane said he also knew of instances where hand grenades were thrown at detainees and they did not know "if they were alive."

He said a memorandum by detainees had been sent to the authorities but it had "proved fruitless".

Another detainee, Mr Kenneth Fihla, said on one occasion he had been "threatened with a gun held at the back of my head." He alleged assaults were carried out by prison warders and included senior officers and that teargas had been thrown into single cells at Johannebsurg Prison.

Col Immelman, in his reply to the allegations by the detainees, said: "Appropriate channels exist through which requests and complaints could be dealt with."

"There are sufficient mechanisms to prevent or detect irregularities. Detainees at the Johannesburg Prison stated on their release that they had no complaints.

"The allegations in question are therefore rejected as a propaganda stunt," Col Immelman said.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, asked to comment on the detainees' allegations, said they "found it strange that they should now use a public platform to make allegations of so-called ill treatment while in police custody, when they never submitted such complaints to the proper authorities during their detention, despite ample opportunity to do so. "If Mr Molekane or any other detainee has reason for complaint they can submit their affidavits at a police station or through their legal advisors, for investigation," the statement said.

6 Killed Before Motetedam Funeral of Unrest Victim

AB151517 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, March 10 (AFP) — Six people died after a confrontation with security forces who stopped 1,000 mourners from entering a black township some 250 kilometers (150 miles) from here for the funeral of an unrest victim at the weekend, residents said.

The funeral was to have taken place at Motetedam in the autonymous black "homeland" of Lebowa on Saturday, and about 1,000 people from other towns such as Pretoria and Witbank arrived to express their solidarity with the young victim who was to have been buried.

Residents told field workers from the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), a liberal white women's organization that seeks to assist uprooted black people, that Lebowa police and South African soldiers opened fire on the crowd.

The crowd tried to get through blockades set up by the police when the clash occurred, residents told a lawyer taking affidavits for TRAC.

The residents said six people died in the confrontation, but no mention was made of it in police reports today. Police could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Motetema Calm; Many Released

MB110714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0709 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Groblersdal, March 11, SAPA — The commissioner of police in Lebowa, Brig W.G. Beetje, said today that police units would remain in the Motetema area near Groblersdal as they were investigating a large number of alleged criminal offences arising from recent unrest in the township.

He confirmed that six people had died and six were seriously injured during clashes between police and mobs at the weekend.

"But it is simply not true that we tried to keep people from attending a funeral," he said when questioned about earlier reports from the area. Brig Beetje said his men were on the spot at 6am on Sunday morning to prevent "elements from outside" entering the township. He said the trouble started before the funeral, forcing police to take strong action.

It is believed that large numbers of youths have been released after questioning, but exact figures are not yet available. Initially about 300 people were detained.

Today the situation was calm, as many township residents returned to their jobs in surrounding towns.

Lebowa Police Commissioner Reports

MB110448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1958 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Groblersdal, Mar 10, SAPA — Six people were killed and at least six injured in battles between mourners and Lebowa police at the Motetema township near Groblersdal on Saturday morning, police confirmed tonight.

Brigadier W.G. Beetge, the Lebowa police commissioner, said a crowd of about 2000 "armed with petrol bombs and stones" gathered outside the Motetema police station at about 7.15am on Saturday shortly before the funeral of a 24-year-old man allegedly killed in an earlier clash with police.

He said the crowd "seemed intent on confrontation" and when a police vehicle approached them the police "had no option" but to open fire with rifles.

Brig Beetge denied earlier reports that the confrontation between police and mourners had come about because police were attempting to prevent people from attending the funeral.

"At no stage on Saturday morning did the police attempt or intend to interfere with people wanting to attend the funeral. The crowd was intent on trouble," Brig Beetge said.

He said police had "tried to stop people entering the township on Friday night because there were just so many people streaming in."

A witness from Motetema, who did not want to be named, said tonight that on Friday night police had not allowed mourners into the township and they had been forced to sleep on the side of the road. She denied that the crowd had been intent on confrontation on Saturday.

About 50 people were in detention in connection with the confrontation, "but we have interrogated many people and many have been released," Brig Beetge said.

He said police had not in any way interfered with the proceedings which took place "peacefully" on Saturday afternoon. He also confirmed that a man had been killed by police shotgun fire at Mahwelering Township near Potgieterus on Saturday after a crowd had gathered outside the post office and stoned it.

One Killed, 13 Injured in White River Court

MB111305 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] White River, March 11, SAPA — At least one person was killed and 13 injured in unrest at the White River Magistrates Court in the eastern Transvaal today police in Pretoria said.

A spokesman for Police Public Relations Division said today's incident was linked to unrest in the White River township of Kanyamazana late last month.

He said on February 28 unrest broke out in the township and 23 vehicles and a number of buildings were set alight.

"Following that incident eight youths were arrested and they were to appear in court today."

The court in White River has facilities to hold 30 people and at least 3,000 arrived for the case.

"By 9am the mob had trampled fences and caused chaos, when another seven busloads of youths arrived," the spokesman said.

Police dispersed the mob with birdshot killing a youth, he said. Another 13 are in hospital under police guard.

Witnesses Say Three Killed

MB111445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] White River, March 11, SAPA — At least one person was killed today and 13 injured in unrest at the Kabokweni Magistrates Court near White River in the eastern Transvaal, police in Pretoria said.

Reports from witnesses have put the number of dead at three, but this could not be confirmed by police.

Black Attacker Kills One White Near White River

MB101503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 10, SAPA — A Parkview, Johannesburg man, Mr Gordon Victor Campbell, 27, died and two of his friends, Dr Willem Constantyn Ahlers, 57, and his daughter Michelle, 24, were injured when they were attacked by a black man armed with a R1 rifle on the farm Hooggelegen near White River last night.

A spokesman for the Police Divison of Public Relations said the three were on the stoop eating when the man appeared and fired a shot. Michelle was struck in the right arm. The attacker then fired two more shots, hitting Mr Campbell in the stomach. Dr Ahlers grapped with the attacker who bumped Dr Ahlers' head against a window. The spokesman said Dr Ahlers took the rifle and fired a shot at the attacker. It was not know whether the attacker was hit. Mr Campbell was carried to the kitchen where he died shortly afterwards.

Dr Ahlers and Michelle were admitted to hospital and were in a satisfactory condition.

One Killed in Violence at Durban's Lamontville

MB101528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Violence has erupted in Durban's Lamontville township but, as Carmel Rickard reports, there are conflicting reports about the extent and the cause.

[Rickard] According to unconfirmed reports by township residents, (?police) fired teargas at pupils attending a meeting today. There have also been reports that in shooting incidents, at least one person was killed. A police official in Pretoria said that about 1400 this afternoon a local policeman heard there was a [words indistinct]. As he went over to look through the window, he was grabbed from behind and someone tried to take his gun. In the process, a shot went off. A man was injured and has been arrested

and three women were hurt. The police added that there was in fact a corpse in the house. According to Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital, only one person has so far been treated from Lamontville — a young man with a gunshot wound in his eye, sustained after he was shot at through a window. It is not clear whether these three accounts are referring to the same incident.

107 People Reportedly Die in February Violence

MB1014l4 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 10, SAPA — The death toll in political violence over the past 10 months has risen to 1237, the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] reported in Johannesburg today.

This figure covers the period between September 1, 1984 and February 28 this year, the institute said.

It added that 107 people had died in February, as against 105 in January. "February thus accounted for the highest number of fatalities since August last year, when 163 people died."

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 10 Mar

MB1018?3 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1850 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, Mar 10, SAPA — The following is the police unrest report for today issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The SA Police today discovered the bodies of two black men, one at Noupoort and the other along the Bedford-Adelaide railway line in the eastern Cape. Both had been burnt to death. The deaths are being investigated.

"At Lamontville near Durban, a policeman investigating a reported death was attacked and an attempt made to rob him of his shotgun. A shot went off and a black man (the one allegedly trying to take the fire arm) and three women were injured. In other incidents in this area 6 police vehicles were attacked by stonethrowers. The police fired tearsmoke and birdshot, in all instances, at their attackers. No reports of injuries have been received. Police also had to fire tearsmoke and then birdshot at stonethrowers attacking the police station. No injuries were reported.

"At East London unknown persons set fire to the South African Allied Workers Union Offices, causing extensive damage. The incident is being investigated.

"In Bellville near Cape Town, police used sjamboks to disperse about 200 coloureds who had gathered in Voortrekker Street.

"In Soweto, a private vehicle was set alight, 4 delivery vehicles looted and a police vehicle stoned, in separate incidents. In the later incident the police fired birdshot to drive off their attackers."

Early 11 Mar

MB1[illegible]6 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Linchville near Witbank, two delivery vehicles were destroyed by arsonists.

"At Dennilton a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Kwathema on the East Rand, two buses were stoned.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a school was estensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At Zwide near Port Elizabeth the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse mobs when their vehicles were stoned in two seperate incidents. No injuries were reported.

"Vehicles of the SAP were also stoned in the black residential areas near Somerset East and Grahamstown.

"At Aliwal North the hospital reported the admission of three black men with shotgun wounds. It is unknown by whom they were shot.

"At Langa in the WP [Western Province] a bus was stoned and a private vehicle stoned and petrol-bombed. A man was wounded when an SAP vehicle was stoned and the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse their attackers."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Referendum on Power Sharing

"The snap announcement of a federal congress of the National Party in August has fuelled speculation of another constitutional referendum — this time over power-sharing with blacks," political reporter Norman West reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 9 March. However, "it is not known whether the congress will be asked to endorse President Botha's announced proposal for a national statutory council for blacks or whether more substantive constitutional proposals will be put before it." A referendum on power sharing is considered necessary since "significant sections of the National Party believe the Botha administration must gain a further mandate from the white electorate."

British Doctor Attacked

Another front-page report says that a British doctor who has been practicing at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital for 4 years is leaving the country "after being savagely attacked by a mob in Soweto." Dr David Bowen said "he was pelted by rocks and bricks by a group of about 60 young children who started to surround him, chanting and screaming." He added that the attack was " 'not a political act, but one of sheer thuggery and violence.' "

Status of Mixed-Race Clairwood

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis and Amichand Rajbansi and Jaldeo Dookie, ministers in the House of Delegates, have announced government approval for the mixed residential area of Clairwood in southern Durban to retain the status quo, the *TIMES* reports on page 2. "In terms of a government statement issued last night, Clairwood will become the country's first residential area without a racial zoning in terms of the Group Areas Act." Clairwood is mainly an Indian residential area, but people of other race groups also own property in the area. The approval has placed "strict limitations on re-sales," however. "Homeowners of one race group will not be able to sell to buyers from another race group without a permit." "The decision ends a 30-year battle by the residents to prevent city hall from taking over the suburb for industrial use."

Whites Take Blacks' Jobs in Recession

In a report on the week stayaway by black workers in Warmbaths, David Jackson says on page 7 that the chairman of the local Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce believes "about 25 to 30 percent of black workers may not get their jobs back when the strike is over." Blacks have been replaced by "a new generation of 'poor whites' in the district who have lost their jobs in the deepening recession. Many of them have eagerly jumped in to fill the sudden labour gap."

AWB To Continue Vigilante Force

Stephan Terblanch reports on the same page that Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Eugene TerreBlanche has criticized Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee for his decision to refuse to allow AWB members to join the police force or the reserves. TerreBlanche told a meeting of AWB members outside Krugersdorp " 'If one wants to live in this country, I now have no alternative but to continue with the Brandwag [AWB vigilante force] and establish protection units whose job it will be to protect life and property when the police and the Defense cannot be there.' " " 'General Coetzee will have the blood of innocent people on his head because of this.' "

Welkom Votes To Open Business District

The Goldfields city of Welkom City Council has voted unanimously to apply for permission to open the central business district to traders of all races, Boeti Eshak reports on page 10. The city has also "set the pace in the Free State by launching an investigation to provide housing and other amenities for Indians who may wish to move in." Chris Rademan, city clerk, said the "broad spectrum of the Welkom business community, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], the Master Builders Association and the mining companies, have all welcomed the decision."

Alexandra 'Goes Its Own Way'

Ken Owen describes the funeral for 17 unrest victims in Alexandra in the "Another View" column on page 17. "The 'comrades' turned up in force, loping in cohort around the stadium, arms raised in the ANC salute. A third of them, I estimated, were under 10 years of age." "The adults, the priests, the marshalls and the recognised leaders worked hard to preserve calm." "This is not revolution," Owen observes, "but politics, an old-fashioned South African political rally like the Nationalist rallies I used to attend as a child, when the sense of oppression and deprivation among Afrikaners was as passionate as in Alexandra today. The only difference is the presence of death, but it is politics nevertheless, in another world where the writ of the South African Government no longer runs, and where the bans of the SAP are ignored, and the flags of the CPSA [Communist Party of South Africa] and the ANC are flown without fear, and where the violent 'Comrades' are constrained by true leaders." "The township is sealed off from the white suburbs, but it is neither lawless nor anarchic. It has merely gone its own way."

Blacks Gain Political Veto Power

Professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town Department of Political Studies, says in a column on page 3 that blacks have emerged as "key participants in, rather than merely as objects of, national politics." These days "reform cannot succeed without the active support of blacks." The sheer numbers, growing educational sophistication, organizational abilities and economic weight of blacks, have given black spokesmen and community leaders a "veto power over political developments." He notes that the "Government continues to seek a formula for 'healthy power sharing', which does not endanger its grip on power, seemingly unaware that this quest is a political non-starter and a theoretical impossibility." Peaceful inter-group cooperation will only "be possible if blacks themselves are permitted to determine their own leadership and to define their issues."

Masked Whites Terrorise Township

Jeremy Shepherd Smith reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English of 9 March that residents and community leaders have confirmed that "masked whites dressed in civilian clothes and some dressed in police-type uniforms are conducting regular night raids on the black township of Kagiso, near Krugersdorp. They are systematically shooting residents and beating them up with truncheons, pick-handles, sjamboks and rifle butts. Police have denied that any of their members are involved and are investigating the reports." Residents of the township said "nurses at the hospital were told one day 'to expect 30 shot' and to tell the authorities when they arrived. They say they have lost all faith in the security forces as keepers of law and order."

'Blueprint' for Black Rights

David Breier reports on page 2 that the South African Government is to present a "blueprint" for black political rights to the National Party's [NP] federal congress in Durban in August "despite the government's admission that not enough black leaders have come forward for consultations on black political rights." NP sources say "the congress is only likely to give approval to certain principles," which "could include the setting

up of a more permanent council consisting wholly or partly of blacks."

Black Stayaway Angers Warmbaths

Luke Zeeman reports on the same page that the week-long stayaway staged by Warmbaths' black employees has council officials and a newly-elected committee of 10 from the township "talking," but that the "conservative townsfolk are bitter and intended to crack the whip. Some want to dismiss all their workers when they return. They will re-employ them but will pay them as if they were new employees." The township committee met members of the Northern Transvaal Development Board, police officers and local community council members this week. The officials were given a "list of nine demands, among them a call for security forces to be removed from the township, reduced rents, the release of those arrested and better services in the township." "A spokesman for the Committee of 10 said it was encouraging the police were co-operating."

White Military Conscription

"The Government may soon announce the first step in reducing military conscription for whites," reports David Breier on page 4. Philip Myburgh, Progressive Federal Party (PFP) defense spokesman, said the PFP and "a number of other organisations had addressed the committee" headed by General Jannie Geldenhuys, which has been examining the structure of the defense force, and had recommended a reduction or phasing out of military conscription. Myburgh said "a number on senior SADF officers believed there were sound practical reasons for reducing the Citizen Force and building up a volunteer force." Myburgh said "voluteers were more motivated, knew their equipment better and were a more professional fighting force," and added: " 'There is an over-supply of good healthy young people who have applied to join the SADF but have been turned down.' " With current unemployment there should be no difficulty obtaining quality recruits of all races, he said.

Hostilities in Krugersdorp

Luke Zeeman reports on page 13 that the petrol-bombing of a white Dan Pienaarville home has created hostilities between the white town and a neighboring "impoverished black township of Munsieville." "Two thousand Krugersdorp men have now been called up for the local defence force commando and some will be required to patrol the no-man's-land between the two communities." A SADF spokesman said the "call-up was not unusual as similar measures had been taken elsewhere." In a related article on the same page Karen Bowes reports that the "determined Krugersdorp residents have hand-delivered a petition to the state president demanding the removal of the black township of Munsieville." The petition "containing more than 10,000 signatures went over the head of local National Party (MP), Mr Leon Wessels" despite a "government announcement that he was the person to whom the document should be sent." "To some residents, however, the petition is not enough. One particular group requested legal action through a court order, demanding a military base be erected between Munsieville and Dan Pienaarville," and some Dan Pienaarville residents have signed a declaration requesting the SADF remain in Munsieville. But "one resident, who did not wish to be quoted, said that some of Dan Pienaarville's inhabitants would be pleased if the defense force moved out because they had their 'own plans' to solve the strife."

'Stigma' of Emergency Lifted

In his "Just Jon" column on page 15, Jon Qwelane said State President P.W. Botha, "by his 'lifting' of the emergency, merely wants to discard its stigma while retaining all or many of its offensive and undesirable provisions, like shooting people 'in good faith.' " He laments that interviews on the black television channels showing the "low esteem in which the forces are held by township folk" were "not repeated on TV 1, because then Mr Botha and Co would probably have revised their own views about the alleged popularity of their forces."

'New Intensity' of Violence

An editorial on page 18 states that despite the lifting of the state of emergency, "violence is taking on new forms and a new intensity. Besides what can be termed official violence, involving the state and the ANC, there is also violence as a local-option phenomenon." There is a sense of " 'it's us or them' syndrome of survival and revenge." "Vigilante-type operations can no more be tolerated than any other form of senseless violence," and "South Africans dare not accept this spiral of human destruction as an inevitable state of affairs."

Afrikaner Youth Politically 'Isolated'

David Breier reports on the same page that a Rand Afrikaans (RAU) Department of Political Studies survey has revealed Afrikaner youth is "isolated from the political realities of South Africa." "They discovered that Afrikaans youth has a high degree of political awareness but low degree of political participation" and that they have a " 'blind faith' in the government and its leaders 'who know best.' " The survey was conducted exclusively among first year Afrikaans-speaking students, and the university careers of these "student 'guinea pigs' " will be followed "to see whether their views have changed."

Government Not About To Transfer Power

When Helen Suzman told Oxford University students "a transfer of power in South Africa was not only not imminent, it was not even under consideration," she was merely being realistic, comments Michael Green in column on page 3. The far right and the far left seem to think the government is about to "surrender to black power." "Reform is inevitable, and the pressure for change must be maintained. But it is a dangerous delusion to suppose that the government has shot its bolt."

Press Freedom

John D'Oliveira states in his "Africa View" column that he has no "doubt that South Africa must one day have a government controlled by the majority of its citizens," and that the "ANC will play a significant role in the new government." He suggests that the ANC's attitude towards democratic freedoms such as individual freedom and freedom of the press should be examined. He concludes that not all people enjoy full human and political rights in RSA, but "at least, journalists have considerable freedom to campaign for reform."

ZAMBIA

SDAR President Arrives on 2-Day Visit

MB070704 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The president of the SDAR, Mohamed Abdelaziz, has arrived for a 2-day official visit to Zambia. President Abdelaziz arrived from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, this afternoon in a special jet at the head of a 6-man delegation. President Kaunda met the SDAR president at the Lusaka International Airport with Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. President Kaunda is to host a dinner at the State House for President Abdelaziz.

Dinner Speeches Target RSA, U.S.

MB070705 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The president has said South African President Pieter Botha is fully aware of the bloody turmoil apartheid could plunge his country into, but lacks the moral courage to do anything about it. Speaking at a dinner for the visiting SADR president, Mohamed Abdelaziz, last night, the president said although Botha was a sincere man, it was regrettable that he had failed to have courage to end the dangerous system of apartheid. He said what South Africa now needs was a leader who would accept that apartheid was doomed to fail and start dismantling it to make the country a nonracial society without having to suffer the imminent turmoil. Dr Kaunda called for immediate talks between the black and white South African leaders on the future of their country.

Turning to Namibia, the president said South Africa and the United States were the stumbling blocks to the country's independence. He said Zambia rejected their demand that Cuban troops leave Angola before Namibia could gain independence. President Kaunda and his visiting counterpart are today expected to hold official talks at State House.

RSA-Moroccan Relationship Discussed

MB071216 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has said (?Zambia) will remain true to all the suffering people who are under oppression of their fellow men. The president was speaking this morning at State House before official talks with the visiting Saharan Democratic Arab Republic president, Mohamed Abdelaziz. Dr Kaunda said that the fight of the Saharan people is not only for the Saharan people, but all those all over the world who have been oppressed by fellow men. The president said Zambians were delighted to have the Saharan delegation, but could not give a befitting welcome because of the period of national mourning in memory of Premier Olof Palme of Sweden who was killed last week.

SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz has said that South Africa and Morocco, against which the Saharan people are fighting a war of liberation, have close military contacts. President Abdelaziz said Morocco uses South African-trained personnel and military equipment in combats against the Saharan people. Speaking last night at a dinner hosted for him by President Kaunda at State House, Mr Abdelaziz said the Polisario movement is struggling against South African-made weapons and soldiers trained by the apartheid Pretoria regime.

Morocco claims the SDAR, a former Spanish colony, is part of its territory.

SDAR President Departs 7 Mar

MB072008 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The President of the SDAR Mohamed Abdelaziz left this afternoon for home after a 2-day official visit to Zambia. Mr Abdelaziz was seen off at the international airport by President Kaunda, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. While in the country, President Abdelaziz, who was leading a 6-man delegation, visited the former house of Dr Kaunda in Chilenje Township.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 MARCH 1986

French Hostages in Lebanon

The Iranian agency IRNA accused France of preparing a military response to the taking of French hostages in Lebanon, claiming that French commandos are preparing for "an orgy of kidnapping" of Lebanese Hizballah officials. In Beirut, Shi'ite cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah called for the release of the 4-man French television crew kidnapped 8 March, according to AFP, which described Fadlallah as Hizballah's "spiritual figurehead." As for the French diplomatic effort, Beirut's *AL-NAHAR* reported that France has authorized its envoys to agree to a deal involving the following conditions for the hostages' release: a French pledge to reduce the prison terms of the group that attempted to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris; safeguards from Iraq concerning the lives of two Iraqi dissidents recently extradited from Paris to Baghdad; Syrian guarantees that France will honor its obligations if the hostages are released.

Israel

Tabah Talks — The Egyptian delegation has brought "positive answers" on the issue of normalization of relations, ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason stated in remarks reported by IDF radio following the resumption of the Tabah talks in Herzliyya 12 March.

Policy on Syria — Commenting on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's current "extremism," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed that Israel's response to threats will be to "fight back," adding that "our tone may be restrained but our might is great," Jerusalem radio reported. Peres also revealed that diplomatic efforts are underway, through France and the United States, to get Syria to permit its 4,000 Jews to emigrate, according to the radio.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique cited by IRNA announced that Iranian planes raided an Iraqi command headquarters deep inside southern Iraq 12 March. Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island the previous day, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. As for aircraft losses, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi air defenses downed an Iranian F-4 over the Al-Faw area 11 March, while an Iranian communique reported by IRNA stated that an Iraqi helicopter was shot down in the same area.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti prime minister inspected military positions in Bubiyan Island and other north eastern border points, KUNA disclosed. In another development, Kuwait reminded Iran of its responsibility for any possible damage to the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran, KUNA reported, noting that this followed demonstrations outside the embassy by Iranian students and trade unionists shouting "unjust slogans" criticizing Kuwait and other Arab Gulf states.

Iranian Relations With Romania

The Romanian foreign minister met with President 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran 11 March, Tehran radio reported, adding that the minister gave Khamene'i a letter from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasizing the possibility of expanding bilateral cooperation. Commenting on the Romanian delegation's visit, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told the radio that there is "a considerable degree of agreement" between the two countries on foreign relations issues.

Sudan

The clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) reported an appeal by the SPLA deputy leader for all civilians to evacuate towns in the war zone. He said the SPLA will protect civilians who flee to the rural areas, but warned that anyone who cooperates with the Khartoum regime will be dealt with according to the laws of "revolutionary struggle."

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King Husayn Speech Opens APU Conference

JN111111 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0922 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Speech by King Husayn opening fourth Arab Parliamentary Union conference in the Jordanian Parliament building, Amman — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother speakers and members of Arab parliamentary delegations, ladies and gentlemen: I send to you my heartfelt Arab greetings and welcome you to Amman in my own name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people. And through you, the representatives of the Arab peoples, I greet the rest of the Arab brothers in all their countries and regions irrespective of their religions and persuasions.

I am pleased to address your fourth Arab parliamentary conference, in which you shoulder the nation's issues and burdens. In the Arab Parliamentary Union, you are our nation's living conscience and the true protectors of the nation's interests and aspirations.

Brothers and sisters, your fourth conference is being held while the Arab nation is passing through a genuine crisis which can no longer be denied, ignored, or belittled. We have even reached the extent of fearing that the coming generations will become familiar with this crisis and tolerate and coexist with it. This crisis is represented in the absence of a united Arab will, a united Arab vision, and united Arab action agaisnt the threats that surround our homeland and the challenges that threaten our Arab nation and its national identity. It is the crisis of fragmentation and the trend toward deviating from the group and remaining divided within various regional frameworks in terms of security, politics, and economy.

This fact cannot be expunged by phrases of courtesy which we tell one another. This fact cannot be hidden by glittering pan-Arab slogans which fill our newspapers and statements, nor obliterated by wishful thinking. If some try to turn their eyes from it, conscience cannot but feel it because it confronts this conscience every day. Mind must realize it because it challenges it with everyday occurence. This fact has emptied Arab solidarity of its content, exposed our dignity to insult and contempt, and made our lands spoils for the rapacious and an arena for the tampering ones who are aware of it, who plan on its basis, and who work to exploit it.

Our sincerity to the values and principles on which your union was established is being tested every day against the background of this fact — values and principles our nation has upheld since the beginning of the century and for which our fathers, grandfathers, and martyrs died. The result of the test is always contrary to our wishes and at variance with our nation's commitments, both in its written and nonwritten charters.

The internecine fighting in Lebanon has continued to grind down the state, scorch the earth, and kill the souls. After more than 10 years of civil war, Lebanon has become representative of the negative aspects of the Arab body, except for the brave national resistance, which is confronting the occupation in southern Lebanon. We hope and wish that all the Lebanese leaders will resort to wisdom and respond to the requirements of national and pan-Arab interests by heeding the voice of reason, interests, and conscience, and begin an expanded national reconciliation, which they have been talking about for a long time and for which their people and nation are waiting.

And in the western side of the Arab homeland, the Sahara war is raging, exhausting resources and entrenching hatred. It has been raging for 10 years. Our nation continues to hope for and await an end for this war to spare our energies and preserve our capabilities. We hope efforts will be unified and attention directed toward the challenges facing the entire Arab world, especially the three external dangers which seriously threaten our Arab nation and homeland and which are aimed at destabilizing the prerequisites of our nation's existence and means of developing its strength, depriving it of its vitality, and destroying the foundations of its aspiration to achieve a more advanced formula for unity than the present one.

Ladies and gentlemen, these external dangers are: first, Israeli occupation of Arab land and the expansionist Zionist trend; second, Iranian aggression against Iraq, commonly termed the Gulf war; third, the separatist movement in southern Sudan. Looking closely at the three dangers, we see a common factor that governs all of them. This factor consists of the following elements: First, the source of the danger that emanates from all these is a foreign country or force, or both. Second, these countries or forces seek to detach part of the Arab land. Third, these countries or forces intend, in the event of succeeding in detaching part of the Arab land, to alter the main characteristics of this land and what is on it, as is the case in southern Sudan, or to sever it and name it part of the aggressive country, as is the case in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the Golan, or to absorb it to make it a satellite, as the Iranian rulers hope to do through their aggressive war against Iraq and later the Arab Gulf states. Fourth, these dangers do not face a unified Arab stand and have become aggravated as a result of Arab fragmentation.

In southern Sudan a separatist movement is actively at work and has succeeded in paralyzing fraternal Sudan's capabilities and in preventing it from devoting its efforts to providing security and growth for a united Sudan. This movement receives direct assistance from one or more countries in the region and sympathy from a number of forces and countries outside the region. In both cases, those who provide assistance and sympathy base their stands on strategic considerations and interests. Some regard the emergence of a new non-Arab state in southern Sudan as an important link with which the non-Arab belt would be completed and which would separate Arab north Africa from Arab central and southern Africa and curtail constructive interaction between these parts, and perhaps make them opposing sides. Some regard the establishment of a such a state an additional base for their strategic movement in Africa; others regard the establishment of this state as a means to weaken Sudan and consequently weaken Egypt, which has integration in resources and energies with Sudan. In all of these cases, there is a strategic danger threatening the Arab homeland now and in the future. Where is the unified Arab stand and joint Arab action in the face of this great danger?

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, it is no longer a secret — at a time when this war has entered its 6th year, during which there have been serious attempts to stop it and statements and declaration of stands by the two warring sides — that the Tehran rulers' objective is to change the Arab regime in Iraq and replace it with another regime similar to the one ruling Iran. The effects and consequences of this approach on the Arab entity from the Gulf to the ocean, if implemented, are also no secret to anyone.

The Arab regime in Iraq is the result of a great pan-Arab labor which began at the end of the past century and gained strength in the form of a comprehensive pan-Arab struggle in Arab Asia which triggered the great Arab revolution during World War I. It is true that this revolution did not achieve all its objectives because of the allies' plots against it through the Sykes-Picot agreement, which fragmented the Fertile Crescent and paved the way for the establishment of Israel. It is also true, however, that this revolution ripened the pan-Arab conscience, entrenched the principles and concepts of Arabism, and laid down the basis for the Arab regimes in Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and part of Palestine.

With the outbreak of and due to the great Arab revolution, Arabism nourished our conscience and became the identity and psychological example for generations in schools, institutes, houses, clubs, societies, and in all official and unofficial institutions.

Since that time, Arab struggle has changed from a struggle to entrench the Arab identity into a struggle for unity and freedom. Arabism is no longer a subject of dispute or interpretations, because Arabism means us and our existence. We will not accept any attempt to cast doubt on our existence or the constituents of our character, which is distinguished by its history, culture, heritage, and aspirations. Is there anyone on earth who can accept attempts to cast doubt on his existence? It is normal for a person to agree to place himself at the disposal of his enemies' scalpel to mutilate his face and change his character? Is not that abnormality and suicide? Who can agree to commit suicide in compliance with his enemy's wish?

Ladies and gentlemen, this is what the Tehran rulers imagine they can achieve through the continuation of this aggressive war against fraternal Arab Iraq. This illusion stems from their intransigence and rejection of all peace and reconciliation initiatives. They have indulged in their evil. They have misinterpreted Iraq's response to peace initiatives as a sign of weakness and not of good intentions, and as a sign of collapse and not as sincere and responsible intensions to establish relations of neighborliness.

From the beginning, we have been aware of the objectives of the Tehran regime's provocation against Iraq. We realize the true objectives of the war, its consequences, and the effects if the Iranian regime achieves victory over Iraq, God forbid. This is why we sided with Iraq from the beginning, whether regarding its right to defend its territory or its approach toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The heroic Iraqi people and their brave Army are not only defending Basra, Kirkuk, and Baghdad, but also Arab identity in the states of the Arab Gulf and Fertile Crescent. The objectives of the aggressive war on which the Tehran rulers insist constitute another strategic threat to the Arab nation just like the separatist movement in southern Sudan. The question is: Would it have been possible for this war to enter its 6th year had there been a unfied Arab stand? Where is that stand and where is joint Arab action?

As for the third danger, which is the danger of Israel's continuing occupation of Arab territory as a tangible, material expression of Israeli expansionism backed by military power, I explained to the nation 3 weeks ago in my speech broadcast on 19 February the reality of the Palestine question as we perceive it and live with it as well as the imminent dangers posed to the people and land of Palestine and the sanctities of both the Arabs and Muslims, particularly in holy Jerusalem. I explained the reasons which prompted us to extricate the Palestine question from the abyss of no war and no peace and to prevent it from falling into the mire of international polarization. Had this polarization been crystallized, it would have led to the consecration of the fait accompli resulting from the June 1967 war. I also explained in detail the efforts we exerted to transfer the Arab peace plan from the cycle of stands and principles into a mobile political process by concluding the 11 February agreement with the PLO. I also explained the obstacles we faced and the strides we made as well as the reasons why we terminated these efforts.

Therefore, regarding this subject and on this occasion, I will simply affirm the basic principles governing our position on political action for the Palestine question, which constitutes the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. These basic principles are: 1) Jordan is not a trustee for the Palestinian people and does not agree to be so; 2) Jordan is not and will not be a substitute for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; 3) Jordan is committed to the Arab summit resolutions, especially the resolutions of the Rabat and Fes Summits of 1974 and 1982; 4) Nevertheless, in view of its direct link to the occupied Palestinian territory and pan-Arab responsibility, Jordan will continue to play the role of helper and supporter for the Palestinian people in the occupied territory within the limits of capabilities as long as it does not conflict with its national security, which is an indivisible part of our pan-Arab security.

Brethren, the elapse of about 19 years since the occupation of the rest of Palestine, which embraces Arab Jerusalem with tis Islamic and Christian holy places, and the measures which accompanied and are accompanying this occupation against the people in the occupied territory as well as the changes made on its nature and character should at the minimum alert us to the complications of the continuation of this occupation and its impact on the entire Palestine question and what is linked to it, and more importantly make us reconsider our priorities. The static stand toward a mobile enemy is a danger in itself. What are we then to do, where is the unified Arab viewpoint, and where is unified Arab action?

Brothers and sisters, although the Arab League is the official framework accepted by the Arab countries for joint action in terms of politics, defense, culture, and economy, the Arab Parliamentary Union is the conscience of the people on which the Arab has pinned his hopes to safeguard its feeling of the supreme

Arab interest and to promote its awareness of its interests within the context of its ideals and aspirations.

Undoubtedly, the two frameworks entwine to become a unified large sphere in which aspirations and capabilities interact and in which the vision or idea becomes a policy and action to attain our supreme aims and objectives in developing the Arab homeland, preserving the Arab identity, and protecting pan-Arab security from internal and external sedition and violence. The Arab League and Arab Parliamentary Union, the highest Arab official and popular institutions, are called upon today more than ever to conduct a constructive dialogue among all Arab brothers as a first step toward ending the division and fragmentation in which the Arab homeland is being sliced up from outside and is collapsing from within. Perhaps the repetition of and regular meetings among Arab brothers from summit level to specialist councils will effectively contribute to expanding the scope of dialogue and achieve harmony, accord, and agreement.

Dialogue, as you know, does not mean negotiation. Dialogue emanates from the realization by a number of sides of a common danger which they deem it necessary to repulse, or from an awareness of a joint interest which they deem it necessary to achieve. Negotiation is principally based on a problem between two or more sides on which they agree on the need to resolve, while every side seeks to achieve the greatest gain at the expense of the other. Thus, the prerequisites of dialogue are trust, sincerity, and goodwill, while the principles of negotiations are circumvention, maneuver, and trickery.

We call for dialogue and its prerequisites so that it would not become negotiation, because none of us is absolutely right just as none of us is completely wrong. This should be the base for our endeavors to inaugurate a new phase of constructive action in confronting the dangers our homeland and nation are facing. Sincerity, trust, and goodwill are the base. These are the values and standards of which we are proud and which have always been the example we have followed in Jordan in running our life and in our dealing with others, brothers or friends, and without which no dialogue could continue or achieve its objectives. They are the base and shield for any positive, joint action.

Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, it pleases me to reiterate my welcome to you among your kinfolk and in your country, Jordan, which is proud of your presence and wishes you like all fraternal countries success in your work. In God's name and blessing, I open your fourth parliamentary conference. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

'Arafat Interviewed on Husayn 19 Feb Speech

GF111518 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Mar 86 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, by correspondent of the London-based magazine *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'* Bilal al-Hasan, in Tunis — published by *AL-QABAS* in agreement with the magazine — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Bilal al-Hasan] At the begining, how did you receive King Husayn's speech? Were you surprised by the speech?

[Yasir 'Arafat] It is the timing that surprised us, because after the visit by Dr Usamah al-Baz, envoy of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, to Amman, I was supposed to send an envoy to continue discussions with the Jordanian side. Brother Hani al-Hasan moved immediately, but he could not meet any of the Jordanian officials during that period and until the speech was broadcast. That was the surprise.

[Al-Hasan] But this surprise should have reasons. What reason do you think was behind Jordan's abrupt decision to announce its position?

['Arafat] This was a surprise to us because we agreed to stop negotiations in a bid to find a way out of the deadlock which we had reached due to the U.S. obstinacy in rejecting the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and in refusing to deal with the special international resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue and due to the U.S. insistence on dealing with the Resolutions 242 and 338 only.

[Al-Hasan] During this period you presented, in the name of the Palestinian leadership, three formulas to King Husayn to present to the United States. Did Jordan present these formulas to the United States?

['Arafat] During my visit to Turkey some days ago, I was surprised to hear Richard Murphy say he has not received any formulas from the Palestinian leadership. Of course, this is not accurate, because the three formulas were delivered to King Husayn. I personally gave them to him. The formulas were also given to President Mubarak during my visit to Cairo. Hence, the United States should have received the three formulas either from Jordan or from Egypt.

[Al-Hasan] If Jordan did not convey the formulas it means that Jordan considers itself a negotiator on behalf of the United States.

['Arafat] I cannot say that Jordan did not convey the formulas, but I think that Murphy was not accurate in his talk. I have confirmed information that the formulas reached the United States from more than one source — Egypt or Jordan.

[Al-Hasan] Despite the seriousness of the speech delivered by King Husayn and despite the seriousness of the position he adopted against the PLO, we notice that the Palestinians are so patient over the speech. What are the reasons for this patience?

['Arafat] First, we should not at all respond nervously to any major and serious political position, especially as the speech came at a time when Iraq is fighting one of the most dangerous battles on the eastern front of our Arab nation and at a time when the Israelis are assaulting southern Lebanon, Lebanese villages, and Palestinian camps. We are still concerned about this like the other Arab brothers, who are concerned about the dangerous situation on the eastern front. The Palestinian leadership will meet shortly to discuss the speech and to respond to it. We have formed a committee to study the question and present proposals. All of these issues will be discussed by the Palestinian leadership

represented by the Executive Committee, the Central Committee, and other leading organs over the coming days.

[Al-Hasan] Do you think that King Husayn's speech and the Palestinian reply will lead to the abolition of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement?

['Arafat] We are still adhering to the agreement by all leading Palestinian legislative and executive organs. Although King Husayn's speech has frozen the joint action, we still do not think of abolishing the agreement. The agreement is not only articles written on paper, but it represents joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts.

[Al-Hasan] The speech focused on the concept of credibility and on the leadership of the organization lacking political credibility. What is your comment on the issue of the credbility, especially since it has been mentioned before by some Arab systems?

['Arafat] If credibility means that I do not want treachery, then credibility is an honor which I do not want to deny. However, the speech indicated that on 15 August 1985 Jordan discussed the issue of Resolution 242 with us and that we agreed on it in the house of Zayd al-Rufa'i with the presence of Palestinian representatives Yasir 'Arafat, "Abd al-Raziq al-Yahya, Khalil al-Wazir, and Muhammad Milhim, and with Jordan represented by Zayd al-Rifa'i, Murwan al-Qasim, Tahir al-Masir, and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. I want to tell what actually happened at the meeting. The meeting was to discuss the formation of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that was supposed to meet with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy before the meeting of the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca. However, the U.S. side officially requested a postponement of the meeting until the convocation of the summit. Murphy said: The meeting with the joint delegation should take place following the success of the Casablanca summit. He also said: According to information available to the U.S. Administration, the Arab summit will not be held because there is a veto concerning its convocation.

However, the summit was held on 7-9 August 1985, despite Murphy's information. Here I would like to remind all that the conference focused on two main points. First was the need to adhere to the Fes resolutions which affirm the constant rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and to establish their independent state, and the UN resolutions which state that the capital of the Palestinian state is Jerusalem. Second, the Arab summit adopted an important new decision on the Arab commitment to an international conference with the participation of the USSR, the United States, and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council and to be attended by all of the conflicting parties, including the PLO, on equal bases. This was what we agreed upon on 7-9 August 1985 during the Arab summit. Is it possible that we agreed with the Jordanian side to abandon what we have agreed upon with the other Arab parties during the extraordinary Arab summit?

During the meeting on 15 August 1985, Jordan informed us of the U.S. decision to reject the joint meeting the Americans asked to postpone until after the Arab summit and told us that the Amercians insist that the PLO should recognize Resolution 242. Thus the discussion of the meeting of the joint delegation with the Americans ended.

[Al-Hasan] Some Lebanese parties have begun to say that 'Arafat is returning to Beirut, and that the PLO is returning as well. Is this correct?

['Arafat] First, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will not return to Beirut. Second, the organization is still in Beirut. all of the conspiracies and military operations in Beirut and in the south against the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Al-Miya Miya by Lahd and Ja'ja' have so far failed. All of the attacks against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah by Amal and its allies have failed. No one can wipe a half million Palestinians from the map. They accuse me of arming them. Is this a crime? We left, but there was an agreement to protect the Palestinian camps between us and Philip Habib. What happened? Beirut was invaded. The first and the second massacres of Sabra and Shatila occurred. Therefore it is my right to carry out my duties with regards to these camps.

[Al-Hasan] There were basic tenets in the speech. One was that the PLO is exaggerating its conditions and is not satisfied with legal rights only, but insists on the right to self-determination. Why the insistence by your side on the right to self-determination?

['Arafat] It was possible for us to say that just mentioning the legal and stable rights of the Palestinian people according to the UN resolutions is sufficient and useful, if the U.S. side did not have a previous stance on it that could not be ignored. I must explain a point here. During the preparation of Reagan's plan some Arab sides, particularly the Saudi and Egyptian sides, tried, with the U.S. Administration, to improve the contents of this initiative. Thus, an article on right of the Palestinians to self-determination was inserted. However, 48 hours before its declaration, Henry Kissinger intervened — you can ask Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghirbal and Saudi Ambassador Faysal Hujaylan, who witnessed the incident, about this and about how the U.S. Administration approved the Kissinger's proposal — and the right to self-determination was deleted from the initiative. Instead a formula was inserted which simply stated to look into their future and identity linked with Jordan. Therefore, due to this U.S. stance that totally rejects the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, which was seen in many statements after Reagan's plan, and also due to the Israeli stance, which revealed its ugly face in the Camp David accords and which refuses the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, it is necessary to insist on clarity in mentioning legal rights that mean the right to self-determination. We must be clear in all of our political moves and all our agreements with any side, whether it is an Arab or an international side, because the Arab nation still suffers from explaining Resolution 242. In a word, the differences on this resolution boil down to whether we should say withdraw from "the" occupied territories or just withdrawal from occupied territories. History is merciless and for the sake of our people and children we must be intricate in our dealings with it.

[Al-Hasan] This means that you do not trust the U.S. interpretation of the meaning of legal rights and for that reason there was

insistence on mentioning the right to self-determination?

['Arafat] They have said that themselves. Even Resolution 242, which the Americans say contains an indication for finding a just solution to the problem of the refugees, was explained differently after the famous Soviet-U.S. statement of Cyrus Vance and Andrey Gromyko in October 1977. When the U.S.-Israeli statement was issued between Vance and Moshe Dayan the statement of Vance and Gromyko was demolished. That statement said that whatever was mentioned about the refugees in Resolution 242 means Jewish and Arab refugees. It means that even the word refugees mentioned in Resolution 242 was stripped by the U.S.-Israeli statement of any reference to Palestinian refugees. That is why it was necessary that we specifically indicate the right to self-determination to avoid the maneuvers and contradictory interpretations. In the three formulas we proposed we said the right to self-determination based on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This means the right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and Palestine. Even on this flexibility the U.S. stance has remained inflexible and any indication of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination has been refused.

Therefore, our fears were justified and in their place. With the flexibility we set in the three formulas we revealed the ugly U.S. face. In his speech King Husayn indicated the U.S. obstinacy, but unfortunately instead of blaming the United States he blamed us, exactly as happened with Thatcher when the PLO was blamed that time. There is an Egyptian saying: When the bull falls, the knives thrown on him increase. They believe that after the Palestinian revolution's departure from Beirut the knives against it could be increased.

[Al-Hasan] Therefore the partner is not a real one?

['Arafat] He has to decide that, not me, because the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship is distinguished and historic. It is totally impossible not to abide by it. It is the decision and will of the representatives of the Palestinian people of the 16th and 17th PNC sessions.

[Al-Hasan] The speech was followed by an intensified political media campaign for the support of the occupied territories for the Jordanian political stance and for King Husayn's speech. Also, in connection with this design, attempts are being made to form a substitute Palestinian leadership. What is your view concerning this design and the means to confront it?

['Arafat] This is not a design and the objectives are known. Our people have had their say. Even the Israeli and U.S. papers noted the Palestinian stance inside the occupied territories. The U.S. papers consider this stance a blow to the State Department and to the U.S. Administration officials in charge of the Middle East issues, because they used to believe, according to what was said by *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, *THE WASHINGTON POST*, and other papers, that following King Husayn's speech, the masses would burst forth to announce their support. What happened was, since the Palestinian masses are being subjected to occupation, suppression, and all types of hardships and since I was far from them, the masses adopted a bitter national stance in some of their phenomena. My duty was to reduce this bitterness because I did not want to cause a Jordanian-Palestinian split between the two peoples. We have exerted great effort to avoid the effects of September 1970 incidents and we do not want to go back to them. This is a PNC decision.

[Al-Hasan] But this does not prevent some sides from polarizing elements who say that they are a substitute leadership. Can this act take the form of a popular conference in the face of the PLO and its leadership?

['Arafat] If we are afraid of such talk, we will have to give up hope. Our confidence in our people is big and the quality of our people lies in the fact that they are more important than their leadership. Our people are more important than their previous, current, and future leadership. Therefore, my faith in this people will not be shaken. Attempts were made more than once to falsify the people's will, but could those attempts achieve success after 37 years? Despite all of the conspiracies, beginning with the conspiracies of Great Britain and the conspiracies of the European stance, to the conspiracies which took place before the sponsorship of Zionism was transferred from Europe to United States, in addition to the U.S. conspiracies and some weak Arab stances, our people have remained steadfast. No one can falsify the will of our people. Our people have rejected the offers for their settlement in Australia, Canada, United States, and in some Arab countries. They have rejected those offers and have refused the falsification of their will.

[Al-Hasan] This trend to form a substitute leadership might be linked with a Jordanian-Syrian alliance, the indications of which have already been noticed. Is not the Palestinian leadership worried about a Jordanian-Syrian alliance that would support a popular conference against the PLO?

['Arafat] It does not worry us at all. No one can falsify the will of the Palestinian people . I would like to put the following question to the Arab masses: Syria used to attack me because I used to agree with King Husayn. I would like to ask the Arab masses what their reply is to this Jordanian-Syrian encounter? The Syrians, the Syrian papers, and some Arab papers used to attack me and accuse me that I would recognize Resolution 242. What would be the Arab masses' reply had there been a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement based on this method?

[Al-Hasan] What about the idea which calls for holding an international conference with the participation of Syria and Jordan, but not the PLO?

['Arafat] I was officially informed by the Soviet Union that, in their view, the international conference should be equally attended by all of the conflicting sides, including the PLO. This was affirmed by the official messages exchanged between the Soviets and me and this is the exact Soviet stance.

[Al-Hasan] Briefly, you mean to say that Jordan delivered this speech because it had no other satisfactory substitutes. How do you explain this Jordanian move by political logic?

['Arafat] I know the answer to this question, but it is difficult for me to say it now. If an Arab summit conference is held, I will give all of the serious information that I have.

[Al-Hasan] After the freezing of the agreement by the Jordanian side, do you view the matter as an end to one of the stages of political action?

['Arafat] I do not proceed from an action based on stages, but from an action of continuous basis. In political action, the leader in charge deals with all matters whether negatively or positively.

The U.S. side set the condition that we should accept UN Resolution 242. This was contained in the speech of King Husayn. However, King Husayn did not include everything in his speech. In his latest press statement, Richard Murphy said that King Husayn's speech did not mention everything. Murphy says this, not me. What Murphy means is the Israeli conditions which will follow the U.S. conditions. The Israeli conditions state that even if the PLO accepts Resolution 242, there must be Israeli consent to include the PLO in the international conference. There are other conditions which were not tackled by King Husayn's speech as admitted by Murphy.

[Al-San] Don't you think that all of this should prompt you to reconsider the possibility of dealing with the U.S. blocked wall for Palestinians and to seek another political means other than Jordanian partnership?

['Arafat] Never in my life have I dealt with the U.S. wall as a wailing wall. I deal with the proposals of Arab and international countries concerning the Palestinian issue because I am concerned with the issue. I can not accept any proposal concerning the Palestinian issue by any party without being involved in it and dealing with it, whether positively or negatively. I must deal with any proposal, otherwise I would not be loyal to the responsibility which my people have entrusted upon me. Therefore, the PLO is required to deal with all political proposals — those of the blocked walls, ones planted with mines, and those which have clear passage. We must deal with all of these. We cannot stand idle then weep and say that we were taken by surprise.

[Al-Hasan] With whom will you move now, following the freeze of the agreement?

['Arafat] As we have acted before.

[Al-Hasan] Were there other allies?

['Arafat] Does one deal only with his allies? One deals with himself, with his allies, and with his opponents. We still have many allies. The most important force to me is my people and the force of the Arab masses who have begun to realize that this leadership, despite all of the pressures exercised by more than one party against it, is firm in confronting blackmail, even if the consequence of this talk is another raid against my headquarters in Tunis or elsewhere. Recent events have proven we are the partywhich possesses credibility when dealing with the allies, we are the party which is trusted in political dealings, and we are not so naive as to be deceived.

[Al-Hasan] After King Husayn's speech, what are the proposed alternatives before the PLO as practical alternatives to a rapid move? For instance, is there any possibility for a Syrian-Palestinian meeting which logically must take place after this stage?

['Arafat] We, in the Palestinian leadership, have made a decision to turn over a new leaf and to not answer the Syrian propaganda campaigns. To date, we are abiding by this decision taken by the Palestinian leadership in their meetings in Baghdad, but the Syrian side has continued its propaganda campaign.

[Al-Hasan] Is there any Syrian initiative that may open the way for dialogue?

['Arafat] We have said in our statement that we would respond to any initiative.

[Al-Hasan] But are there any positive initiatives?

['Arafat] None so far.

[Al-Hasan] Concerning internal Palestinian relations with dissident factions, do you think that the new relations with Jordan may open the way for dialogue with them?

['Arafat] No, it is difficult because those dissidents have mortgaged their will to the Arab intelligence services. However, there is a glimmer of hope in this respect, such as appeared during the meeting that took place among the Fatah movement, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Prague some days ago. With a Soviet effort, the meeting resulted in the formation of a Palestinian delegation which participated in the CPSU congress on behalf of the PLO. The delegation included a member from each of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party, and an independent member. The delegation was led by Brother Faruq Qaddumi. We hope that this initiative will crystalize further.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF120724 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 12 Mar (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, left Manama for Riyadh today on an official 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

During his visit, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah will attend the second national heritage and cultural festival, to be inaugurated later today by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

State, Military Leaders Inspect NE Border

LD111849 Kuwait KUNA in English 1750 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 11 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah Tuesday morning inspected the advanced military positions in the Bubiyan Island and other north eastern border points accompanied by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah.

Chief of staff Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim topped the reception party of H.H. the crown prince along with senior army officers.

The crown prince inspected Kuwaiti military outposts in the island and the north eastern borders and hailed efforts of his sons and brother officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces in defense of the precious national soil.

Commanders of the armed positions welcomed the safe return of H.H. the crown prince to the homeland and underlined that the premier's visit reflects his amicable feelings to the army members which in turn elevates the morale of his sons, members of the Armed Forces.

In conclusion of the commanders' welcome statement, they pledged to H.H. the crown prince to remain loyal soldiers and to sacrifice their lives "for the sake of our dear country under leadership of H.H. the amir and supreme commander of the Armed Forces and his crown prince praying to the Almighty to preserve Kuwait from all evils."

A number of soldiers delivered welcome poems on the occasion of the visit and H.H.'s return to the country safe and sound.

H.H. then had lunch with his sons the officers and soldiers in one of the outposts and met with a number of conscript officers at the advanced posts.

At the end of the crown prince's inspection tour, Shaykh Sa'd delivered a statement in presence of a number of officers and soldiers at one of the advanced military positions also addressed to all members of the Armed Forces and to all Kuwaitis.

H.H. the crown prince said that he preferred to start his official duties by visiting the military outposts, inspecting them and listening to detailed explanations from senior commanders on their duties.

Shaykh Sa'd, addressing members of the Armed Forces as sons of those of who sacrificed their lives for the sake of Kuwait, said "you today shoulder the same responsibility in defending the entity and independence of our dear nation."

"When we adopt such necessary precautions, they would not be interpreted as intending evil or harm against anyone or that we wish to interfere in internal affairs of any country; but it is our right to defend ourselves and to protect our country with all available strength and arms," the premier emphasized.

The crown prince highlighted that ever since the outbreak of the war between the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran, Kuwait sensing its duty and responsibility has exerted efforts along with brothers and friends to find a formula to end this destructure war.

"We are still seeking all means to reach that formula to end the Muslims' blood-letting," Shaykh Sa'd noted.

The crown prince said "We, in Kuwait, believe that progress and stability of this region depends in the first place on cooperation and understanding among its countries and that all should work to close any gap that would otherwise be exploited by other parties who do not wish this region welfare, stability and progress."

The defense minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah delivered a statement on behalf of his brothers the army officers and soldiers welcoming H.H. the crown prince's safe return home and describing his visit as an honour to the army members.

"Your sons the Kuwaitis have welcomed your safe return and now your sons the military receive you, both in the spirit of love and true allegiance to you and to H.H. the amir, our father and leader," Shaykh Salim said.

The defense minister affirmed to H.H. the crown prince that those who had put on the military uniform had done so upon deep conviction and belief that were boosted today by "your highness' advice to be alert and cautious."

The crown prince and premier will receive heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Kuwait to congratulate him on his safe return at 4.30 p.m. (local time) next Saturday.

Actions Taken After Embassy Demonstrations in Tehran

LD111553 Kuwait KUNA in English 1347 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait Foreign Ministry has Tuesday taken a number of steps to handle the situation

arising out of the demonstrations in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran today.

Among the measures taken was notification of Iran Embassy here of the responsibility for their country of any possible damage to the Kuwait Embassy in Tehran, reminding them of the diplomatic duties the Iranian Government is expected to perform.

The Kuwaiti move followed a demonstration staged in Tehran today by university students and trade unions hoisting unjust slogans criticising Kuwait and the Arab Gulf states.

Other steps taken included contact with Kuwait Embassy in Iran and the authorisation of the charge d'affaires there Kazim Maarafi [spelling as received] to convey a message to the Foreign Ministry's Political Department chief Hussein Lloawassani [spelling as received] on the Kuwaiti stance. The message, which Lloawassani was to deliver to the Foreign Ministry, was on the necessity of maintaining security of the embassy and safety of the Kuwaiti nationals against the possible dangers of such processions.

Meanwhile, an authorised source today reasserted the well-known role of Kuwait regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war. Besides performing its nationalist and Islamic duty, Kuwait's responsibility is directed toward putting an end to the war, providing security and stability in the region and keeping it aloof of any catastrophe that could take the lives of thousands and impede development.

PDRY

UAE Paper: Official on Relations With YAR, Ethiopia

GF111240 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Mar 86 pp 3, 8

[Taha al-Nu'man dispatch from Amman]

[Text] 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami, secretary of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY delegation to the fourth Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] conference in Amman, has told *AL-ITTIHAD* that the number of dead among party cadres during the recent events in Aden was between 1,500 and 2,000 people, according to the latest statistics from the Ministry of the Interior. He said that his country's relations with Ethiopia have begun to improve even though it supported former President 'Ali Nasir during the crisis.

Al-Sallami added that the Yemeni Government and the party officials are now working to remedy the question of the party cadres who left with 'Ali Nasir when he and his forces withdrew. However, he added that it is unlikely that former chairman 'Ali Nasir has the ability to resume fighting or to regain power.

Regarding relations with the YAR, he said that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has sent 75 trucks loaded with provisions to Aden, including 9 trucks loaded with medical equipment and medicine.

He added: The government forces have entered Abyan, the homeland of 'Ali Nasir, without resistance. The masses have welcomed our forces.

Concerning the total number of dead, Al-Sallami said: There are no detailed statistics in this regard, but the circulated figure indicating the number dead is 13,000 is an exaggerated one.

He added that the side meetings held by the Soviet friends during the recent 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow with a number of presidents and leaders who supported 'Ali Nasir during the crisis have heard the facts and are beginning to understand the nature of what had been done by 'Ali Nasir on 13 January. He stressed that relations have actually begun to improve with such countries as Ethiopia, which once sympathized with the former chairman.

SAUDI ARABIA

Finance Minister on Budget, Economic Situation

GF111855 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1655 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Mar (SPA) — Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance and national economy minister, has affirmed that all fixed funds included in the general budget, such as salaries, and all other constant monthly or annual allowances will continue as before in implementation of the directives of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that priority in the state expenditure should be given to the essential needs of citizens. This came in a statement by his excellency to the Saudi television broadcast this evening.

Responding to a question on the features of the economic and financial situation in the Kingdom at present, His Excellency Muhammad Aba al-Khayl stated that the speech delivered by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz yesterday has defined the general framework of these features. He pointed out that the Kingdom has finished the upturn stage which prevailed over the past years and which is represented by the period of construction and rehabiliation in which all were involved. He affirmed that our economy is passing through a period of stability and continuous growth rates. He added that the most important features characterizing this period are represented by the reduction in the prices of facilities such as houses, and good products as shown by the data prepared by the Public Statistical Department. The Public Statistical Department indicated that the cost of living and prices of needs in general decreased by 4.5 percent from 2 years ago. His excellency noted that this means that the per capita income increased by 4.5 percent, a great advantage which should be felt by all, because it not only helps to meet the general essential needs, but it also helps in production, which means that a decrease in the cost of living creates better conditions for new investment projects and other projects initiated by the citizens.

His excellency added that according to the data prepared by the Public Statistical Department, the Kingdom imported about 85,000 million Saudi riyals worth of commodities and goods during 1985. This is less than what the Kingdom imported in 1984 by 28 percent. He noted that this situation is positive and good and should be taken into account. Pressure on the market has been eased. Goods with reasonable quality were made avail-

able in the market instead of the huge quantities of good-quality and low-quality commodities coming to the market from various parts of the world. The decrease paved the way for local industries to find a place in the local market. Also the reduction of imports leads to a reduction of free currency which leaks from inside the country to outside due to the importation of these commodities. This enables the market to get goods better than the miscellaneous goods which filled the market in the past.

The finance and national economy minister spoke about the decline of oil prices referred to by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in his speech yesterday. His excellency indicated that oil prices at present are 50 percent less than they were 6 months ago. Last year, there was a reduction in the Kingdom's oil production. Now there is a reduction in oil prices. Both matters are negative. We hope that this situation will end soon. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to try to cope with the new situation imposed by the decreasing oil revenues, as oil revenues constitute two-thirds of the national income. It is known that the Kingdom depends on its oil revenues to a large extent. Therefore, any reduction in the Kingdom's oil revenues is a difficult matter which should be faced with objectivity and firmness.

His excellency affirmed that the directives of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were clear and decisive on this issue. His directives are to give priority to state expenditures concerning the essential needs of citizens. He added that his majesty the king was clear on this issue and that this facilitated the task of confronting the period — the period of declining revenues — because the priorities are clear. Consequently, it is easy to face the problem when there is a clear outlook. The directives of his majesty the king basically concern the need to give priority to and to maintain the reduction in the cost of living, which means that the state expenditure should continue as it is concerning the essential needs of citizens.

This matter leads to the important result that by maintaining the cost of living and prime cost in general, either in agricultural production, in industrial production, or in individual daily consumption, we can encourage production and investment. This means that by maintaining low costs of living we can create favorable conditions for investors in the national sector whether in industry, agriculture, or in other fields. Thus, the investor can expand his investments. This question was clear to all officials in the government and helped us to face the difficult period of coping resulting from the reduction in oil prices. I would like to point out that the problem lies not only in the reduction of oil prices and consequently the reduction in state revenues, but in the uncertainty of the situation. We all know or hear at present about the fluctuation of oil prices and about the reduction of prices day by day and the speculations about it. This has created an ambiguity that is difficult to face. For this reason, the government is facing the situation by extending work on the basis of the current budget, because it is difficult to deal with or decide on some matters which require more knowledge of the nature of the situation during the coming period.

Asked about the state of government expenditure in the upcoming stage, Aba al-Khayl said that all fixed expenditures or basic expenditures included in the general budget would continue at the present rate.

He noted that continuation of work in accordance with the previous year's budget is a common practice in the world countries and is not a new measure. This is not the first time such a procedure has occurred. In many world countries, the budget happens to be late for some simple reasons. In such cases work automatically continues according to the previous budget until the procedure for ratifying the new budget is complete. This procedure takes months.

Muhammad Abu al-Khayl reviewed some aspects of the fixed and continuous expenditure such as salaries, wages, and all monthly or yearly remunerations. He noted that the monthly average of such expenditures is about 4,900 million Saudi riyals.

His excellency affirmed that this matter would continue as it was last year. He also pointed out the loan of funds during the completed fiscal year and explained that they spent approximately 10,000 million riyals, that is, an average of 880 million riyals per month, and that this monthly average would continue over the coming months. Concerning agricultural and other aids, his excellency pointed out that last year approximately 5,600 million riyals were spent in this regard and he affirmed that this type of (?aid) would continue on the same level, as mentioned in the Cabinet statement.

Concerning the contracts of companies and establishments, whether maintenance or operation contracts or project execution contracts, his excellency said that at the moment there are 1,820 operation and maintenance contracts between government networks and public sector companies and establishments on which approximately 23,000 million riyals were spent last year; that is, an average of 2,000 million riyals were spent per month.

Concerning contracts for executing projects between government networks and contractors [word indistinct] internal and foreign, at the moment there are around 6,455 contracts. This means that at the moment there are 6,455 ongoing projects on which approximately 55,600 million riyals were spent last year. This means that the monthly average would be in the range of 3,904 million riyals for the coming months. With this the total number of contracts for operation and maintenance projects and project execution contracts reach 6,435 [as received] as noted in the Cabinet statement. The average monthly expenses on these contracts for the coming months will total 6,000 million riyals per month. These figures clarify that the basics are continuing and that the amounts to be spent during the coming months are substantial at any level. I would also like to say that the decision to continue spending at the level of the previous budget is a wise and logical measure considering the current circumstances the oil market is going through.

His excellency said: The ambiguity of the situation, the disturbance in the oil prices, and the obscurity of developments which will take place in the near future, stipulate tackling this situation wisely and intricately and continuing to work as we are at the moment and at the same level of the budget of the completed fiscal year until the situation clears. I believe that it is a clearly wise measure and expect that everyone will understand it on this

basis. In the next few moments, God willing, the matters will be clarified in a better way and consequently the country will be able to look forward more clearly.

Responding to a question on the basics of the Saudi economy in the current stage, his excellency the minister of finance and national economy said: Regardless of the developments that took place, whether concerning oil prices or the amount of its production, and regardless of the ambiguity faced by the Kingdom's main source of income, oil, all that should not deviate our attention from the economic bases. Moreover, we should adapt to the current circumstances without ignoring the fundamentals of the Saudi economy, which could be briefed in a few definite points. For example, one can simply say that the Kingdom contains 25 percent of the world's reserve of crude oil, and that this is a vast capital and it is what differentiates the Kingdom's view on petroleum and the stability of prices from the view of other oil producing countries that do not have a reserve that large. The Kingdom, in its oil policy, looks ahead for many years, and, God willing, will remain to produce oil for a long time. This important resource will continue to be a constant requirement. This is a main point I wanted to mention. Another point is that, at the moment, the Kingdom, thanks to God, has construction projects and installations which are not found in many other countries. I am not talking about general installations that the government has built, but those that the citizens have built themselves. A majority of the people have constructed their houses and now reside in them. A majority of businessmen and companies have constructed the installations needed for production, storage, and so forth.

The Kingdom has also constructed general facilities, such as roads, ports, wireless networks, and other known facilities. This is productive and fruitful capital. If a certain society has such capital, it means that this society can invest in these facilities and use them for production. Thus, the aspects of exploiting these facilities continue. I would like to add that in addition to these facilities, there is capital possessed by individuals or companies which allows individuals and companies to make very easy investment and to expand these investments. This capital can be used for investment in various fields available in the country. The existence of public and basic facilities allows the investment of this capital. This is what is happening at present.

His excellency added that if we consider the budgets of the banks and the number of national companies and the capitals possessed by citizens in general, we would find that their material potentials are good. These potentials can be used for investment and can be circulated in the market to produce more money. His excellency pointed out that, thanks to God, the Kingdom has loan funds which were established by the government in the various fields over the years past with huge capital, such as the estate fund, the industrial fund, the agricultural fund, and others. These funds have paid-in capital at their disposal. Through this capital they can continue to grant loans and to be a source of support and assistance to the citizens in all of their needs, whether in building houses, in industry, or in agriculture.

His excellency said: These funds constitute capital. In other words, the available resources make investment easy. The people and funds have money. All of this means that the capital contributes toward further production and further investment.

His excellency added: What I would like to say here is that, thanks to God, the Saudi economy has achieved great growth over the years past. This growth has provided the economy with an intrinsic ability of psychological growth. The fixed and floating capital available in this society which is possessed by the government or by individuals provide the economy with the capacity for continuous instrinsic growth. These are the fundamentals to which I want to draw attention. Following current events concerning negative developments of oil means further growth and flourishing of the national economy.

AL-RIYAD Comments on Postponement of Budget

GF120630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Local and International Significance of the Budget Decision," the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* today says: The government has made a decision, announced by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz during the Cabinet session, to maintain the present budget for 5 more months, until in this period the world economic crisis clears. The economies of some oil-exporting countries have experienced shocks and have shrunk as a result of the undisciplined actions they have carried out. These actions were removed from the spirit of unanimous agreement and the circumstances of the world market. The decision to postpone the budget is a respite to probe the attitudes of those who still work only for themselves in the oil market without adhering to their commitments and the measures they have called for.

The Kingdom's decision is undoubtedly to protect its interests which were harmed as a result of nonadherence to commitments and the credibility of unanimous action. This nonadherence threatens the economy of the oil world and subjects its societies to strong shocks.

Moroccan Crown Prince Arrives on Official Visit

GF111644 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 Mar (SPA) — His Royal Highness Moroccan Crown Prince Mohamed ibn al-Hassan II and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Riyadh this evening on an official 8-day visit to the Kingdom. He was received at King Khalid International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Correction to King Chairs Cabinet, Discusses Budget

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "King Chairs Cabinet Session, Discusses Budget," published in the 11 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT, page C3.

Twelfth paragraph, line 3 reads: The government has provided loans to build houses, and more than 400,000 housing units have been constructed at a cost of more than 76 billion riyals. (changing second figure)

Same paragraph, line 7 reads: ... 892 industrial projects worth more than 13 billion riyals have been set up. (changing second figure)

Same paragraph, line 8 reads: The government has also granted farm loans, with 320,000 people making use of more than 19 billion riyals. (changing second figure)

UAE

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives 11 Mar

GF111158 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 11 Mar (WAKH) — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and PDRY foreign minister, arrived in Al-Shariqah this afternoon on a visit to the UAE lasting several days.

During his visit Dr Al-Dali will meet with a number of UAE officials within the framework of the relations between the two countries.

Conveys Message to President

GF121024 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY. The message deals with bilateral relations, cooperation between the two countries, the situation in the PDRY, and current Arab issues.

The message was delivered by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and PDRY foreign minister, during his meeting today with his highness the president at Al-Maqam Palace in Al-'Ayn.

The meeting was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Khamis al-Rumaythi, director of the president's office; and Muhsin Naji, PDRY charge d'affaires in the UAE.

President Receives Sudanese Leader's Message

GF111324 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 11 Mar (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, on bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Sudanese Ambassador to the UAE 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid Ibrahim during Shaykh Zayid's meeting with him in Al-'Ayn today.

Report on Kuwaiti Paper's Interview With Mubarak
NC101900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has expressed the conviction that no religious or communist faction or any other group with a differing tendency was involved in the recent rioting in Egypt. These events were denounced by all of the country's political parties. President Mubarak affirmed that according to available information, there were no instigators involved in the incidents.

In an interview with 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Musa'id, editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* newspaper, President Mubarak described the recent rioting as an extremely limited problem. He said that he had dealt with it as quickly as possible to prevent irresponsible elements from exploiting the disturbances to sabotage Egypt.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's interview with the editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* newspaper:

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Certain diplomatic circles have pointed out that the recent riotous acts presented you with your first challenge since assuming responsibilities as the president of Egypt 4 years ago. Your excellency, as a president confronted by disturbances for the first time, how did you treat these incidents?

Pesident Mubarak: I do not consider what happened to be a challenge at all, despite the fact that this is how some papers have portrayed it. I am not challenged by any Egyptian and I, myself, do not challenge anyone. I deal with problems in broad daylight and in public; I do not conceal anything.

In my last speech, which I delivered on Saturday, I said that I do not describe the general situation in Egypt as absolutely rosy. The recent riotous acts were narrow and very limited. I dealt with this reckless behavior as quickly as possible in order to prevent irresponsible elements from exploiting the disturbances to sabotage Egypt. The difficult circumstances through which we are living make it incumbent upon us to preserve all the homeland's resources. Hence, I can assert that what took place was in no way a challenge to me. In short, an isolated group, whose conditions had been mishandled as a result of deficiences and negligence, was exploited by a few members of this group to gain improvement in these conditions.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: What does your excellency mean by deficiency and negligence in dealing with these conditions?

President Mubarak: Regarding the first point, the Central Security Forces camp near the Pyramids is situated very close to an area filled with large hotels. This is wrong. These camps should be located far away from urban and tourist areas. The second point pertains to the rumor that was spread among the Central Security Forces to the effect that their service had been extended for 1 year. This aroused rage among some of them. However, they returned to their senses and felt guilty and sorry for what they had done to Egypt. When we were informed that the situation could escalate and that external elements might attempt to infiltrate among the rioters, I immediately decided to confront these elements and settle the situation as quickly as possible. This is what actually took place.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: It has been reported that certain extremist religious and leftist organizations were behind the disturbances. How true are these reports?

President Mubarak: The entire matter now rests with the judiciary, which is conducting investigations. The judiciary has the final word. However, I believe all these reports to be speculation on the part of many circles. I am convinced that no religious or communist faction or any other group with a differing tendency was involved. The rioting by Central Security soldiers was denounced by all of the country's political parties. Although investigations are not complete, available information indicates that no instigators were involved in the incidents. The entire affair was a protest against living conditions in the Central Security camps and the rumor of a 1 year increase in service.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: In light of these developments, will the conditions of the Central Security Forces be examined?

President Mubarak: The Central Security Forces are performing their tasks to the best of their ability in the service of Egypt. We will only reconsider the location of their military camps. We will work to raise the educational and living standards of the Central Security soldiers.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: In the wake of these incidents, certain opposition circles have called for the resignation of the government as a whole; they were not content with the dismissal of the interior minister alone. They even demanded the formation of a coalition government to confront possible developments in the aftermath of the initial rioting. What comment do you have on these demands?

President Mubarak: I am responsible constitutionally. The party of the majority is the ruling party. Therefore, what is the objective behind the formation of a coalition government? What more could this government have done? If it were to be formed, then we would only get lost in labyrinths. Opinions would diverge, we would differ, and everything would stop.

I am fully aware of the internal situation; I am in contact with the popular base; and I know all of the dimensions of reality well. What I am doing is in the interests of the Egyptian people and not only those of a certain faction. I always support and am biased in favor of low-income people. This is my main preoccupation. I will not hesitate to replace a minister or official if I see that he is not carrying out his work properly. But changing the Cabinet every day is something that would only obstruct the work of the state. The ministers of the current Cabinet are performing their work to the best of their abilities. Their accomplishments will be doubled and promoted.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: The intervention of the Army was needed to settle the mutiny decisively. Why was the decision to use the Army delayed for 12 hours?

President Mubarak: There is a belief that the Army was slow in intervening. However, it is a fact that the troubles were limited

from the start and confined to a small part of Egypt. When I discovered that there were certain external elements that might try to transfer these disturbances to other areas, I issued orders to repel and contain the situation quickly in order to prevent thieves from exploiting events to burglarize and steal. A similar situation occurred in New York when the electricity was cut off and thieves stole about $3 billion worth of goods. This caused me to quickly order the intervention of the Armed Forces once the entire picture became clear to me. It was the right decision made at the right time.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency, why did you insist on inspecting the Pyramids area, which was the site of the incidents, despite repeated security warnings?

President Mubarak: I am a military man. I spent the best part of my life in the Army and faced many dangers and shocks. Due to my military nature, I am not afraid to go anywhere. It is also my belief that there was no one who would think of attacking the president of the state. I am working for all people and for their interests and not for myself.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency, in the statement that you delivered on Wednesday, the second day of the disturbances, you referred to an atmosphere of incitement that had preceded these events. To what extent did this atmosphere lay the groundwork for this situation, particularly in light of the fact that the opposition supported the regime during the crisis?

President Mubarak: At the time, I advised that events should not be exaggerated and that the truth should be sought and told faithfully. I am still giving this advice and saying: An atmosphere of incitement — not only in this particular incident but in any difficult circumstance in which we find ourselves — might confuse views and ideas and lead to bad consequences. We are all seeking to serve the homeland and to raise its standard.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: The Egyptian masses and the various parties rallied behind your leadership during the recent events. Some writers described this support as a second referendum on Husni Mubarak's leadership without intervention from the authority's apparatus or the ruling party. What is your opinion?

President Mubarak: Since my assumption of authority, I have been interested in democracy and the freedom of opinion. Everyone is aware of this. Here are the parties and here are the partisan newspapers. Can anyone tell me that I have banned people from writing or that I have confiscated any partisan or nonpartisan newspaper? Nothing of the sort has happened.

I have endured and I will continue to do so. I am laying the foundations for the future and not only for 1, 2, or 3 years. It is for this reason that I believe in the freedom of expression and in the existence of differing opinions. I appreciate opposing opinions. Opposition does, in fact, exist in Egypt. The presence of opposition opinions is unevitable and necessary. This is a very good environment; there is within it a sort of self-control. It is within such an environment that any mistake in the march can be revealed and a warning against it issued. In this way, those who intend to commit some mistake will be deterred. This provides people with the best guarantee, and this is what the people are now seeing: full freedom, complete democracy, and respect for public and private property. This is the possession of the people.

Acting from this premise, the people defended the homeland during the recent disturbances. The people defended its public and private property. This was proved by the actions of two guards at the rice factories in Suhaj and Asyut. Each carried his stick and a weapon and drove the saboteurs away from these factories. The saboteurs fled. The two guards defended the factories based on the belief that they were the property and livelihood of the people. It is the epitome of nationalism when the people defend the property and interests of the homeland. Therefore, I salute the Egyptian people. I emphasize again that I am enthusiastic about freedom and democracy. I also seek to avoid taking extraordinary measures as long as I can achieve stability through public law and ordinary measures. However, I might be forced to take extraordinary measures if I feel that there are grave dangers threatening Egypt and its supreme national interests.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Mr President, in your speech before the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, you stated that Egyptian revenues will diminish greatly in the coming years. What is your program to overcome this economic crisis?

President Mubarak: The economic crisis is grabbing the whole world by the throat, and Egypt is part of this world. We have experienced many crises, which were the result of wars on which we spent a great deal and from which we suffered a great deal. Now we want to rebuild this country and secure a stable life for every Egyptian. The Egyptian people have toiled and endured a tremendous amount. We cannot pressure them further. Our aim is to reduce the pressures on the Egyptian groups with limited-income, who are toiling, struggling, and barely surviving.

However, unfortunately, several developments are beyond our control. Among these is the fall in oil prices, which has affected the revenues of the Gulf states, as well as that of Egypt. Because of this fall, the money sent home by Egyptians working in Gulf states has dwindled. The Gulf states' recession has affected their projects and compelled them to cut their imports. Because of the Gulf war and the attacks on tankers, fewer of them now cross the Suez Canal, which has caused a drop in the Canal's revenue.

Although Egypt does not produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, oil constitutes an important part of our national income, which does not exceed $11.5 billion. The fall in oil prices has greatly affected our income. Estimates show that by 30 June this year, we will have lost $700 million from our gross national income as a result of the drop in oil prices. In the coming fiscal year, which begins in July, we will lose $1,200 million, if the situation remains the same.

Therefore, we must take measures to continue development in Egypt. These measures will not affect those with limited income. They are related to a more substantial contribution by the wealthy to the development process. If the rich do not contribute to the social welfare of the underprivileged, catastrophe will befall all of us. I am optimistic that the wealthy will cooperate

on all the necessary measures. I will avoid putting pressure on those with limited income.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Mr President, it has been noticed that you reject Arab aid, although Arab integration is inevitable and necessary in everything. Why do you take such a stand?

President Mubarak: Do not ask me. The Arabs are brothers. It is not in my nature to open my palm and beg. I represent Egypt; I am its president. I express the opinion of every Egyptian in saying that we have our dignity and pride, and our feelings and emotions. I am not a head of state who resorts to terrorism against brotherly Arab states in order to squeeze aid from them. This will never happen. However, if a brotherly Arab nation, of its own volition, offers to give aid to Egypt, we will not reject it.

In fact, some states have helped us as much as they can, quietly and without fanfare. Although they have helped us only a little, we appreciate it. We fully realize their circumstances, and we view these countries with respect and esteem. This does not mean that we do not respect the states that have not helped us. We are aware of all the relevant circumstances.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Is there a likelihood of change in the present government?

President Mubarak: I do not know why there is growing speculation on this. I do not understand the intention of those who are reiterating that there will be such changes. Frankly, whenever I find there is a possibility for a change, I make it for the sake of a better performance. However, I do not make changes for the sake of change. If an official is doing his job perfectly, I will keep him. If he is not doing his job, I will tell him honestly: Give your place to another. This is how I will make changes.

It would be illogical to alter the government just because a small number from the Central Security Forces carried out limited acts of rioting. Any new ministers will have to study everything related to their ministries before they can start work. This will take them at least 6 months, during which the country will come to a stop. I do not encourage this or want this.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Does your excellency see a possibility that the PLO might recognize Israel without Israel recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

President Mubarak: We have supported the Palestinian issue from the start. We are helping our brothers in the PLO as much as possible. When they came to Egypt, I asked the Palestinian brothers to find an appropriate formula that would allow them to recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to agree with King Husayn in order to prevent the peace process from coming to a stop. We are doing our best to establish a preoper coordination between the PLO and His Majesty King Husayn.

If our brothers in the PLO ask that we help them where the United States is concerned, then we will respond to their request and exert our efforts to assist them in attaining what they want. When the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was issued, we spoke about it a great deal in the United States. When the question of an international conference was raised, I myself went to the United States to discuss it. King Husayn was also there and we cooperated in discussing this matter with the U.S. Administration. We have exerted maximum effort in serving the Palestinian issue. I cannot and I will not accept the imposition of anything on the Palestinian people; however, I am continuing to work hard on their behalf. Now that this has become an issue between His Majesty King Husayn and the Palestinians, we will exert great effort to reconcile the PLO and King Husayn.

If it becomes necessary to undertake efforts with Israel in order to help push forward the cause of peace, then we will also speak to Israel. Indeed, we have already contacted Israel and succeeded in surmounting some obstacles. There is nothing shameful in this. If we were to say that we are not holding contacts with Israel, then we would be a laughingstock. Relations exist between us and Israel and we do not fear them. Everyone must realize that in the end all parties will sit at the same table. The United States, the superpower, sat down with Vietnam. In the final analysis, the Palestinian issue will not be solved with words or through telephone calls and letters. Let us be pragmatic and practical. Let us face facts.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Do you intend to meet with King Husayn in Cairo shortly?

President Mubarak, laughingly: You yourself heard His Majesty King Husayn speaking to us on the telephone few minutes ago.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: The president did indeed receive a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan during our interview. They held a conversation right in front of us.

President Mubarak continues: He will come to Cairo shortly. We will hold consultations with his majesty. We had been scheduled to meet before the riots took place, but events made us postpone this meeting. The Jordanian monarch has been contacting us daily since the riots. The last one took place in your presence just a short while ago. I have friendly and fraternal ties with him. We cooperate for the sake of the common interests of our peoples and the Arab nation.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency was behind last November's Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Jordan has finally abrogated the part of the agreement on coordination with the PLO. What do you intend to do in the wake of this decision? Some people say that the United States, Israel, and the Syrian-Jordanian rapproachement prompted King Husayn to invalidate this agreement.

President Mubarak: King Husayn of Jordan has a lot of experience. I believe that when he stopped contacts with the PLO, he did not intend to stop them for good. He simply wanted the PLO leadership to be sincere in its dealings with the Jordanian authorities. He wanted them to hold discussions and to reach practical and specific decisions that would start the negotiation process. Any prolongation in the negotiation period will only lead to a consolidation of the Israeli occupation. If we do not make a move now, I fear that we will lose everything. I trust King Husayn in this regard. I also trust that the PLO appreciates these

circumstances. I absolutely do not believe that King Husayn's decision was the result of a Jordanian-Syrian agreement. King Husayn has had a great deal of experience and he is a very shrewd politician.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Is there any possibility of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East, in light of the current changes in the Arab arena? What are you asking from the Arab countries, with regard to the issue of peace.

President Mubarak: At present I cannot ask anything from the Arab countries. They are fragmented and dispersed. They are all waging conflicts, battles and slander campaigns against each other. The civilized world sees these, so, should we expect it to respect us? If we consider the Iraq-Iran war, we see an Arab country at war with Iran. Another Arab country allies itself with Iran against an Arab sister and all the Gulf states. Why does this happen? If an Arab country has distinguished relations with Iran, then this Arab country should mediate to stop the Iraq-Iran war and narrow the gap between the two warring parties, instead of escalating the tension and creating a setting for serious problems for our brothers in the Gulf. This is particularly true because these brothers are helping this Arab country that is aiding the aggression against the Iraqi territories. But this Arab country is using its relations with Iran to threaten the Arab brothers. This stand is not patriotic and is absolutely uncivilized. This sad situation is the result of Arab estrangement and fragmentation. It is shameful that the outside world constantly appeals to Arabs to agree among themselves, saying: You Arabs have to be in accord before you submit your problems to us. But the Arabs do not have the same views on anything, except, regrettably, on Egypt. They are all united against Egypt, which is still honoring its pledges and carrying out its Arab commitments, stressing that it will not use its weapons against any Arab country. Egypt does not harm anyone and does not exchange vituperations with any Arab country, as some are doing, because we believe in our Arabism and are concerned about the Arabs as much as about ourselves. In the end, only we will lose, if we do not agree.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Then your excellency is not expecting the convening of an international conference at present, amid this Arab fragmentation?

President Mubarak: Arab Divisions are not at all helping in holding a peace conference. Each Arab is working for his own interest. The Arab coutnries are dispersed and do not agree on a single word. This is the opposite of what is happening in the European arena, where Europeans are united in a cooperation council, despite their differences and opposing interests. Each month the council members all sit at one table. They find a common ground for dialogue, coordinate among themselves, and move forward. The African countries act in a similar fashion. They are bound together by the OAU, despite their problems. The OAU meets annually to coordiante among the Africans and to find solutions to their troubles. An African country can mediate to solve a dispute between two other countries. Thus, all Africa's problems are eliminated and all its countries are united. But we Arabs are afraid of merely sitting down together, despite our resources and ties, which could turn us into an immense power, if we used them well. But we cannot act because of our fear of even meeting as a group. Arab estrangement and Arab differences remain the prevailing features among the brothers.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Some people say that Israel keeps 13 markers on the Egyptian-Israeli borders, in addition to Tabah. Egypt has not disclosed this fact in view of the small area taken up by these markers. How true is such talk?

President Mubarak, laughing: Where is the problem in the 13 markers to which they refer? The dispute over some of these markers is 60 square centimeters; sometimes it is only 20 square centimeters. The largest area of dispute does not exceed 1 or 2 meters. The basic problem is represented in Tabah. The issue involving the other markers is very simple. Anyone who exaggerates the dispute over these markers on the Egyptian-Israeli borders knows nothing. We are holding discussions with Israel about these markers, which absolutely do not represent any problem.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Mr President, despite Israel's attempts to convene an Egyptian-Israeli summit since the Likud era, and even during the Labor Party era, you have refused and continue to refuse to convene one. You also refuse to visit Israel. Will you continue to insist on your stand, and what are your reasons for doing so?

President Mubarak: Let me ask which of the Arab states is not in contact with Israel? Is Israel a state or not? Are we going to think like we have in the past about throwing Israel into the sea? Israel exists. However, I have not yet met with Israeli Prime Minister Peres because of the conditions that have been set before such a meeting can take place. I am ready to meet with him if we draw up a paper on arbitration for the Tabah issue, if we specify a committee and its duration, and if we actually go to arbitration. I have observed that Peres is demonstrating a certain amount of flexibility, and we are trying to obtain more. I repeat that Israel exists and contacts with it will serve Arab interests as a whole and not ours alone. We have regained our land. We must be realistic. Who can eradicate Israel when the two superpowers guarantee its survival? Who can throw it into the sea? The fact that Arab countries direct all their curses and insults at Egypt alone is a matter for ridicule. No one is able to direct a portion of these insults and curses at Israel, let alone the secret contacts undertaken with Israel on the sidelines. We in Egypt act overtly, while others hold covert contacts with Israel.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Mr President, how do you envisage U.S. credibility with regard to peace in the Middle East in light of recent developments and the contradictory U.S. stands regarding them?

President Mubarak: Why should we talk about U.S. credibility before talking about Arab credibility? When the Arabs unify their ranks and stands, then we will be able to level blame at the Americans if they do not sincerely participate in solving the issue peacefully. It is regrettable that the ball is now in our court and we still cannot turn the situation in our favor. We must first solve our problems and coordinate our stands clearly without labyrinthine complexities, and then we can ask the Americans to demonstrate their credibility. What counts is that the intentions should be good.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Does your excellency see any change in the Soviet role, particularly in light of Gorbachev's new policy and the change in the policies of some Arab states toward the Soviet Union? Could this reflect on Egyptian-Soviet relations?

President Mubarak: I have said repeatedly that we have excellent relations with the United States. We receive aid from it and we cooperate in the military and economic fields. These relations are very good and clear. They are similar to the relations that exist between India and the Soviet Union. As a Third World state, we must benefit from the richer countries in order to develop our economy. However, I cannot disregard the other superpower. We have relations, including trade relations, with the Soviet Union. I antagonize no one except those who are hostile to Egypt.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency has proposed that West Europe make a move with regard to peace in the Middle East. How do you view the European reaciton to this proposal? When do you expect Europe to act upon it, bearing in mind that Western delegations coming here from Europe only seem to agree on the conclusion of trade transactions?

President Mubarak: The proposal I made had a great effect in Western Europe. The Europeans formed a committee to study this proposal and to discuss its possible implementation. Europe has interests in the Middle East; it is not exclusively concerned with securing trade deals. It wants to have an influence on solving the Middle East problem in cooperation with the United States, for it realizes that its interests will prosper if this problem is solved. The initiative has gained a great deal of momentum and is proceeding along the correct path.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency, the Iraq-Iran war has taken a new turn following the Iranian invasion of the Al-Faw peninsula. The security of the Gulf is now threatened. What is the situation in detail?

President Mubarak: This situation makes me very sad. I am also saddened by the fact that some Arab states have openly allied themselves with Iran against Iraq. I ask: What has become of the joint Arab defense agreement vis-a-vis the Iraq-iran war?

I believe that this agreement was merely talk. The Arabs always refer to it, but when the time came to implement it nothing was done. We support and defend Iraq and we wish we could mediate between the two states. What concerns us is that peace, stability, amity, and fraternity should prevail among Arab and Islamic states.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Continuing along the same lines, your excellency, what role would Egypt play if a Gulf state became exposed to danger?

President Mubrak: Egypt's stand in this regard is known and clear. Such an issue cannot be debated openly in this venue.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: There are conflicting views on the reality of the Egyptian support for Iraq. Some claim that Egyptian Army battalions are fighting on the Iraqi front, while others speak of the presence of Egyptian experts and advisers there, and still another group says that Egypt supports Iraq with weapons, ammunition, and spare parts. What is the truth?

President Mubarak: These are mere efforts for Iraq. I have repeatedly emphasized that we have not sent and will not send an army to Iraq. The Iraqi forces are capable and need no external assistance in the war. We have absolutely no forces in Iraq. However, some Egyptians, who have completed their military service, went to work in Iraq. President Saddam Husayn told me this himself.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Following the recent events in Egypt and the fact that most of the Arab states — leaders, people, and press — are supportive, do you believe that the atmosphere is right for repairing the Egyptian-Arab rift?

President Mubarak: This is a matter that lies in the hands of the Arabs themselves; Egypt is their country. If they want to solve the problems and end the differences, then they are welcome to do so. We do not have any disputes with the Arabs. We have regained our territory and have not disavowed the Palestinian issue, but have remained loyal to it. We have never killed Palestinians. Rather, we are doing all we can to use our relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, Europe, and the other forces to help them regain their rights.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency the president, Syria and Libya clearly are supporting Iran against Arab and fraternal Iraq. The Arab League is not facing this in the same way that it opposed Egypt over the Camp David agreements. What is the reason for this different approach, in your excellency's opinion?

President Mubarak, releasing a deep sigh: The reason is that we do not intimidate or frighten anyone. Let me ask: What has Egypt done to the Arab states? Has it abused an Arab state? Has it waged war against an Arab state? Has it fought an Arab state? Has it supported one Arab state against another? Nothing of this sort has ever happened or will ever happen. As for the Arab League's attitude, why not ask it?

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Mr President, in your speech you said that there is no alternative to democracy and no going back on it. This proves your belief in democracy. How do you view the demands by some people for more democracy and for the cancellation of emergency laws?

President Mubarak (astonished): More democracy! I challenge those who are calling for this to show that they have not obtained freedom and democracy since the time of the monarchy.

In the past, newspapers used to be seized and deputies used to be dismissed from the Senate by a royal decree. No one dared to speak about the royal family and anyone who did so was imprisoned. Now people criticize everything. Nevertheless, I agree with them. There must be more democracy, but only after we have absorbed what is currently available to us. If we allow democracy all at once, then we will not be able to absorb it. As a result, we may even suffer a setback that will affect democracy's march. On this basis, we are proceeding toward full democracy step by step.

As for the emergency laws, I will not resort to them. I could have implemented them during the recent disturbances. However, despite the difficult circumstances faced by the country that would have justified turning to these emergency laws, I did not resort to them. I want to provide an example to the people, to give every citizen assurance about his life, property, and institutions. Only ordinary law will be applied through the public prosecution office and the courts. This is democracy.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Your excellency the president, at the conclusion of this dialogue, we would like to say that the Arabs look upon Egypt as the pulsating heart of Arabism and its bastion. Regardless of how much we may differ on the means, there is no disagreement on this perspective. Consequently, the Egyptian Army is of special importance to the Arab world. How do you view the future of this Army, and what is the extent of its preparedness and strength?

President Mubarak: The Egyptian Army is well, praise be to God. We are continually arming it and modernizing its weapons and ammunition to ensure that it will always be a strong army capable of carrying out its duties.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Masa'id, the editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, who conducted this interview with President Mubarak, first introduced him and then praised his capability and wisdom in handling the recent events in his country. He said that President Mubarak was able to succeed in his mission by relying on the people's desire to safeguard and defend their homeland. He was also able to rely on overwhelming popular support from the Egyptian people despite their various tendencies and sects.

In his introduction of President Mubarak, Al-Masa'id said that he had faced the huge challenges and responsibilities with all the courage of the fighter who had been commander of the Egyptian Air Force in 1973. Despite the burdens of reconstructing what has been destroyed and damaged by deviationist and treacherous hands during the recent rioting in Egypt, President Mubarak has opened his heart and mind to the *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* paper and answered the questions raised by its editor-in-chief.

Lutfi, Murphy Discuss Peace, Bilateral Relations

NC111323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] At his meeting today with Richard Murphy, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi discussed developments in the region, ways of giving an impetus to the peace process, and bilateral relations.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi referred to Egypt's efforts to advance the peace process, to reconcile the various parties so that an international conference may be held, and to encourage productive investments. He also spoke of the economic reform program and the government's subsidies for those on limited incomes.

Richard Murphy expressed the U.S. Administration's appreciation of Egyptian policy under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak. He also declared his government's support for Egypt's efforts to achieve progress. He said that his country has agreed to send the sum of $150 million in cash to Egypt as additional aid. Murphy said that his country supports the economic reform plans being carried out by the Egyptian Government to achieve prosperity for the Egyptian people.

An agreement on U.S. investments in Egypt was signed today in the Cabinet office. Economy Minister Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali signed for Egypt and the American ambassador in Cairo signed on behalf of the United States. Richard Murphy attended the ceremony.

Murphy Leaves for Tel Aviv

NC111446 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1414 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Mar (MENA) — Richard Murphy, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, and the delegation accompanying him, left Cairo for Tel Aviv this afternoon, following a 3-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, Murphy delivered a letter to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from President Reagan. He also held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Foreign Affairs. The U.S. envoy's visit to Cairo is part of a Middle East tour that includes visits in Egypt, Israel, and Jordan.

Austrian Chancellor on Egypt, PLO, Peace Process

NC121142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has stressed that Egypt under President Mubarak's leadership has a central and important role. He said: I am looking forward to meeting with President Mubarak to discuss the possibilities for peace in the Middle East and to work to promote bilateral relations.

In a statement to the Egyptian weekly magazine *AKHIR SA'AH*, Sinowatz said that there can be no just, permanent, and comprehensive solution in the region without Egypt. He reaffirmed Austria's position on the Middle East issue, which, he said, has not changed. Austria, he said, takes a firm and strong stand that can be described as insistence on the recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and the implementation of this right.

He pointed out that Austria believes that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He asserted that there can be no peace in the region if the Palestinians and their representatives do not participate in the peace process.

Prime Minister Lutfi Interviewed on Tabah

TA070820 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi by 'Uzi Mahanaymi — on 4 March in Lutfi's Cairo office]

[Excerpt][Mahanaymi] What are your expectations of the Tabah talks being held in Cairo?

[Lutfi] I have spoken with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and he believes that the problem will soon be solved. In my opinion, after 3 years Israel is willing to reach a solution to the problem. Tabah is a matter of principle. We are confident of being in the right, we have documents that prove it, and I am convinced that in the end Tabah will be returned to Egypt.

[Mahanaymi] In another few months Yitzhaq Shamir is scheduled to be prime minister. How do you see Israeli-Egyptian relations when this happens?

[Lutfi] These are internal Israeli affairs and Egypt is not in the habit of intervening in other countries' domestic affairs. The problem is neither Peres nor Shamir; Egypt's concern is its rights and interests, and it will insist on them whether Shim'on Peres or Yitzhaq Shamir is prime minister.

[Mahanaymi] Has a date been set for a summit meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres?

[Lutfi] No date whatsoever has yet been set for such a meeting.

[Mahanaymi] What is the Egyptian position on the PLO issue, in view of the current rift between that organization and Jordan?

[Lutfi] Egypt is trying to bring about a coordination of positions between Jordan and the Palestinians. Today, too, Egypt regards the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

When we signed the peace agreement in 1979, I had the opportunity to be a member of the Egyptian delegation. We intended to bring about a full, permanent peace that would be of benefit not only to the area, but to world peace.

Delegations Leave for Israel

NC112202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Mar (MENA) — The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening. Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department is leading this delegation. The Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks to define the terms of reference for arbitration on the Tabah issue will begin tomorrow in Herzliyya, near Tel Aviv. Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, left on the same plane to join the Israeli delegation to the talks.

GDR Delegation Departs After 4-day Visit

NC111938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1816 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Mar (MENA) — The GDR delegation led by Egon Hempel, GDR deputy minister of heavy machine and equipment construction, left Cairo this evening following a 4-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

During his visit, Hempel attended the inauguration of the Cairo International Fair. He also held talks with Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Sultan abu 'Ali; Minister of Industry Eng Muhammad Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab; and Minister of Housing engineer 'Abd al-Rahman Labib. They discussed ways to increase bilateral cooperation in various areas. The GDR charge d'affairs in Cairo saw the German delegation off.

Soviet Officials To Begin 1-Week Visit 18 Mar

NC111642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Mar (MENA) — A 5-member Soviet delegation, led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will arrive in Cairo 18 March for a 1-week visit at the invitation of the People's Assembly. This is in response to an August 1985 trip to the USSR by a People's Assembly delegationheaded by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Gilashvili and his group are scheduled to meet with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi, and Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Khark Island Attacked 11 Mar

JN111533 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1517 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Since early today our giant Air Force, as is its custom, has been imposing its superiority in the air and has been pouring hellish fire on the Khomeyniite rogues, sowing death and destruction among their ranks, destroying their military hardware and weapons, and depriving them of their resources so they will receive the punishment they deserve.

Our planes carried out a fierce raid on Khark Island facilities at 1538 [1238 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out their duty, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, protected by God.

[Dated] 11 March 1986

AFP: Troops Advance Toward Al-Faw

HK120138 Hong Kong AFP in English 0054 GMT 12 Mar 86

[By Pierre Keuroglian]

[Text] Near Al-Faw, Iraq, March 12 (AFP) — Iraqi troops were fighting Tuesday eight kilometres (five miles) from this south-east Iraqi port, occupied by the Iranian Army for the past month.

Foreign correspondents brought here by the Iraqi Army were taken to within a kilometre (just over half a mile) of the battle going on around a major Iraqi tar factory and were able to watch it through binoculars.

The two sides, backed up by long-range heavy artillery, had been fighting here since dawn, an officer commanding one of the Iraqi units said.

The Iraqi Army claims to have advanced six kilometres (three and a half miles) since launching a counter-offensive against Iran a month ago.

Colonel Abdel Jabbar Mohrsen, head of the Iraqi Defence Ministry's information branch, said the Army had captured several advanced Iranian positions and was now dug in 11 kilometres (seven miles) from Al-Faw.

The advance on the port was being made from the north, centre and south, he said. Troops advancing from the centre and south were now 50 kilometres (30 miles) apart and would soon meet up, while the situation to the north was also under control.

Colonel Jabbar said the counter-offensive began on February 10 with the Iraqi Army stopping the Iranian push along the Al-Fawpeninsula before starting their advance on the port.

He explained that progress was slow because assault tanks could not tackle the swampy terrain.

"We have already managed to cut off all supplies to the 20,000 Iranian soldiers in Al-Faw, thanks to the intervention of our Navy and Air Force," the colonel said.

Iraqi fighter-bombers and helicopters equipped with rocket launchers had made 8,000 raids on Iranian troops in the sector in the past month.

He said Iraq had lost eight planes in the fighting while the other side had lost 12 during 2,000 similar raids.

"We think Al-Faw will fall before our troops get there because the Iranians will evacuate their troops as soon as all their advanced positions on the peninsula fail," Colonel Jabbar said.

He added that the Iraqi Navy was in "total control" of the northern gulf after repelling an Iranian naval attack launched from the Iranian port of Bandar-e 'Abbas two days previously.

Foreign correspondents heard long-range cannon fire aimed at Iranian troops from Basra, 30 kms (18 miles) from Al-Faw, throughout Monday night. The cannons have a range of 27 to 32 kilometres (17 to 20 miles). An Iraqi artillery officer said the Iranians had been returning fire from the Abadan region of south-west Iran. The journalists were driven the 520 kms (325) miles from Baghdad to Basra Monday, with no sign of fighting on the way.

Just outside Basra, dozens of tents put up by civilian volunteers greet Iraqi soldiers going to and from the front. The volunteers hand out drinks and snacks while young women offer to write to the soldiers' families or pass on oral messages.

Radio Tehran, monitored in Paris, said an Iraqi helicopter was shot down by Iranian forces Tuesday in south-eastern Iraq.

The radio also quoted the Army as saying that Iranian planes had bombed Iraq troops between Al-Faw and Basra, destroying dozens of positions and inflicting "heavy losses".

Iranian F-4 Downed 11 March

JN120609 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0601 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Mar (INA) — Iraqi air defenses downed an Iranian F-4 fighter plane yesterday afternoon when it attempted to penetrate the Iraqi border on the VII Army Corps front. In a statement to INA at dawn today, a military source said the plane was seen failling inside Iranian territory. The source said the plane was downed at 1400 [1100 GMT] yesterday.

Communique 2,145

JN111812 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,145 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassioante. Our valiant Armed Forces are proceeding with their plan to destroy the enemy forces and to purge the land. Our triumphant forces will implement the great people's decision to deal the coup de grace to the aggressor remnants and make them an example to all those who seek to harm the people's security and sovereignty or obstruct their development. The heavy losses the Khomeyniites have so far sustained will be doubled in future days until we remove all the tools of aggression from the criminal hands, wrench the evil designs from the Khomeyniites' minds, exorcise their hearts of evil spirits, and then leave them powerless to face the will of justice and peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front:

The heroic Al-Rashid Forces carried out a series of offensives against enemy positions in the central and coastal axes yesterday and last night. With determination and courage, the heroic Al-Rashid Forces liberated several positions. Our forces immediately started to entrench the liberated positions. The enemy sustained heavy losses in lives and equipment and its forces fled, leaving their weapons in the battlefield. Our forces in the Al-Rashid column continued to put pressure on the enemy supported by our Air Force, Navy, the helicopter gunships force, and our tank regiments.

In the northern column, the frustrated enemy tried to carry out an offensive against one of our positions. Our brave men, using all types of weapons and backed by intensive artillery fire, aborted the enemy offensive, destroying the bulk of the attacking force and forcing the rest to flee. Blessed be the hands of the men. Proceed forward for further victories.

2. Since early today our giant Air Force, as is its custom, has been imposing its superiority in the air and has been pouring hellish fire on the Khomeyniite rogues, sowing death and destruction among their ranks, destroying their military hardware and weapons, and depriving them of their resources so they will receive the punishment they deserve. The brave eagles carried out 341 air raids. Our planes also carried out a fierce raid on Khark Island facilities at 1538 today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out all their duties, they safely returned with their planes to the homeland, protected by God.

3. In line with the victories our valiant Armed Forces are scoring against our unjust enemies, the brave helicopter gunship knights also assumed a heroic role in offering the best support to our ground units in order to liberate the land and sow terror among enemy ranks and destruction upon their military hardware and weapons. They carried out 194 combat sorties today, after which they safely returned with their helicopters to base, praise be to God.

4. As long as the ignorant Iranian rulers continue to follow the road of evil, we will continue to chase them in order to destroy all the means they use to carry out aggression against our pure soil. Embodying the heroic role of our naval force, the brave sea lions dealt an accurate and effective blow to a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0329 today. After carrying out their duty, the sea lions safely returned to base.

5. Our heroic formations in the sectors of operation, using artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons, continued to deal intensive blows to enemy positions achieving the following:

a. In the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, 12 enemy soldiers were killed and the enemy was seen evacuating its dead, 8 positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed, 1 self-propelled gun was destroyed, and 1 vehicle and 1 machinegun position were also destroyed.

b. In the I Army Corps northern sector, 8 enemy soldiers were killed and 5 vehicles, 11 infantry positions, 2 106 mm guns, 1 excavator, and 1 ammunition dump were destroyed and 1 excavator and 1 bulldozer were damaged.

c. Ten enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded and three rafts were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. Four enemy soldiers were also killed in the IV Army Corps east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 March 1986

Al-Rifa'i Receives Syrian Assembly Speaker
JN111513 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi accompanied by Shakir Sa'id, head of the assembly's foreign relations committee, in his office this morning. The meeting was attended by the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Highlights King's Speech
JN120851 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "On Jordan's Basic Principles," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: Jordan will not be a trustee for the Palestinian people or a substitute for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with its commitment to the Arab summit resolutions, especially the resolutions of the Rabat and Fes summits of 1974 and 1982.

These are basic principles in Jordan's policy which guide us on the Jordanian, pan-Arab, and international levels, and to which we resort whether the Arab situation is as it is now or if this situation is to surmount the state of internal fragmentation and collapse and external attempts against it.

Nevertheless, in view of its direct link to the occupied Palestinian territory and pan-Arab responsibility, Jordan will continue to play the role of helper and supporter for the Palestinian people in the occupied territory within the limits of its capabilities so long as it does not conflict with its national security, which is an indivisible part of pan-Arab security.

By this new affirmation, King Husayn wanted to emphasize to the Arab nation's representatives the passive Arab stand toward an enemy who works on three fronts to destroy the pan-Arab identity in the absence of a unified Arab stand and action — a passive stand which would cause further collapse in the one Arab body.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: This is why His Majesty King Husayn revealed facts to his people a few weeks ago and, on this basis, King Husayn addressed the Arab nation's representatives yesterday, calling for a constructive, democratic pan-Arab dialogue in a serious attempt to translate the Arab political concept and pan-Arab ideas into a firm policy and a unified action which will bring us closer to our common objectives of developing the Arab homeland, safeguarding the pan-Arab identity, and protecting pan-Arab security from internal and external sedition.

King Husayn's address to the fourth Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] conference was a pan-Arab occasion, especially since the APU is one of two highest Arab institutions which possess the potential and ability to open a constructive dialogue among all Arab brothers in order to expand the base of dialogue, harmony, reconciliation, and agreement.

Concluding, *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: Yesterday, we said that King Husayn's speech and political viewpoint will be a document that must be taught to coming generations. King Husayn's brilliance and clarity always bring something new and stress that the danger will continue to exist so long as we will remain fragmented and resort to more than one viewpoint and idea.

Further on French Hostage Negotiations; Seurat

Al-Jumayyil, Boisdevaix Talk

NC111739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Serge Boisdevaix, deputy secretary general at the French Ministry of External Relations, continued his contacts with Lebanese officials today in a bid to secure the release of four French journalists and the other French hostages. Boisdevaix, accompanied by the French ambassador to Lebanon, visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at noon today. They discussed the French envoy's mission. Boisdevaix declined to comment on the nature of his talks with the president.

It should be recalled that a French television team arrived in Beirut from Larnaca at 1000 to replace the crew that was kidnapped last Saturday.

In a related development, press reports indicate that Razzah Ra'd, the French physician of Lebanese origin who is negotiating with the kidnappers, left a hotel in Beirut for an unknown destination at noon today. Dr Ra'd had said that he was waiting for a call from the kidnappers to begin negotiations.

Ra'd in 'Last Chance' Negotiations

NC112105 Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, March 11 (AFP) — French envoy Dr. Razzah Ra'd Tuesday launched what he called "last chance negotiations" here with the kidnappers of four Frenchmen whose lives were put in jeopardy by France's expulsion to Baghdad of two Iraqi dissidents. "Either they work or they fail and then it'll be a catastrophe," said Lebanese-born Dr. Ra'd before heading for Beirut's mainly Shiite southern suburb to meet the Islamic Jihad fundamentalists holding the hostages.

He told journalists that as soon as he had heard in Damascus that three photographs had been given to a news agency here apparently showing the body of French hostage Michel Seurat, 38, who was kidnapped 10 months ago: "I cancelled my other meetings with the Syrian authorities and came straight here."

Meanwhile, the French weekly magazine *CANARD ENCHAINE* reported that French President Francois Mitterrand had twice rejected the resignation of Interior Minister Pierre Joxe over the imbrogglio and that Mr. Joxe's aides did not rule out that the expulsion was an internal sabotage.

The Islamic Jihad organization said it had executed researcher Michel Seurat, 38, and threatened to kill a second one next Sunday if France did not recover the two Iraqis. Mr. Seurat's body has not been found and informed sources said its handover would be part of the negotiations.

Mr. Seurat's wife, Mary Seurat, Monday blamed the French Government for his death, claiming that Paris had failed to take action to save his life and comparing Mr. Joxe with the kidnappers. She said Mr. Joxe had had her husband "assassinated" and should have resigned "if he had the slightest self-respect."

Denise Carton, wife of kidnapped French diplomat Marcel Carton, also attacked the French Government and predicted "a catastrophe" if negotiations are not conducted "effectively." She said Paris knew that the kidnappers wanted the release of Mr. Bahktiar's attackers and said that "one shouldn't let Frenchmen be killed for terrorists."

Birri, Boisdevaix Discuss Hostages

NC121230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today met with French envoy Serge Boisdevaix and French Charge d'Affaires Marcel Laugel. The talks dealt with the issue of the kidnapped persons, particularly the Frenchmen, and the contacts taking place in this regard.

Minister Birri also discussed the matter of the kidnapped Korean diplomat with the ROK ambassador in Lebanon.

According to reports today, French envoy Dr Razzah Ra'd conferred with Ulema Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah this morning on the question of the French hostages. The reports said that Dr Ra'd then resumed his talks with representatives of the Islamic Jihad organization.

Fadlallah Urges Hostage Release

NC120842 Paris AFP in English 0831 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Beirut, March 12 (AFP) — One of Lebanon's top Shi'ite Moslem religious leaders, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, called on Wednesday for the release of four French television journalists taken hostage on Saturday.

Shaykh Fadlallah, seen as the spiritual figurehead of the pro-Iranian Hizballah (Party of God), said: "We have stated more than once that we are against the principle of kidnapping Lebanese or foreign citizens, and particularly journalists, who we should help in their task to inform, whatever the negative aspects may be.

"This is why we consider this act (the journalists' kidnapping) unjustifiable," he said in a statement.

The four journalists were kidnapped after attending a Hizballah meeting in South-West Beirut. A caller purporting to represent the extremist Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the television crew, but a statement from Islamic Jihad, which holds another group of Frenchmen, has denied this.

AL-NAHAR on Ra'd Mission

NC111259 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Mar 86 p8

[Excerpt] Early on Sudnay, 9 March, the French authorities decided to dispatch the Lebanese-born French mediator, Dr Razzah Ra'd to Syria and Lebanon. It is understood that this decision was made following discussions between the Elysee, Hotel Mignon, and Quai d'Orsay. French Foreign Minister

Roland Dumas telephoned Dr Ra'd to inform him of the government's decision in the early hours of yesterday, Sunday, after having received the green light from President Mitterrand.

What is Ra'd's task and what message does he have to convey? *AL-NAHAR* has learned that the French Government has made no disclosures about the nature of Ra'd's mission. They do not wish to appear to be giving in to the demands of the kidnappers. However, Ra'd goes to Damascus and Beirut with the unofficial backing of the French Government.

Ra'd has a double task:

1. To act as liaison between the official French envoys sent to the area. These are: Henri Servant, the roving Middle East ambassador who arrived in Damascus on 8 March; Serge Boisdevaix, deputy secretary general at the foreign ministry, who arrived in Beirut on 9 March; and a French envoy to Baghdad whose identity has not been revealed.

2. To draw up an outline for a settlement, incorporating various ideas which, a well-informed source has told *AL-NAHAR*, Ra'd has been authorized to propose. These suggestions, with some final touches that can be added after the preliminary outcome of the envoy's mission is known, would be presented to the kidnappers.

Doctor Ra'd accepted the mission only on condition that the French authorities would provide him with the practical means of convincing the kidnappers to reach a deal satisfactory to both sides.

The most important points of this deal are:

1. An official French pledge to reduce the prison sentences of members of the group accused of attempting to assassinate former Iranian prime minister Shahpur Baktiar in Paris. The proposed reduction is up to 7 years, but Ra'd is authorized to try to keep the reduction in their sentences to 5 years.

2. Safeguards from the Iraqi Government concerning the lives of the two Iraqi opposition figures, who were extradited a few days ago, and their right to a fair trial. In this connection, the French foreign ministry yesterday announced that the French ambassador in Baghdad had met the two Iraqis and found them to be safe and sound.

3. Guarantees by Syria, the country that will be sponsoring the agreement, that the French Government will honor its obligations if the Frenchmen are released.

According to the same source, there are two major obstacles to a settlement on these lines. One is that the Iranian authorities have so far declined to receive the French envoy to Tehran, Marc Honnefous, who is the director for Near Eastern affairs at the French foreign ministry, even though Iran initially approved his mission. The second obstacle is that the kidnappers are insisting that the two extradited Iraqis be returned to France, from where they should be allowed to travel to a country of their choice, for example, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, or any other country.

Papal Envoy, Delegation Leaves for Damascus
NC111450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Papal envoy Msgr Achille Silvestrini, Patriarch Maximus V Hakim, Monsignor Giatti, and the papal nuncio in Lebanon left Bkirki for Damascus aboard a military helicopter at 1510 today. During his visit, Silvestrini will hold talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other senior Syrian officials on the Lebanese crisis. The members of the papal delegation are expected to return to Beirut on Thursday.

Syrian Intelligence Chief Arrives in Tripoli
NC111524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the intelligence branch of the Syrian Forces in Lebanon, arrived in Tripoli today. Kan'an will hold talks with the city functionaries and will take the necessary steps to establish security in the northern capital. Kan'an's visit follows up on the talks that Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, held last week in Damascus.

Hizballah, Syrian Forces Clash in Ba'labakk
NC121130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] According to a reort by the internal security forces in Ba'labakk, a security problem occurred there at 1000 between the Hizballah organization and the Syrian forces. The situation led to an exchange of fire taking place. The reasons behind the problem were not clear.

Shaykh Faqih Assassinated, Aide Wounded
NC111205 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1150 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] We learned a short while ago that Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Faqih has been shot dead by unidentified persons. The assassination took place in the vicinity of Al-Shahrur restaurant, opposite the Hamadah Palace, on the airport road, as the victim was passing through the area. The body was taken to the AUB Private Clinic. Shaykh Faqih's aide was seriously wounded.

Sailing of U.S. Warships for Mediterranean Noted

JN120719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington — The U.S. aircraft carrier *America* has left the United States for the Mediterranean Sea escorted by 10 warships. The aircraft carrier will be on a tour of 6 months during which it will carry out new provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

The aircraft carrier, which weighs 90,000 tons, is escorted by a frigate, a missile cruiser, and several supply ships. U.S. sources said that several other ships have left Charleston, South Carolina, and Newport, Florida [as heard], to join this fleet of ships in preparation for the new U.S. maneuvers which will take place in 10 days.

U.S. Mideast Declarations Mask Intent of Reagan Plan

JN111241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It may look impressive at first glance when Washington declares its concern over any tension in the Middle East region. The statements issued by Washington may also look as if they are earnest and stem from a sense of responsibility, contrary to the impression given by the statement by Defense Secretary Weinberger, who also expressed concern over the mounting tension between Syria and Israel. However, a perusal of the Weinberger statement leads us to something different from the picture that caused U.S. concern.

The U.S. secretary did not forget to link the U.S. Administration's concern with its regret over everything hindering the Reagan plan announced 1 September 1982. An analysis of the U.S. position on this subject clearly shows the United States' sole concern at present is to promote its settlement plan, which reflects the U.S. formula for the second part of the Camp David accords dealing with the Palestine question.

The U.S. formula does not differ in substance from Begin's autonomy plan. The only exception is that the U.S. formula tries to include new Arab parties in direct negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Camp David accords. This means that the U.S. position is the same as the Israeli position. Therefore, Washington's concern does not stem from Israel's aggressive policy and noncommitment to the UN resolutions which call upon it to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, but from the Camp David partners' inability to revive the U.S. settlement plan and to include other Arab sides, especially in wake of the armed popular uprising in Egypt which nearly placed the Egyptian regime on the path of collapse.

Therefore, the American concern over the mounting tension in the region should, in fact, be added to Israel's threat campaign against Syria. This campaign has taken different forms, beginning with the attempt to hold Syria responsible for the hardships faced by the Zionist invaders in southern Lebanon due to Syrian support for the Lebanese resistance and ending with concern over Syria's increasing military strength, which Israel considers a source of threat because it provides Syria with the appropriate means to liberate the occupied Golan.

Amid these Israeli threats and the U.S. pretence of concern, the conflict in the region takes on different forms which could reach the danger point because of Washington's ignorance of the facts of the conflict, which was caused by Israel's expansionist policy and U.S. pursuance of a pro-Israeli policy in the Middle East against self-determination for the Palestinian people, the restoration of occupied Arab territories, and any serious international effort to achieve just and lasting peace in the region on the basis of the UN resolutions and Charter.

Papal Envoy Silvestrini Arrives; Met by Al-Shar'

JN111552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — Papal envoy Monsignor Achille Silvestrini arrived in Damascus at 1700 today on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe Department of the Foreign Ministry. He was also received by Misbah al-Dalati, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Vatican ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Begins Talks With Al-Shar'

JN111859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — A round of official talks began between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Papal envoy Monsignor Achille Silvestrini at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The talks were attended by Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe Department of the Foreign Ministry; Vatican Ambassador to Syria Nicola Rotunno; and the members of the Vatican delegation. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Lebanese arena.

Talks on Lebanon With Kaddam

JN120855 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Mar (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Papal envoy Monsignor Achille Silvestrini and his delegation at 1000 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Papal ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon.

Delivers Papal Message to Al-Asad

JN121151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Papal envoy Monsignor Achille Silvestrini and his delegation at 1200 today. Silvestrini conveyed to the president a message from Pope John Paul II.

Al-Shar' Receives Polish Council of State Deputy
JN111207 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Tadeusz Szelachowski, Polish deputy chairman of the Council of State, and his accompanying delegation at 1100 today. The Polish ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the means of promoting them, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

TISHRIN Supports Al-Asad on Strategic Balance
JN120926 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Mar (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* says: When President Hafiz al-Asad explained before the People's Assembly the meaning of strategic balance and the need for this balance to cover all walks of life, he was in fact pointing to the sound means of successfully confronting the enemy.

In a comment under the headline "The Strategic Balance and the Enemy's Anxiety", *TISHRIN* adds: The strategic balance slogan and the actual achievement of this balance is a source of clear concern to the enemy.

TISHRIN says: If Syria directs its attention to the Golan Heights issue and prepares to achieve strategic balance for this purpose, it does not ignore the other Arab territories, Palestine and Sinai.

TISHRIN continues: The Arab cause is an indivisible whole and our conflict with the enemy is a fateful one which must end with a victor and a vanquished. The victor will be the Arab nation which has confronted invaders and destroyed aggressors' armies throughout history. The usurpation of Palestine is within the framework of invasions which the Arab homeland has been exposed to and over which it will achieve victory.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: The enemy's warnings and concerns will not change Syria's efforts to achieve the strategic balance, because it is a guarantee for the Arab nation to deter its enemies.

Peres: Efforts Underway To Get Jews out of Syria
TA111729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that diplomatic activity is underway, through France and the United States, to get the 4,000 Jews in Syria out of that country. In a lecture in Ashdod, Mr Peres said that the Damascus authorities are continuing to impede efforts to allow the Jews to leave.

Rabin on Need for Alert in View of Al-Asad Remarks
TA111223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the Syrian president's aggressive talk demands that we forestall a war we do not want. He claims it is difficult to determine with any precision whether the statements were aimed at the domestic scene or a call to arms. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Rabin told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel's deployment is encumbered by budgetary constraints.

Rabin, Goren Brief Knesset Defense Committee
TA111803 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Today Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin briefed the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the situation along the Syrian border. Minister Rabin said Israel must be alert to the possibility of Syrian aggression. The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, described the murder of Zafir al-Masri in Nabulus as the gravest political murder in the territories since 1967. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports from the Knesset.

[Ronen] Today the defense minister told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee what they were told last week by the prime minister: The situation on the Syrian border is worrisome and requires alertness. President al-Asad has made two aggressive speeches, although in general his speeches are known to be cautious and calculated. Israel has a principal interest in preventing war, but of course it must also be alert to the possibility. The defense minister spoke again about the blow dealt to the IDF by the defense budget cuts. Shevah Weiss, Alignment, answered him on this: If you think you need an increased budget for deployment in the north, go to the Cabinet and demand it. Pinhas Goldstein, Likud, spoke about the danger inherent in Syria's serious economic situation.

In the debate on the latest incidents in Lebanon, the defense minister said he was convinced that the security strip is proving itself. The terrorists are trying to infiltrate Israel through the strip, he pointed out, and their activities are not aimed against the actual presence of the idf in the strip.

The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, was also present at the session. Goren described the murder of Al-Masri as the gravest political murder in the territories since 1967. Its significance is particularly grave, he said, because Al-Masri was a member of such a respectable family and because his appointment was made with the agreement of Jordan and with the knowledge of 'Arafat. Responding to a question by Amnon Linn as to why several mayors were not appointed simultaneously, Defense Minister Rabin answered: Perhaps we wanted this and they did not.

Yosi Sarid, Citizens Rights Movement, protested that the SHAS Knesset faction secretary, Arye Der'i, had received yet another postponement of his military service. The use of influence in the army is corrupting all its good points, he complained. Sarid also asked why, at a time of cuts, the IDF General Staff is larger than ever before. The defense minister replied: It is a matter of timing, and in the course of the year will return to its former size. He promised to look into the affair of Arye Der'i from SHAS.

Gen Baraq on 'Saber Rattling' From Damascus
TA110914 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Mar 86 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Excerpt] "Syria is deploying its forces with the aim of imposing its views on the future of the Golan Heights from a position of power and under the appropriate conditions, namely, through use of force," said Ehud Baraq, the commander of the Central Command, at the annual meeting of the No'am religious college held at the Tel Aviv Mann Auditorium last night. The meeting was attended by approximately 3,000 people.

Baraq noted that the sound of saber rattling and threats of terrorism emanating from Damascus have recently increased. Jordan is caught between 'Arafat's evasiveness and the Syrian president's bear hug. The Palestinians, who are their own worst enemies, are pursuing their acts of terror while the Iraqis are bogged down in the quagmire of their war with Iran. "In light of this situation in which the Arabs have not yet reconciled themselves to the idea of our existence, security will continue to remain a serious problem and we will have to go on living with our swords drawn. The IDF's strength will continue to be the guarantee of our existence, and no one can vow that there will be no more wars," General Baraq said.

Golan Druze Protest 'Heavy-Handed' Policy
TA111220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The Druze Initiative Committee claims that since the prime minister's visit to the Golan Heights and the demonstration against him by the local inhabitants, the government has been exercising a heavy-handed policy against the Druze residents of the Golan Heights and is harassing them in various ways. At a news conference called in Jerusalem today with the participation of Golan Druze, the committee rejected what it called Israel's attempts to annex the Golan and impose Israeli citizenship on the Syrian residents of the region.

[Begin recording by Golan Druze Sulayman Tahir al-Din] We came here to protest and explain what is happening on the Golan

Heights at the moment, the result of the ghetto policy imposed on Majdal Shams in particular, but also against all the inhabitants of the Golan Heights in general. The residents of the Golan Heights are part of the Arab-Syrian nation. In other words, they are Syrian Arabs living under Israeli conquest. [end recording]

Golan Druze Involved in Planning Acts of Terrorism

TA111228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A huge quantity of sabotage materials, some of which was intended for terror activity in Israel, was seized in the Galilee last year. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the materials included 800 hand grenades, 200 mines, over 100 dynamite sticks, and nearly 3,000 detonators. At a rally of officers of the Galilee Police Subdistrict it was reported that most of the hand grenades and mines were seized from members of a Golan Druze group. The members of this group dug mines out of IDF minefields and hid them and other sabotage materials for the perpetration of terrorist acts. Those involved in the affair have been detained and will be brought to trial.

It was also reported at the rally that since the IDF left Lebanon, the number of terrorist acts and attempts in the north has significantly increased. Also, the number of arrests of drug dealers in the Galilee almost doubled last year.

President Affirms Plan To Retain West Bank, Gaza

GF121225 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

['Atif 'Awdah dispatch from Rabat]

[Text] A message sent by the president of the Zionist entity Hayim Herzog to Gerald Crack, chairman of B'nai B'rith, has revealed Israel's determination to keep the West Bank and Gaza Strip until 2010 and not to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967. The message, whose full text was obtained by *AL-ITTIHAD*, affirmed that the Israeli Government has formed a plan to force the West Bank inhabitants to emigrate and to establish Israeli settlements in Nabulus so that the Jewish population in the West Bank is double of the Arab population.

This message — the text of which we will publish — incited various reactions in Arab diplomatic circles in Washington due to its contents, represented by the following points:

1. The agreement of the Likud and the Labor Party to reject the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;
2. The call for implementing a plan known as the (Dru) B'rith plan;
3. Evaluation of the current situation as ideal for annexing the occupied Arab territories;
4. Israel's procrastination regarding the peace efforts and its deception of the international community, including the U.S. community.

The following is the text of the message: From Hayim Herzog to Gerald Crack, chairman of the B'nai B'rith organization. Dear Gerald. To remove your fears that the establishment of a national unity government in Israel may delay the fulfillment of the (Dru) B'rith plan, which envisages a great increase in the number of Jews in Judea and Samaria over the number of Arabs by 2010, I vigorously affirm to you that the government members from the Labor Party and the Likud agree on speeding up this operation represented by the (Dru) B'rith plan, because this would allow us to confront the conception of establishing a Palestinian state in Judea and Samaria. We in Israel believe that the current situation in the Middle East is ideal for a speedy annexation of more lands. Every effort should be exerted to establish new settlements in the administered lands and increase the number of non-Jewish emigrants from these lands. It is preferable that you should encourage this idea in diaspora and to confirm the legitimacy and correctness of our policy toward Judea and Samaria for the successful progress of this operation. With my best wishes. Yours sincerely, Hayim Herzog.

Rabin Sees No Agreement on UNIFIL Mandate Extension

TA111715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Israel will not agree to an extension of UNIFIL's mandate in southern Lebanon. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this in a meeting with UN Under Secretary Marrack Goulding this morning in Tel Aviv. Our military correspondent reports that the defense minister told the visitor that Israel will not ask for the removal of UNIFIL forces from southern Lebanon, but will certainly not ask for it to remain.

UN's Goulding Interviewed

TA111254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Interview with UN Under Secretary General Marrack Goulding by Alan Ben-'Ami, following a meeting between Marrack and Defense Minister Rabin in Jerusalem on 11 March — recorded]

[Text] [Marrack] I think the principal problem now facing UNIFIL in south Lebanon is, as I said, the fact that it was set up in 1978 to perform certain functions, and it has so far not been permitted to perform those functions. That is its principal problem. Many criticisms are made of UNIFIL, especially in this country. We feel that they are not always entirely fair, because UNIFIL is not being given the opportunity to show what it can do. The mandate is there. UNIFIL has the power to do what it was set up to do.

[Ben-'Ami] Then why is it, for example, that when the Israel Army carried a recent sweep of villages in south Lebanon, it found tremendous quantities of arms and weaponry very close to many UN positions. The UN, I understand, is supposed to make sure that there are no armed elements wandering around in south Lebanon.

[Marrack] The UN is indeed supposed to make sure that no armed elements are wandering around south Lebanon. It's meant

to make sure that arms are not brought into south Lebanon. I think the first question about what you say is whether in fact some of these stories about large caches being found close to UN positions are actually true.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you have reason to doubt them?
[Marrack] We have reason to doubt that. Secondly, insofar as caches of arms have been found, it is a question of when they were placed there.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you see any problems with regard to renewal of the mandate and with regard to funding UNIFIL. The United States are [as heard] not going to carry on their own funding.
[Marrack] There is a problem of funding of UNIFIL for the next mandate period which begins in April, assuming that the Security Council agrees to renew the mandate. The United States Administration have told us that they are working hard to try to resolve their problem. I think it's important that they should do so. In principle, it seems to us very undesirable that member-states who contribute forces should be required to pay part of the cost of that, especially when some of the member-states who contribute forces are pretty hard up.

PFLP Pressuring Jordan Supporters in Territories

TA110904 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Security sources have reported that the PFLP has recently applied heavy pressure to Jordan's supporters in the territories. This was manifest in telephone threats to the central circles that organized the delegations that were to express support for King Husayn following his speech. In the village of Dura, unidentified people shot at one of these people, but fortunately he suffered only slight hand injuries. The central figures who organized the support delegations are currently in hiding until the tempers calm.

The pressure does not appear to come from Syria, as it is interested in helping Husayn against 'Arafat. Apparently, the PFLP is worried about the prospects of a Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, for fear that this would come at its expense, as 'Arafat's fate in Amman has shown. It therefore wants to sabotage this move.

Further Reportage, Commentary on Tabah Talks

Murphy Transmits Mubarak Message

TA121117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] President Mubarak sent a message to Israel via U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in which he reiterates that signing the Tabah arbitral compromis will accelerate progress in other bilateral issues. At the same time, he noted that although Egypt is interested in such progress, there are also constraints and limitations that are making things difficult.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez has been told that the Egyptian message was conveyed this morning to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during his meeting with Murphy in Tel Aviv. During their meeting, the two men reviewed the riots in Egypt, among other topics. Minister Shamir said that Israel is interested in seeing real progress in the fields of commerce, tourism, and communication, in addition to agreement over Tabah. The U.S. envoy also conferred this morning with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. They discussed the Syrian president's aggressive speech, King Husayn's speeches, the situation in the territories, and the problem of security in southern Lebanon.

Envoy to Egypt Comments

TA121058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sason, says that the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks brought with it several positive answers on the issue of normalization between the two countries. Sason, who is here for the Tabah talks, spoke with our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck at the end of the meeting of the heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations in Herzliyya this morning. He noted that the Egyptian answers were received with satisfaction by the Israeli delegation. The Israeli ambassador added that the atmosphere during the meeting was positive and constructive.

Kimche Notes Progress

TA121212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Herzliyya reports certain progress in the talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations on Tabah and other, more general issues. Bassam Ja'bar is filing the following report during the break in the deliberations:

The negotiations between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations on the Tabah and normalization issues began this morning with a meeting between the leaders of the delegations slated for a review of everything which has and has not been achieved in the talks between the delegations so far. David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general, pointed to positive answers brought by the Egyptian delegation.

[Begin Kimche recording] The Egyptians arrived with several answers to bilateral issues, and I must note that these answers were positive. We expressed our satisfaction with these replies. [end recording]

The following is what were we told by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office: [Begin Tamir recording] I think what Dave said — and I support his remarks as well as the remarks we have made all the time — proves that the trend in each of our meetings and deliberations is not one of crisis or crises, nor of delays or stalemates and the like, but one of continual progress. [end recording]

Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador to Egypt, expressed satisfaction with the candid atmosphere prevailing in the talks

between the two parties. The deliberations between the two delegations were stopped at noon. They will resume this afternoon with the participation of all the delegation members.

Sharon Wins Major Committee Post at Herut Convention
TA120549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] After a long count late ioto the night it emerged that Ari'el Sharon had defeated Binyamin-Ze'ev Begin, son of the former prime minister, by a relatively large majority for chairmanship of the all-important Mandates Committee. From Tel Aviv, Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin Gadot recording] Hundreds of party delegates waited until the early hours of this morning for the results of the vote. Ari'el Sharon's victory came as a surprise to many, not least because of the size of the majority: 1,082 to Sharon: 856 to Dr Beni Begin — a majority of 226. The result is important not only because Sharon will now head a committee empowered to coopt new convention delegates and can theoretically pack the convention with his own supporters, but also because the ad hoc David Levi-Sharon coalition has proved its strength.

Yesterday, Yitzhaq Shamir's candidate for chairman of the convention presidium, Moshe Qatzav, narrowly defeated the Levi-Sharon candidate, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. Many expected this trend to continue, especially after Beni Begin's speech yesterday.

The climax to the Herut internal elections will come later today, when David Levi and Moshe Arens square off for the all-important vote for the chairmanship of the Standing Committee. This committee will later elect the Herut Central Committee, which in turn will choose the party leader and Knesset candidates. At the party convention, both Levi and Sharon demanded that Yitzhaq Shamir grant their factions greater representation in all the party institutions. Shamir's refusal led to the setting up of the Levi-Sharon coalition. Neither Levi nor Sharon are at present challenging Shamir's position as leader of the party, but following the rotation of prime ministers and prior to the next Knesset election, one or both of them may make such a bid. And the present elections are an indication of their relative strength. [end recording]

According to supporters in the Sharon camp, the Mandates Committee will begin a meeting today and there are plans to coopt another 200 delegates to the convention.

PANA Closes Addis Ababa Office, Dismisses Staff

AB121137 Dakar PANA in English 1120 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 March (PANA) — The director general of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), Mr Auguste Mpassi-Muba currently on a familiarization tour of eastern African countries, met on Tuesday, the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity, OAU, Mr Ide Oumarou.

Mr Mpassi-Muba briefed the OAU secretary general on the perspectives of PANA evolution and about the forthcoming intergovernmental councils session planned for May in Harare.

On PANA liasion office in Addis Ababa which covers the OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr Mpassi-Muba expressed disatisfaction over the performance of its staff which he said obliged him to send journalists from the headquarters in Dakar to cover conferences held in Addis Ababa and in the subregion.

The PANA director general decided to close down the bureau temporarily and dismissed all the staff until the appointment of a competent journalist. He also briefed the Ethiopian information officials and the OAU secretary general on the measures he is taking to make PANA's financial position sound.

Telecommunications Group Meets, Elects New Chief

AB091400 Dakar PANA in English 0951 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 7 March (SHIHATA/PANA) — The third ministerial conference of the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU) being held in the Tanzania's northern town of Arusha, elected yesterday Tanzania's Rajabu Mabula Yusuf, secretary-general of the union.

He polled 17 votes to defeat his opponent, Hamdane Abderrahamane of Algeria, who got 14 votes. There was no vote spoilt.

His election, by a simple majority after the first round of polling failed to produce a decisive two thirds majority, was announced at the conference by the Tanzanian minister for communications and works, Mustapha Nyanganyi, chairman of the current PATU ministerial conference.

Yusuf, former director general of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, has been PATU's deputy secretary general, and takes over from Mamadou Bobo Camara of Guinea who held the post since PATU was formed eight years ago.

He will head the Kinshasa-based organisation for the next four years.

ALGIERIA

Reportage on Visit of Sierra Leonean President

Arrives 9 March

LD091928 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] There is fresh impetus to Algerian-Sierra Leonean cooperation: Sierra Leone's head of state Joseph Saidu Momoh has been in Algiers since this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to our country. The president of Sierra Leone, who is accompanied by an important delegation, was welcomed on arrival by President Chadli Bendjedid who was surrounded by the members of the government. During his stay in Algeria, the head of state of Sierra Leone will have political talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, and will visit several economic projects.

Foreign Ministers Confer

LD111257 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 11/03/86 (APS) — The president of Sierra Leone Republic, General Joseph Momoh visited Monday a socialist village in Helloula (about 50 kms west of Algiers). President Joseph Momoh New [as received] visited the various infrastructures of the village expressed his admiration towards the Algerian experience in the settlement of rural populations. The Sierra Leone president arrived here Saturday for an official visit at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid with whom he had a series of talks.

In the frame of this visit, foreign affairs minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conferred here Monday with the foreign affairs minister in Sierra Leone, Abdul Karim Koroma. During the talks, the two ministers assessed the works of the 43d OAU ministerial session held recently in Addis Ababa and examined political and economic problems of the African Continent.

Visit Concludes 11 March

LD111905 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Brigadier Joseph Momoh, president of Sierra Leone, left Algiers this morning after a 3-day official visit. In a brief press statement, President Momoh said the talks held with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials centered on bilateral relations, the current international situation, and the political and economic problems of the African Continent. This visit was beneficial in more than one way, the Sierra Leone president said.

A last meeting was held this morning between the two presidents at El-Mithak villa. A convergence of views was noted on several international issues, as well as on strengthening cooperation between the two countries. The Sierra Leone and the Algerian trade ministers signed a trade agreement this morning which will give form to the legal framework governing bilateral cooperation.

Joint Communique Issued

LD120018 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A joint communique has marked the official visit to Algeria by the Sierra Leone president. It is to be noted, in substance, that President Chadli Bendjedid and Joseph Momoh reaffirmed their will to give an ever wider dimension to Algerian-Sierra Leonean relations in all fields, in keeping with the potentials and the interests of the two countries. The two heads of state mentioned the situations of crisis and tension which prevail in several parts of the world, and gave special attention to the problems that are confronting Africa.

In this context they reaffirmed their determination to safeguard and strengthen the OAU -- privileged and irreplacable framework for dialogue for the preservation of peace and security in Africa -- to enable it to fulfill its mission to effect the liberation of the continent and consolidate its development. Thus, the two presidents reiterated their joint desire to find peaceful solutions to African problems [words indistinct] southern Africa. The two heads of state renewed their active solidarity and their unreserved support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the guidance of their respective liberation movements, SWAPO and the ANC. On this occasion, they reaffirmed that the restoration of a lasting peace in this area could not be ensured unless Namibia becomes independent by means of the full and prompt implementation of Resolution 439 of the United Nations Security Council. In order to eradicate apartheid, build a democratic and free society in South Africa where fundamental human rights are guaranteed, achieve the rapid independence of Namibia, and halt any breach of security and stability in the states of the area, the two heads of state made a pressing appeal to the international community to seek the effective and prompt implementation of the UN and OAU resolutions on South Africa and Namibia.

On the Chadian issue, the two presidents expressed their concern over the protracted character of the conflict and reaffirmed that the principles and conditions likely to promote the restoration of a lasting peace in Chad are national reconciliation, a halt to any form of foreign interference, and respect for the national unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Chad.

On the situation in northwest Africa, the two heads of state voiced their concern over the Western Saharan conflict. They reiterated their belief that only the implementation of Resolution 104 tabled at the 19th OAU Summit and Resolution (?450) of the United Nations is capable of serving as a guarantee for a peaceful, just, and long-lasting solution to the problem of the Western Sahara. In this connection, they support the efforts of the current OAU president to implement these resolutions. The two presidents renewed their appeal for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

The two heads of state also gave special attention to the problems of the Middle East. They recalled that peace in the area can be restored only under the auspices of a UN conference with the effective participation of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the two heads of

state condemned the infringement on unity, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, they made a pressing appeal to the two sides to put an end to this fratricidal war and settle their differences peacefully in the interests of their two peoples.

The examination of the international economic situation enabled the two heads of state, on the other hand, to show the inequalities of the current international system, which is particularly marked by the rise of protectionism and the deadlock of global negotiations by developed countries. In this connection, they reaffirmed their concern over the growing debt of Third World countries, which is exacerbated by the international monetary "disorder," and insisted on the need to establish a fruitful North-South dialogue with a view to creating a new international economic order that will be just and equitable. The two presidents underlined the qualitative development of South-South cooperation as the expression of natural solidarity between developing countries and a means of promoting their own interests.

The two presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Joseph Momoh, in recalling their commitment to the decisions of the 21st OAU summit, expressed their belief that strengthening inter-African cooperation, expanding South-South cooperation and the fact that the economies of African peoples complement one another are privileged assets for safeguarding the specific interests of African countries and Third World countries. Presidents Joseph Momoh and Chadli Bendjedid also pledged not to spare any efforts to ensure a success commensurate with the hopes of African peoples at the special UN session on the critical economic situation of Africa to be held in May 1986.

At the end of the official visit to Algeria by President Joseph Momoh, both presidents expressed their deep satisfaction over the results of the talks.

DPRK Foreign Minister Arrives 11 March

LD111740 Algiers APS in Arabic 1617 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 11 Mar (APS) — Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a 4-day official visit. He was welcomed at Algiers airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and by the North Korean ambassador in Algiers. In his statement upon arrival, the Korean minister expressed his happiness to be visiting Algeria, which is linked to the People's Republic of Korea with strong relations of friendship and cooperation. He pointed out that the Algerian people have always stood by the side of the Korean people who are trying to unite Korea.

Kim Yong-nam added that Algeria and Korea, as members of the Nonaligned Movement, have continuously worked to develop their bilateral relations and resolve some of the international issues of mutual interest. The Korean minister concluded his statement saying that his visit will enable him to acquaint himself with the colossal achievements of the Algerian people which will guarantee happiness and prosperity.

Planning Minister Meets With UAE Finance Official

LD111249 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 11/03/86 (APS) — Minister of Planning Ali Oubouzar Audienced here Monday vice minister of finance of the United Arab Emirates, Hasan Nawas. The talks were centered on economic relations between the two countries and means of developing them.

Oubouzar Notes Oil Revenue Cut Means 'Sacrifices'

LD121036 Algiers APS in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers; 12 Mar (APS) — Planning Minister Ali Oubouzar has stated that the crisis resulting from the expected reduction in oil revenues imposes on Algerians the need to work harder, improve returns, and consume in an economic and logical manner. In a statement to Algerian national radio, Oubouzar said that a relentless war must now be waged against all forms of squandering especially with regard to products imported with hard currency. The situation, he added, requires maximum mobilization of our production capabilities and improved production. Oubouzar said that this is the only possible response to the crisis. He called on every Algerian to examine his conscience as to whether he deserved the wages he had earned.

Oubouzara added that despite difficulties, the policy of protecting citizen's purchasing powers will be continued as the quantity or prices of essential materials would not change. He pointed out that the state has programmed [words indistinct] sufficient supply for the market in an effort to avoid any shortage in essential food supplies.

The minister pointed out that tensions recently noted in the market were not due to the reduction of imports but to inefficiency in marketing and distribution. The minister pointed out that austerity would particularly affect the importation of materials of secondary importance. He added that sacrifices are called for from those who have something to sacrifice, and that the principle of social justice will be applied.

LIBYA

Banghazi Meeting Pledges To Eliminate Enemies

LD111651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The Basic People's Conference at Banghazi al-Jadidah held an emergency meeting, during which it discussed a number of topics, including the subject of pursuing the enemies of the Libyan Arab people, chasing them, eliminating anyone related to them, confiscating their assets and those of the defunct regime's symbols, and destroying reactionary culture by replacing it with a Jamahiriyah culture. The conference issued the following resolutions and other decisions:

Enemies of the Arab people: The removal in the Jamahiriyah of everything which is related to the stray people who have classified themselves as enemies of the Libyan Arab people, their revolution and achievements. [sentence as heard] Those who have

submitted to the Libyan Arab people's enemies by cooperating with them must shoulder the results of their traitorous act: The Libyan Arab people will pursue them using all available means, liquidate them, end their role and confiscate their moveable and fixed assets.

Al-Qadhdhafi Pledges Not To Produce Nuclear Bomb

LD121119 Kuwait KUNA in English 0942 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 12 (KUNA) — Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has called for "direct dialogue with India" to resolve all "misunderstanding that has arisen between Tripoli and New Delhi".

The Libyan leader in an interview published Wednesday in *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* daily expressed disatisfaction over the feeble Indian response to the recent American threats to Libya. Libya sought India's help in its recent crisis, which led to escalation of tension in the North African region. It sent a message to Indian External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat, explaining its position.

Three months ago tension was high between Libya and the United States after Washington hinted that Tripoli was behind the December attacks on Rome and Vienna airports and American threats of reprisal [were] coupled with U.S. naval military maneuvers off the Libyan coast. Libya then sought but apparently failed to get India's denunciation of the American threats.

Libya is likely to send Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to India with the hope of further strengthening friendly ties between the two countries. He is also likely to hold wide ranging talks with Indian leaders on political, economic and other issues. Major Jallud visited India during the Janata regime and during the nonaligned meet in 1982.

The paper said the Libyans appear to be sensitive to the fact that the Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman will be the formal host of Major Jallud. But they have been assured by the Indian Government that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will have separate talks with him.

(?Al-Qadhdhafi said) "During the American-Libyan confrontation the stand of India stopped short of what was expected." "India as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement should have expressed unrestricted support against this Zionist-American joint aggression". Al-Qadhdhafi spoke warmly of late Indian Premier Indira Gandhi whom he described as a great champion of the Nonaligned Movement. He said he was deeply moved and much "affected" by her assassination. The Libyan leader said "India has a special status and weight in the Nonaligned Movement".

He renewed a pledge that "Libya would never help Pakistan to acquire nuclear bomb. We consider nuclear weapons production a fatal mistake against humanity".

Referring to the 45,000 Indians, working in various government agencies in Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi said "they are our good friends and they are serious and diligent workers".

PDRY Chairman's Note Delivered to Al-Qadhdhafi

GF120616 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Jalil Ghilan, PDRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has conveyed a message from Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. The message deals with the course of events in the PDRY since the abortive coupist conspiracy and the damage that resulted.

This took place during the brother ambassador's meeting in Tripoli yesterday with brother Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He gave a full explanation of events in the PDRY and the measures taken to stabilize and guarantee the revolutionary policy in the PDRY.

The Libyan showed understanding of the events, expressed regret at them, and affirmed Libya's desire to support the people in the PDRY in a way that serves the two countries and peoples and their mutual goals in struggling against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

Sudan's Prime, Defense, Foreign Ministers Arrive

LD121424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Prime Minister of fraternal Sudan Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, accompanied by Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub, this morning arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the framework of relations of fraternal cooperation.

Secretary of the General People's Committee engineer Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi and members of the General People's Committee headed those who were assembled to welcome the guest. Head of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Libya and staff of the Sudanese Embassy in Tripoli also attended the reception.

The Sudanese prime minister told a JANA correspondent that the Jamahiriyah continues to stand by the revolution of the Sudanese people until the latter realize their objectives. Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah reaffirmed that Libya and Sudan are marching forward toward the realization of the aspirations and hopes of the one people in both fraternal countries by way of continuous cooperation between them in various spheres.

Dr al-Jazzuli, after expressing happiness and pride at visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah said: I consider myself as still being in the Sudan because our Arab people in Libya and their revolutionary leadership bravely stood with the Arab Sudanese people against the dominant regime until the latter fell forever.

SFRY Envoy Delivers Statement to Libya's Mansur

LD112137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, March 11 (TANJUG) — Libya's new Foreign Liaison Secretary Kamil Hasan Mansur received here today Yugoslav ambassador to Libya Vuko Dragasevic. Ambassador Dragasevic delivered to the Libyan foreign minister a Yugoslav state presidency statement on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Mansur positively assessed Yugoslavia's stands, its activities in the U.N. and the Nonaligned Movement, and the country's contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean. Dragasevic and Mansur also discussed Yugoslav and Libyan interests in the further promotion of successful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ethiopian Information Minister Arrives 11 Mar

LD120959 Tripoli JANA in English 0914 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 30, March 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Ethiopian minister of information arrived yesterday afternoon in Tripoli on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah heading a delegation representing the Workers' Party of Ethiopia to participate in the second congress of the international seat [as received] which is to take place over the next few days.

In comments he made to JANA's correspondent, the Ethiopian information minister lauded the friendly relations existing between Al-Jamahiriyah and his country in all fields, stressing that the success of this congress to be held on the soil of Al-Jamahiriyah would strengthen greatly the bilateral relations especially in the struggle against imperialism, racism and Zionism.

He added that international imperialism in its collusion with Zionism and racism interferes in the internal affairs of Africa generally including U.S. provocations and threats against Al-Jamahiriyah and the conducting of military manoeuvres off the Libyan coast. It is, he continues, a paralysed aggressive act. He has pointed out that this congress which is against imperialism, racism and Zionism aims basically (?at confronting) these imperialist conspiracies and taking a unified stand regarding them, expressing the solidarity of the Ethiopian workers with the people of Al-Jamahiriyah and its historic leadership against all the plots and threats of U.S. imperialism.

Senegal, Djibouti Presidents' Personal Envoys Arrive

LD111403 Tripoli JANA in English 0946 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 29, March 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. Amdiwarba, (?personal) envoy of the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, arrived yesterday at noon in Tripoli on an official visit to Al-Jamahiriyah. Likewise, Mr. Hamdi Ould Miknas, the personal envoy of Djibouti's president arrived yesterday afternoon in Tripoli on an official visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Departs 11 March

LD111534 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Mar (JANA) — Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party's Central Committee Politburo, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. In a statement to a JANA correspondent Kim Yong-nam stressed that his visit to the SPLAJ has achieved positive results. It was a successful visit because of the strong ties linking the two fraternal countries.

Kim lauded the colossal achievements gained by the Libyan Arab people in all fields thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. He also stressed the importance of increasing, consolidating and developing the existing relations of cooperation between the fraternal Libyan and Korean peoples.

MAURITANIA

Burkinabe Minister Delivers Invitation, Departs

AB110925 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Mamadou Toure, the Burkinabe minister for commerce and people's supplies, left Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for Ouagadougou. It should be recalled that the Burkinabe minister was received during his visit to our country by Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, the minister of interior, on behalf of the head of state. The Burkinabe minister delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara to the Mauritanian head of state. The message contains an invitation to the upcoming summit of members of the West African Economic Community and the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement.

Algerian Energy Minister Arrives in Nouakchott

AB111740 Paris AFP in French 1701 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 11 Mar (AFP) — The Algerian energy minister, Nadi Belkacem, on Tuesday arrived in Nouakchott where he was received in audience by the Mauritanian minister of interior, General Amadou Babaly, who is acting for the head of state currently touring the interior. The Algerian minister had visited Nouadhibou, Mauritania's large seaport situated in the north of the country, where he visited an important petroleum refinery. The reactivation of this refinery, which has been dormant for several years, was entrusted to Algeria last February.

MOROCCO

Crown Prince Departs for Visit to Saudi Arabia

LD111413 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed this morning left Marrakech Menara airport for Riyadh on an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the invitation of His

Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed is accompanied by an important delegation.

Argentine Vice President Ends Visit to Morocco

LD071319 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Rabat March 7 (MAP) — Vice-President of Argentina Mr Victor Martinez Martin Oli has said that his country "has not recognized and will never recognize the so-called 'Saharan Republic' (proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario movement fighting Morocco for control over the former Spanish Sahara)." The Government of Argentina, he said, will endeavor for establishing a constant dialogue between Algeria and Morocco to settle the Sahara problem.

Mr Martinez who is also chairman of the Argentine Senate made this statement at a news conference held here Thursday evening prior to his leaving Morocco after a six day visit at the invitation of the speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives Mr Ahmed Osman during which he attended the celebrations marking the silver jubilee of King Hassan's accession to the throne, March 3.

During his press conference, the Argentine official was asked to elaborate on his country's stance vis-a-vis the Sahara problem, prospects of Moroccan-Argentine relations and south-south dialogue and solidarity. He said his stay in Morocco enabled him to have additional data on the problem of the Sahara and deepen his knowledge regarding this issue. In this respect, he recalled that Argentina itself is facing Chile and dispute over and the Falkland Islands with Great Britain.

The Argentine Government's stance, he said, is based on three principles: people's right to self-determination, non-meddling in other states' internal affairs and the respect of national sovereignty. Argentina, Mr Martinez said, tries to favor dialogue for the settlement of disputes. "We believe in dialogue and we encourage Algeria and Morocco to follow this path to solve the Sahara problem", said Mr Martinez adding that Argentine has not recognized the puppet state "SADR" for it deems that Moroccan has rights that must be taken into account.

On relations between Morocco and Argentina, he said that the exchange of delegations of contractors from both sides has enabled to establish a permanent dialogue. Yet, despite [words indistinct] the two countries' interest". He listed the cooperation projects existing between Morocco and Argentina in the areas of harbor works and fisheries, mining products, imports by Argentina of the phosphates and technology it needs for the production of fertilizers. Other projects he said, concern the installation of bovines breeding centers in Morocco. In the cultural field, bilateral cooperation concerns the exchange of visits between writers, academicians, artists and students from both countries.

Mr Martinez then elaborated on the current economic difficulties facing Third World countries and the prospects of south-south dialogue saying that Argentina favors a policy of dialogue and solidarity between developing countries. The safest most secured way to ensure the success of such policy is to multiply and encourage inter-regional exchanges between developing countries, he said adding that Argentina and Morocco which hold important and strategic positions must play, each one in its geographic sphere, a role in boosting south-south cooperation.

During his stay, the Argentine official was received by King Hassan II of Morocco and met with Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and several cabinet members.

SUDAN

Former President Numayri 'Still in Cairo'

JN121035 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 12 (SUNA) — The ousted President Numayri is still in Egypt, an Egyptian reliable source affirmed. This affirmation came following reports published by the Egyptian daily *AL-SHA'B* that Numayri had left Egypt after he has withdrawn 10 million dollars from his accounts from an Egyptian bank. Numayri was seen in one of Cairo streets riding a car given to him by the Egyptian republic presidental [as received], the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today reported. It is to be recalled that the Sudanese Government demanded from Numayri to stand trial in Sudan for commiting criminal practicies against the country and its people.

Kuwaiti Envoy Meets With TMC Member Mirghani

LD111434 Kuwait KUNA in English 0915 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 11 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's ambassador to Sudan, 'Abdallah al-Rayyis met here yesterday with member of Sudan's Military Transitional Council Muhammad Mirghani, it was reported Tuesday. Sudan's news agency SUNA said that the talks deal with economic and military cooperation between Kuwait and Sudan. Mirghani was quoted following the meeting as saying that the ambassador affirmed his country's obligation to continue its aid to Sudan.

Jailed Ex-Vice President Reportedly Attends Meeting

JN091348 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Mar (SUNA) — *AL-MAYDAN*, mouthpiece of the Sudanese Communist Party, has claimed that the accused 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former vice president of the deposed president, was taken from (Cooper) prison, where he is being detained, to a meeting outside the prison in which a number of senior military officials took part at the end of last week.

After further investigation, a senior military source told the newspaper that he had no knowledge of the matter and therefore could neither confirm nor deny it. *AL-MAYDAN* urged the Transitional Military Council to clarify the issue by revealing the facts and ending the rumors.

Falasha Prosecution To Present Final Plea 9 Mar

JN081734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 8 (SUNA) — The prosecution board, in Ethiopian Jews (Falasha) case, will present its final plea before the court tomorrow, Sunday, announced chairman of the prosecution board Al-Sadiq al-Shami here Saturday. The plea will discuss scrupulously all the documents presented by the prosecution to prove the misappropriations conducted by defendants. Moreover the plea will tackle what the defence had provoked, in its final defence plea, in a bid to delete all its arguments, Al-Shamsi stated. It is to be recalled that the defence plea in the court trying former vice president and chairman of the dissolved security organ 'Umar Muhamamd al-Tayyib was presented last month.

Sentence Postponed to 5 April

JN091925 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1731 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 9 Mar (SUNA) — It has been decided to pronounce sentence in the Falasha case on 5 April. This was announced by the judge of the state security court in charge of this case following the prosecution's final plea presented by chairman of the prosecution board lawyer Al-Sadiq al-Shami today.

New Exchange Rates for Pound Announced

JN121003 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 12 (SUNA) — The committee entrusted by the Bank of Sudan to supervise free markets resources Tuesday announced new exchange rates for the Sudanese pound against the U.S. dollar. Effective as of today, the exchange of the dollar bank notes will be 4 (four) pounds instead of 4.25 announced last Feb. 25. Transfer exchange rate will be 4.05 and the buying rate is 4.10. The new rates were announced yesterday following a meeting of the committee which comprises 17 members from a number of banks.

SPLA Deputy Leader Calls For Evacuation of Towns

EA111755 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The deputy commander in chief of the SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLM provisional executive committee, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, has appealed to all civilian populations still in the towns in war zone one to evacuate the towns to the rural areas where they will be given protection by the conscious revolutionary forces of the SPLA.

Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol also called upon those Sudanese who cooperate with the gang of generals in power to disassociate themselves from the generals and join the People's Revolutionary Movement, the SPLA-SPLM. He emphasized that anybody who cooperates with the Khartoum regime will be considered as the real enemy of the people and if caught will be dealt with according to the laws of the revolutionary struggle. He stressed that it is now high time that all people of goodwill should isolate themselves from Siwar al-Dhahab's Army, who are killing, looting and abusing human rights. He called on every able Sudanese to join hands with the SPLA forces to wage a protracted war against the enemies of the people. In conclusion, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino pointed out that the capture of Yirol and Rumbek must be a great turning point in the long struggle of the Sudanese people for freedom.

Civilians Warned Against Aiding Government Troops

EA101548 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] units of Abu Shawk Battalion under the command of Major Michael Makol captured eight canoes and one speedboat loaded with salt, dhurah [sorghum] onions and other essential commodities. According to our correspondent in Upper Nile, the canoes were hired by the government from the local people to transport food items to the starving government soldiers in (Fangek) and Tonga. In this regard, the spokesman of the SPLA/SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Military High Command has issued directives that all citizens who assist the enemy by transporting their food items are considered and will be treated enemies of the people according to the SPLA laws and will be dealt severe revolutionary justice.

SPLA Forces Kill 15 Government Militia Members

EA111936 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Nile Battalion under the command of Major Paulino Deng Ajong clashed with (?Murahilin) government militia between Abyei and Mayen in northern Bahr el-Ghazal. Our correspondent says that 15 of the government militia were killed and 43 others were wounded.

Commenting on the incident, a spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM political military high command pointed out that the Transitional Military Council [TMC], and especially Fadlallah Burmah armed the militia against the SPLA. These militia did a great deal of destruction in Abyei, Bentiu, Gogrial and Aweil Districts before the arrival of the SPLA in the area. But, the SPLA-SPLM political military high command spokesman stressed, that if SPLA can defeat and capture towns from Siwar al-Dhahab's regular army, the militia are no match and are being sacrificed by the TMC. [sentence as heard] The SPLA is forced to fight the militia in self-defence and this is very tragic: They are our brothers and fellow citizens.

In this regard, the SPLA-SPLM commander in chief and chairman, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has therefore called for convening of a conference of elders of nationalities outside and along the Bahr al-Arab River in Bentiu, Gogrial, Abyei, Aweil, Raga and corresponding districts north of the river Bahr al-Arab to consult each other under protection and auspices of the SPLA-SPLM so as to resolve their grazing and other problems peacefully without instigation and use by the Khartoum decaying regime.

These nationalities or tribes have for centuries lived in peace and harmony and self-seeking military men or politicians in Khartoum must not be allowed to have them shed blood among themselves unnecessarily. Let the elders of all the tribes in the area forget the recent fights that have been instigated by the TMC for their own comfort in Khartoum and let these elders come together to talk genuinely as before under the SPLA so that there is peace in the area, the spokesman concluded.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Congratulates Gorbachev on Reelection

LD120010 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has sent the following cable of congratulation to Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU:

On the occasion of your reelection to the post of secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, it gives me pleasure to offer you the most sincere congratulation and to praise the work which you continue to do for the prosperity of the Soviet people and for peace and justice in the world. I would like to take this opportunity to stress to you our intention to consolidate the friendly relations between our two parties for the benefit and happiness of our two peoples.

UGANDA

President Museveni Bans Political Activities

EA112013 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has banned meetings and other activities by political parties in a move aimed at bringing stability to the war-wrecked country. Radio Uganda quoted Museveni as warning armed groups opposed to his newly-installed government not to challenge his rule or it would give him a chance to crush them.

According to the radio, Museveni said that the ban on activities by political parties did not mean that the parties themselves have been outlawed or dissolved. He said the ban was on activities which at the moment would delay or completely arrest Uganda from regaining stability.

Two More Ministerial Appointments Announced

EA121303 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Mar 86 p1

[Edward Kitaka article: "Uganda Curbs Party Rallies"]

[Excerpt] kampala, Tuesday — Mr Museveni on Monday appointed Ben Okello Luwum as minister for lands and surveys, and J. Wapakabulo as minister for housing and urban development. A Kampala advocate, Obol Ochola, had earlier been named lands and survey minister, but he was not sworn in with other ministers last month and his name was quietly dropped from the Cabinet.

In another development, about 3,000 employees of Kampala City Council this afternoon called off a two-day strike after the minister for local government, Dr Edward Kakonge, met them and said he was overhauling the city administration, Edward Kitaka adds. Dr Kakonge said he was replacing the town clerk, Mr Sam Ochieng, with a veteran municipal administrator, Mr Ssessanga Mivule. Mr Ochieng was returning to his former duties in the ministry, he announced. The city council employees had downed tools on Monday morning claiming they had not been paid their salaries for three months. They also demanded the immediate sacking of Mr Ochieng, the city treasurer, Mr Vincent Oola, and other officials of the city authority.

SUNA: Okello Forces Flee Kitgum Town

EA121658 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Kampala 12 Mar (SUNA) — Reports from Northern Uganda have confirmed that civilians have abandoned Kitgum town on the Sudanese border [as received — town approximately 40 miles south of border] after the fall of Gulu town, which was controlled by Okello's opposing forces, last Saturday. Meanwhile, a priest stated that Okello's forces have fled toward the Zairian-Sudanese borders.

CAR

Japan Gives Grant to Ministry of Planning

AB102140 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The excellent cooperation ties linking Japan to our country, CAR, was exalted this morning at the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and International Cooperation. Documents were exchanged relating to a subvention from Japan to our country involving a sum of 600 million yen, and equivalent of 150 million CFA as a contribution to the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and International Cooperation.

CHAD

Government Forces Repel Latest GUNT Offensive

PM111055 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "Libyans Strongly Criticized Allies for Retreating"]

[Text] Ndjamena — The Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] regained the positions they held before the start of the fighting in the Kalait-Oum Chalouba area on Thursday 6 March after the new offensive by the pro-Libyan National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] forces. The final toll taken by these clashes was not yet known on Thursday evening, but the attackers suffered heavy losses, as they did during the 10-14 February first offensive. A dozen FANT members were killed and around 50 wounded — they were taken to Ndjamena. The prisoners — 360 according to a provisional count — are also now being moved toward the capital.

Apparently, more than 100 soldiers of the opposing National Liberation Army [ANL] were killed. This disproportion in the two camps' losses — confirmed by Western diplomatic sources — can be explained by a turn in the fighting. The column which had the job of attacking the Kalait base along a direct line, and then retreated when it learned that the troops from Oum Chalouba had made contact, was in fact caught and decimated by FANT units. The tactics by which the fighters speed through the desert in their Toyotas gives those fleeing little chance, and it is easy to imagine what happened to them when the Chadian soldiers gradually caught up with their enemies group by group.

A Chase

The FANT continued this chase as far as 100km north on the Kalait-Ito road and 82 km on the Kalait-Fada road, as far as Ouadi-Chili, the huge depression running west-east, located not far from Fadawhere the GUNT front line was deployed before this offensive.

According to Chadian military sources who had seen reports on the interrogation of prisoners, Goukouni Oueddei went to Ouadi-Chili in person to harangue the soldiers before the offensive started. Many of these soldiers had already fought in the battle which took place 10-14 February.

According to the same sources, the ANL troops returning northward after the FANT counteroffensive at Oum-Chalouba on 13 February were stopped by Libyan units around 30 km south of Fada and thus denied access to the large base which that area has become. Libyan officers strongly criticized them for abandoning large amounts of equipment in the field. Goukouni Oueddei had therefore come both to settle this problem and to try to persuade his own troops to return to combat, as their morale was at its lowest ebb.

The FANT were also surprised by the extent to which the ANL lacked heavy offensive equipment in this new offensive. According to Chadian military sources, only three or four Cascavel automatic machineguns supported the pro-Libyan forces' cross-country vehicles. One of them was captured by the FANT and another was destroyed.

In addition, members of Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces, and Acheikh ibn Oumar's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] (the biggest armed component of the GUNT) played a direct part in the fighting. Their vehicles apparently have the letter "ANL" and "Jeisch" ("army" in Arabic) on their bodywork. The CDR's participation in the fighting, the Chadian military think, clearly shows that the Libyans are now calling on all their Chadian reserves and that, if they are still suffering defeats, Tripoli's army will sooner or later become involved in the fighting.

Foreign Minister Receives Congolese Envoy

AB111944 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A Congolese envoy arrived in Ndjamena this afternoon. He is (Ipo Sabaji), adviser to President Sassou-Nguesso on diplomatic affairs. He was received in audience this afternoon for more than an hour by the foreign minister, Gouara Lassou. No statement was made after the audience by the Congolese envoy, but it is likely that the visit by the Congolese envoy is linked with the situation prevailing in Chad, as it is known that the current OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf, and the Congolese head of state are presently meeting in Addis Ababa within the framework of the session of the OAU steering committee devoted to the Chadian issue.

CONGO

President Announces Reduction in 1986 National Budget

AB111431 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 March (AFP) — Congo's 1986 budget which initially amounted to 417.39 CFA francs (1 CFA franc equals Fr0.002) could be readjusted to [figure indistinct], President Denis Sassou-Nguesso announced on Monday in Brazzaville. The Congolese head of state, who was addressing the participants in the congress of the Congolese Women's Revolutionary Union (URFC), said that this readjustment is necessary because of the decline of oil prices and the depreciation of the dollar resulting in a considerable decrease of Congo's export revenues.

ZAIRE

Prime Minister Comments on Meeting in Brussels

AB111935 Dakar PANA in French 1349 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Brussels, 11 Mar (AZAP/PANA) — Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo stated on Sunday that the Brussels conference, which will end on Tuesday and is bringing together Zaire and its creditors, does not in any way replace the meetings of the Club of Paris or the Consultative Group of the World Bank. Rather it is aimed at making Zaire's partners, who had followed and appreciated for 3 years Zaire's efforts of rigor, to assist it in pursuing these efforts to revive its economy. Kengo wa Dondo, who arrived in the Belgian capital on Sunday to preside this over this conference jointly with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfred Martens, made this statement during his talk at the Stuyvenberg Castle with a correspondent of AZAP [ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY] and a journalist of BELGE [BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY].

The time has come, he said, when Zaire must not only cooperate with international institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF, but also with creditors who must participate in Zaire's efforts by acting in various ways which we will propose to them. The prime minister also pointed out that this meeting will also enable Zaire and its creditors to speak the same language at the Club of Paris or at the Consultative Group of the World Bank. Mr Kengo wa Dondo is disappointed that up to now the total sum of money received by Zaire is less than that paid by Zaire, despite the fact that all the criteria for appraisal agreed upon with the IMF have been strictly adhered to. He expressed the hope that state of affairs will be reversed at the end of the present meeting.

In answer to a question on the choice of Brussels to host this conference, Mr Kengo wa Dondo, after noting the substantial fall in Belgian investments in Zaire and pointing out that one Belgian franc invested in Zaire earns three times as much for Belgium, said that the special relations between Zaire and Belgium worked in favor of this venue.

Concerning relations between the two countries, the prime minister noted the feeling of frustration displayed by Belgium when other countries invest in Zaire. If Belgium does not want to play a key role, in spite of the liberalization measures we have adopted, Zaire must find other partners, which is only fair, he stated.

Finally, Mr Kengo wa Dondo asserted that the success of the current conference is somewhat a precondition for the success of the 5-year plan, the implementation of which depends equally on the resources which Zaire can get from its foreign partners.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With FRG

AB112050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1757 GMT 11 MAR 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Mar (AZAP) — Mobutu Nyiwa, secretary of state for international cooperation, and Walter Koenig, FRG ambassador, at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on Tuesday signed a cooperation agreement on three projects involving DM32 million. The projects involved are the construction of the Lubutu-Osakari road, the purchasing of five locomotives for the ONATRA [National Transportation Office] for the Matadi-Kinshasa railway, and the provision of drinking water for REGIDESO [Water and Power Distribution Administration] rural centers 1 and 2. Financing of these projects will be ensured by the German Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KWF).

The signing of this new agreement, it is stressed, once again testifies to the excellent cooperation relations existing between West Germany and Zaire. Mr Koenig, whose mission has come to an end, leaves Kinshasa on Tuesday after a 4-year stay.

BURKINA FASO

Finance Minister Barro Opens CEAO Fund Meeting

AB111650 Dakar PANA in French 1406 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 11 Mar (AIB/PANA) — Burkinabe Minister of Financial Resources Justin Damo Barro, on Monday [10 March] opened the deliberations of the board of directors of the alternate ministers of the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community (FOSIDEC) [an organization of the West African Economic Community, CEAO]. The experts committee, the mainspring in FOSIDEC board of directors deliberations, is preparing the next CEAO summit scheduled from 26 to 27 March, 1986 in Ouagadougou.

Minister Barro urged the experts to assume their responsibilities in solidarity, which has always strongly linked the members of the community so the difficulties that we went through recently become a source of much greater strength for us.

GHANA

Bulgarian Economic Talks End; Protocal Signed

AB110808 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The eight-member Bulgarian delegation to the session of the Ghana-Bulgaria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which ended in Accra last Friday, has flown back home. At the airport, the minister for construction, Professor Ivan Sakarev, who led the team, commended Ghana's economic achievements to other African countries fighting for economic emancipation. He said Ghana's economic achievements are encouragement to friendly countries willing to assist in the development programs to do so without hesitation.

At the end of the 4-day meeting, the two countries signed a $16 million protocol agreement. Under it, both countries will exchange goods worth $16 million. This means Ghana will export to Bulgaria $8 million worth of cocoa, timber, minerals, and other non-traditional products like pineapples. Bulgaria will on the other hand, give Ghana $8 million worth of inputs for an iceblock-making plant at Elmina, an irrigation project at Mankessim, and a piggery project at Assin Manso, all in the Central Region, as well as a quarry project in Greater Accra. Professor Sakarev said he is optimistic that the agreement will yield fruitful results for the benefit of the two countries.

Cape Verde Leader Stops Over, Meets Rawlings

AB110740 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The president of the Cape Verde Islands, Mr Aristides Maria Pereira, made a brief stopover in Accra last night on his way home from Angola. He was met on arrival by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defnese Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The Cape Verde president was accompanied by his wife, Ms Kalina Pereira; the foreign minister, Mr Silvino da Luz; the interior minister, Mr (Cortino Cortes), and the deputy speaker of the Cape Verde National Assembly, Mr Dario Dantes.

Speaking to newsmen, President Pereira said he was happy to visit Ghana, a country which has contributed tremendously toward African liberation. However, it is unfortunate that trade relations between the two countries have not been developed over the years. On events in South Africa, President Pereira said the impasse can be resolved through dialogue.

On his part, the chairman of the PNDC said some amount of relations exist between Ghana and Cape Verde. He noted that there are not many obstacles in the way by which the two countries can improve relations. Chairman Rawlings added that what is needed now is close collaboration between the people of the two countries.

Present at the airport were Ms Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, Captain Kojor Tsikata, and Major General Arnold Quainoo, both members of the PNDC; the inspector general of police, Mr Seth Omane, and some members of the diplomatic corps.

Prosecution Witness Testifies in Coup Plot Trial

AB111843 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] More details have been given about the plot by some dissidents in Ghana and Togo to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. This came out in testimony by a witness at the tribunal sitting in Accra today, in the case of a petrol station owner, Ambrose Afriyie, and a butcher, Alhaji Musa. A principal prosecution witness said sometime in 1982, Alhaji Musa visited him and informed him of the intention of some people residing in Togo to stage a coup. Musa gave the names of the dissidents as Colonel (Abintu), Colonel Yahaya, and Major Suleimana.

Alhaji Musa told him that on his way from Togo, he passed through the northern border and visited a mallam [traditional medicine man] and told him of the plan. According to the prosecution witness, the first accused contacted the witness to organize some of the soldiers under his command, so that dissidents promised to provide arms. The accused also mentioned the second accused — Afriyie — as one who would provided fuel for the operation.

The witness said the accused told him of the visit to the mallam in Kumasi. Consequently, the mallam was brought down to Accra. Alhaji Musa went to where the mallam was residing and after some rituals had been performed, the mallam told the first accused that their intention to overthrow the government was going to fail. The witness said the following day the mallam left for Tamale.

More Details Reported
AB112154 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] More details have been given about the plot by some dissidents in Ghana and Togo to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. The witness said the following day, the mallam left for Tamale. He said a few days later, he was arrested. A second prosecution witness corroborated the evidence of the first witness.

At another sitting of the public tribunal trying Muwuli Kofi Dra Goka and 14 others for preparing to overthrow the government, the first prosecution witness, a trader, told the tribunal that the first accused, Samuel Boamah Panyin, had some business connections with him under which boxes of wooden carvings for export were kept in his custody. But when he suspected that the contents of the boxes were guns, he asked Panyin to remove them immediately.

The second prosecution witness, a tailor, told the tribunal about how the seventh accused, Alanko, approached him to consult his soldier friend for guns. He complied and got someone who was prepared to sell him one for 30,000 cedis. Alanko therefore made an advance payment of 10,000 cedis. Asked where the money was, he replied: I gave half to a friend for safekeeping and the rest is in my house. The witness says Alanko came again with a man called Yaw to pass on 1,000 cedis to Alanko to be given to him, the witness.

The third witness, a night watchman and soothsayer, told the tribunal that about 6 months ago, the second accused, Yaw Breffi Berko, consulted him and asked to know his fate. After looking through the water, as he put it, the soothsayer asked him what his problem was. The second accused said he was planning a coup to overthrow the government. The witness then advised him to leave his premises immediately since he did not deal with such cases.

During cross-examination by the second accused who is defending himself, it came to light that he visited the soothsayer on the instructions of Captain Ampofo, who is now at large after escaping from a lawful arrest.

The tribunal continues sitting tomorrow.

IVORY COAST

UK Trade Mission Arrives in Abidjan 10 March
AB111239 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Great Britain is very healthy, particularly in the commercial sector. The total volume of trade between the Ivory Coast and Great Britain attained 62 billion CFA francs in 1985. The balance is positive for our country with 14 billion CFA francs for imports and 48 billion CFA francs for exports — essentially coffee, cocoa and timber. It is within the framework of further expanding the trade relations between the two countries that a trade mission from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industries arrived yesterday in our country.

A few hours after their arrival, the members of the mission were received in the afternoon by Toure Abdoulaye, the permanent undersecretary to the minister of commerce, with whom they examined all the possibilities and ways and means of opening and exploiting new avenues of trade. And the discussions they held yesterday with the permanent undersecretary to the minister of trade show, as leader of the delegation John (Dorell) said, that their visit to the Ivory Coast holds hope for the cooperation between our two countries

NIGERIA

Government Willing To Talk to Students in Manila
AB111548 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The Federal Government says it is prepared to negotiate with the Nigerian students who occupied the country's embassy in Manila, the Philippines, as soon they vacate the embassy premises. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, told newsmen in Lagos today that the government was aware of the students' demands and was prepared to consider them. The government will, however, not negotiate under duress and unless the students handed the embassy to Nigerian diplomats there, negotiations will not be held. Prof Akinyemi said the ministry was in touch with Manila and assured the families of the staff of the Nigerian Embassy that they are all safe.

The students seized the embassy on Sunday to protest against their dissatisfaction with the attitude of Nigerian diplomats there. They said action [passage indistinct]. Prof Akinyemi said the state of the nation's economy is beyond the control of the embassy officials, stressing that Nigerians everywhere, should be ready to make sacrifices in the efforts to revamp the economy.

ANC Leader Tambo Arrives on 5-day Visit
AB110753 Dakar PANA in English 1448 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Lagos, 10 March (NAN/PANA) — The ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, arrived in Nigeria today to begin a five-day official visit to the country.

During the visit, Mr Tambo will address newsmen at the Secretariat of National Committee Against Apartheid (NACAP) in Lagos. He will also have audience with President Ibrahim Babangida, External Affairs Minister Prof Bolaji Akinyemi and Defence Minister Maj Gen Domkat Bali.

ANGOLA

UNITA Ambush Kills Cuban, MPLA Officers

PA111700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Mar (AFP) — The deaths of several Angolan and Cuban officers in an ambush south of Luanda was announced in Lisbon today by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), armed opposition to the Luanda regime.

Jonas Savimbi's movement noted in a communique that the officers of the government troops killed include Major Praia Do Carmucho, chief of staff of the 7th Military Region (provinces of Kuanza Sul and Benguela), who was the commander of a column.

Major Garcia Hernandez, Cuban military adviser, as well as other officers and "dozens of Cuban and Angolan military" were also killed in the ambush laid between the city of Sumbe (capital of Kuanza Sul province) and the city of Gabela last Sunday.

Maj Carmucho studied at the Soviet Military Academy of Saoka and after his return to Luanda last December he was appointed chief of staff of the 7th Military Region in February, the UNITA communique added.

UNITA: 'Top-Level' Officer Killed

MB120720 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The rebel UNITA movement is claiming to have killed a top-level Angolan military official. In a statement released in Lisbon the rebels say they have attacked a military column south of Luanda, allegedly killing a Soviet-trained commander, a Cuban military adviser, and several government troops. UNITA has identified the commander as Major (Pereira do Carmucho) and claims he was planning to mount an offensive against the guerrillas in Cuanza Province. UNITA has been fighting a guerrilla was against the Luanda governemnt for more than a decade. Earlier this year, U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed to supply rebel leader Jonas Savimbi with military aid claiming it would help stem the growth of Soviet influence in the region.

BOTSWANA

Masire, Pereira Speak on Region at State Banquet

MB070639 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has paid tribute to visiting President Aristides Pereira for his efforts in trying to find a negotiated solution to the problems in Angola and Namibia. Speaking at a state banquet held in honor of Mr Pereira last night at the Gaborone Sun, Dr Masire said the two issues had received much attention at the United Nations, the OAU, and the non-aligned conferences and were on the agenda of bilateral discussions of superpowers. Dr Masire said Mr Pereira's efforts and good offices added a valuable platform to the search for a negotiated settlement, and expressed the hope that this would lead to mutual trust and confidence so that there could be an earnest seach for accommodation.

The president told Mr Pereira that there had been some movement in the negotiations for the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 which forms the basis for the independence of Namibia. He expressed the hope that the movement represents a significance change in the attitudes of the South African Government and some members of the Contact Group of five Western countries. Dr Masire said it would be a pity that at this time hopes should be raised only to be dashed as was the case in the past.

For his part, President Pereira said that his visit to Botswana was the sign of the solidarity that exists between the people of Cape Verde and Botswana. He said that in spite of Botswana's correct and wise policy of preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as peace and stability, the vicinity with South Africa has revealed to be of bad consequence. Mr Pereira observed that the solidarity in the struggle that constituted the main force of the Frontline States was the guarantee of Botswana's success.

This morning, the Cape Verde president will visit the Botswana Meat Commission in Lobatse. He will be accompanied by the acting minister of external affairs, Mr Panatshego Kedikilwe. He will have lunch in Lobatse hosted by the minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe. Mr Pereira will also visit (Horape) House in Gaborone this afternoon. He will also address a press conference at Radio Botswana at 0500 this evening. This will be followed by a cocktail party at the State Hosue.

Pereira Holds Press Conference

MB081106 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1920 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Press conference given by Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, moderated by (Margaret Nasher), director of information and broadcasting, in Gaborone on 7 March — recorded; in Portuguese followed by passage-by-passage translation into English; processed from the English]

[Excerpts] [(Nasher)] Mr (Chamussa).

[(Chamussa)] Your Excellency President Pereira: Yesterday, your delegation of the Cape Verde and the delegation of the Republic of Botswana had official talks. Would you like to give members of the press a rough idea of the area that were touched in your official discussions?

[Pereira] Obviously, I think that it would not be very courteous on our part to come here to inform you on the issues discussed with the Botswana delegation. However, I can tell you — with the permission of my brother and friend here, President Masire — that we had the opportunity to exchange points of view on all issues that preoccupy us and also to tell our brother and friend President Masire of our total solidarity as well as our desire to find the ways and means to establish efficient cooperation

between our countries, thus strengthening the fraternal and friendly relations that already exists between our countries.

[(Nasher)] Mr (Ialy).

[(Ialy)] Your Excellency, Mr Pereira of Cape Verde, I have a very interesting question for you: Is it true that you give landing rights to South African Airways? And if you do, why? It is on record that [words indistinct] trying to bury apartheid. How do you reconcile allowing landing rights and at the same time trying to push it to (?the wall)? How are you trying to [words indistinct] South Africa a (?wasteland)? Why are you trying to keep it out?

[Pereira] This is an old question. Immediately after our independence in 1975, 10 years ago, we had this problem: We found a country falling apart in all respects — the economic, social, cultural, and even the moral respect. This made us see that we had an enormous task in front of us if we wanted to save our people and our country, as well as lay the foundations to turn into a viable country. This forced us — after our armed struggle for liberation lasting nearly 14 years — to make an analysis as profound and realistic as possible of the existing situation and the measures to be taken. Among all the questions we had, we had this inheritance from the colonial system. The Portuguese colonialists built an international airport on one of our islands. It is the only international airport in our country. This airport was built precisely to be used by South African Airways. Thus, we were faced with this question: Should we forbid the landings or not? We analyzed this as responsible leaders in front of their people and we arrived at the conclusion that we should not forbid the landings, becuase it was a measure that would not help in any way the struggle of the South African people. In this respect, we were careful enough as loyal brothers in arms to discuss this problem with our ANC brothers. I think that in Africa no one is more interested in this issue than they are. We discussed the problem and they found our position to be just. Given the position of our ANC comrades, we informed the OAU about our position in this regard and of course the issue was to be submitted and appreciated by the OAU. Thus, in 1978 the OAU created a commission for sanctions against South Africa and it sent a subcommission to Cape Verde to familiarize itself with our reasons. This subcommision stayed in Cape Verde for a number of days, it made every official contact it desired, traveled all over the country, and it presented a report to that commission. This report was presented to the heads of state for consideration during the 1979 summit in Monrovia. After studying the report, the heads of state at the meeting approved a resolution — OAU Resolutuon 734 of 1979 — in which they include Cape Verde in the group of countries which had no means to implement sanctions against South Africa. This means that our decision was covered and supported by this OAU Resolution. Given that we also fought for the liberation in our country, we believe that suicidal solidarity should never be demanded, and I think it was very well understood not only by our ANC brothers but also by the whole of Africa represented by its heads of state at the OAU Monrovia summit of 1979.

Pereirat Departs; Communique Issued

MB090546 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The Department of External Affairs has issued a communique at the end of a 3-day visit of Cape Verde President Mr Aristides Maria Pereira.

During his stay in Botswana, President Pereira held official discussions with the president, Dr Quett Masire, on bilateral issues and on the situation in southern Africa in general and on South Africa in particular. The two presidents briefed each other on the economic and political developments in their respective countries, especially the ever increasing imminent drought and famine conditions prevailing in the two countries which hamper the process of development.

Turning to the situation in Southern Africa, the two leaders observed that the hopes and aspirations of the people of South Africa and Namibia have not been fulfullied due to the intransigence of the South African Government to abolish apartheid and usher in a new era of majority rule in south Africa and Namibia. They noted that the countries neighboring South Africa were living under the threat of attack from South Africa, the pretext being that they harbor the guerrillas fighting the South African regime.

On Namibia, President Pereira and Dr Masire took note of the recent announcement by the South African Government that UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 would be implemented in August this year but they unreservedly rejected the precondition attached to the announcement that the implementation of Resolution 435 would depend on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was extraneous to the question of independence of Namibia.

The two presidents reiterated their commitment to a negotiated settlement to the Namibian problem and, in this connection, President Masire paid tribute to Mr Pereira for offering his good offices in trying to resolve problems for Namibia and Angola and for dedicating his mission to Botswana, to peace for the region and the world at large.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, the two leaders expressed their revulsion at the loss of life in that country and said it was time the South African authorites realized that they are about to reach a stage in the history of their country where there would be not enough force left to forever suppress the will of the majority of the people in the country to achieve their desired just cause.

The two leaders observed that the causes of solutions to the volative situation prevailting in South Africa can only be found inside that country and not elsewhere. In this connection, President Pereira expressed solidarity with the people of Botswana in the light of the South African threat (?to) our national sovereignty and independence.

On sanctions against South Africa, Dr Masire and Mr Pereira reiterated their commitment to OAU resolution which recog-

nized the inability of countries in southern Africa and Cape Verde to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The two leaders also observed that political stability in southern Africa was the only base through which the ideals of SADCC could be realized, as it is indeed needed in West Africa for the success for the Economic Community of West African States. They said the two economic groupings had similar objectives which included the economic upliftment of the member states.

President Pereira, accompanied by his wife, the Cape Verde first commander and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Silvino da Luz, and senior government officials, left Gaborone for Mozambique this morning for a 3-day working visit at the invitation of President Samora Machel. They were seen off at the airport by the president, Dr Maisre, and the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, and Mrs Mmusi, Cabinet ministers, the chief justice, Mr (Brian Queen), the executive secretary of SADCC, Dr Simba Makoni, members of the diplomatic corps, and senior government officials including the permanent secretary to the president, Mr Mogae.

Before his departure, President Pereira inspected a guard of honor and was entertained by traditional dancers from Taung and Tswarang primary schools in Gaborone north.

In his final words to President Masire, Mr Pereira said he was impressed by the warm and rousing welcome extended to him and praised the hospitality he enjoyed while in Botswana He said his 3-day stay here will remain in his memory throughout his life.

In reply, Dr Masire said he was thankful that President Pereira did not consider himself too far to visit Botswana.

LESOTHO

Maj Gen Lekhanya Criticizes Joanthan Government

MB111555 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho and the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Justinus Metsing Lekhanya, says as the army they were deeply perturbed by events that worsened towards the close of 1985 in Lesotho and had to intervene. In his address at the military parade, to mark the bicentenary of the great King Moshoeshoe I at the Pitso Ground in Maseru today, Maj Gen Lekhanya said one of these perturbing events was the presence within the army itself of a rebel group which the then Jonathan regime seemed to regard as the lawful army.

He said this group, that was led by their then colleague, the late Colonel Sidwell Sehlabo, among other things robbed banks and people of their money and other possessions, broke into businesses, stole people's vehicles, raped women, and above all elected to kill and maim anyone it pleased them to. Maj Gen Lekhanya said in addition to this renegade faction within the army, the so-called Youth League of the Basotho National Party [BNP] and other functionaries in the villages were given thousands of guns which the army has repossessed and continue to recapture. He pointed out that these weapons were dished out to these people without the knowledge or concurrence of the Armed Forces and the police, who are lawful custodians of law and order. He said brutal killings, lack of respect for property, and general vandalism became the order of the day.

Maj Gen Lekhanya pointed out that the military was even more outraged when it became clear that the government of the day looked upon this horrifying events with disregard and passivity. He said the persecutors of the man in the street were the government itself and the government was the BNP Youth League. He said even some members of the BNP were beginning to taste this bitter portion. He invited them to join hands with the army in promoting genuine peace and stability in the country. Maj Gen Lekhanya said as a dictate of common justice all perpetrators of these gross injustices will be brought to the courts of law at the earliest.

He said prior to the fall of the last government Lesotho was under a dark cloud resulting from the unilateral closure of the borders by her only neighbor. He said instead of resorting to diplomatic initiatives a cacophony of obscenities was spewed over Radio Lesotho against anyone the past government was not pleased with, including the government of the neighboring country as well as the governments of other countries. Maj Gen Lekhanya said that this did not come as a surprise to most of us because a young delinquent was let loose on the entire national information machienry. He pledged that the military government will not conduct the affairs of the state in this manner, but it will resort to diplomacy and negotiation with anyone provided that will directly benefit the people of this country.

Touching on the financial position of the country, Maj Gen Lekhanya said the last report by the auditor general was made in 1978 and nothing was done in the intervening years. He said urgent inquiries have revealed that the national debt is somewhere in the region of 100 million maluti. He said inquiries are continuing and suspicion is that the worst is yet to come.

Maj Gen Lekhanya accused the BNP of propounding ideologies alien to Basotho and their way of life. He said these alien ideologies precipitated wanton acts of murder and thuggery which the BNP government used as tools for the resolution of conflict. He pointed out that there was complete absence of government in Lesotho and the army therefore toppled nothing, but merely filled an obvious gap. He said the previous government used to publicly ridicule our traditional partners in development and if they retaliated by withdrawing their aid, the poor people in the villages would suffer. He said, however, the new government shall not exchange the sovereignty of Lesotho for any money or amount of foreign aid. But if such aid is given as a result of cooperation in the spirit of mutual interest, the government will continue to foster such relationships, especially if the ultimate beneficiaries are the people themselves.

In conclusion, Maj Gen Lekhanya thanked the military for their unswerving loyalty to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the country. He reminded them that they are in the driver's seat and consequently their popularity and acceptance shall derive from their service to the nation. He declared that from today, the army in Lesotho shall be known as the Royal Lesotho Defense Force.

More than 60,000 people, the largest crowd ever recorded in Maseru, attended and cheered the Major general's speech.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Attacks Maputo Suburbs; 3 Reported Killed

MB111530 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The rebel Mozambique National Resistance army appears to be creating a no-man's-land around Maputo. The Portuguese news agency reports guerrillas have attacked several suburban targets, killing three people and destroying a bus.

The raids are reported to have occurred before the U.S. under secretary of state for African Affairs, Frank Wisner, arrived in Maputo. Mr Wisner is in the Mozambican capital to discuss American aid and an independence settlement for Namibia.

An MNR spokesman says they are turning Maputo's suburbs into a vacuum where, he says, the guerrillas will move at will. Embassy staff in the capital are said to have restricted movement, moving to the city center with military escorts. During the past months, three people have lost legs after stepping on mines allegedly planted by the MNR on the city's beaches.

Eight 'Bandits' Killed

MB120536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] AIM has reported that units of the armed forces shot and killed eight bandits in two different areas in the outskirts of Maputo City on Monday night. A military source told AIM that five bandits were shot and killed in the Matola area when they attempted to destroy the Tudor dry battery and car battery factory and the Ceres biscuit factory. The criminals set fire to a passenger bus in the same area. The bus was traveling with no passengers on the Namaacha freeway. Both the driver and the conducter escaped unhurt. Another armed bandit group was also repelled by our troops in the Machava area. Three gangsters were shot dead during clashes with the Mozambique Armed Forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Text' of Statement on CBS-Stoffel Botha Meeting

MB111641 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1628 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — This is the full text of the joint statement issued by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and CBS News concerning their discussions held in Cape Town yesterday and today over a government order that three CBS newsmen leave the country:

"Representatives of CBS News met yesterday and today in Cape Town with Mr Stoffel Botha, the South African minister of home affairs, and the deputy minister of information.

"The meeting followed the issue of notices by Mr Botha ordering the removal from South Africa of the chief of the CBS News bureau in South Africa, Mr W.E. Mutschmann, correspondent Allen Pizzey and cameraman Wim de Vos. With his notice, Minister Botha also issued a statement that CBS news had disregarded an order of the Supreme Court in South Africa and was determined to disregard South African laws in order to obtain film material which ... often leads to a one-sided and false account of conditions in the country.

"The CBS NEWS representatives were headed by Mr David Buksbaum, vice-president of news coverage and operations, and included a South African legal adviser for CBS News. Mr Buksbaum had flown from New York especially for these meetings. The CBS team expressed appreciation for the opportunity to discuss this matter in a frank manner.

"There was mutual agreement on the following:

"A. The police order precluding the taking of television equipment and cameras into Alexandra was made the night before the commemoration service was due to begin. The order was not in existence when CBS News and other news organizations made an application to the Supreme Court on the evening before the funeral.

"B. The Supreme Court, recognising the validity of the police order, dismissed the application by CBS news and the other television networks to conform their right to take camera equipment into Alexandra on 5 March 1986 to photograph the funeral.

"C. CBS News obtained videotape material of the funeral from an undisclosed source, being aware that the taking into Alexandra of the equipment used to film the funeral, might have been illegal. This videotape material was broadcast by CBS News.

"D. CBS News, without admitting that it had wilfully broken any law, concedes that the South African Government could have had grounds to regard this action as a defiance of a South African court order. CBS News accepts that more care could have been exercised in the handling of the videotape material.

"CBS News expressed its regrets for any misunderstandings on its part.

"E. As regards the inference drawn by Minister Botha, based upon comments by a senior executive of CBS as reported in various U.S. news media to the effect that, in Minister Botha's words, CBS is determined to disregard South African laws, Mr Bukbaum gave the assurance that this is not the case and that the CBS News guidelines pertinent to coverage in South Africa call upon the networks journalists to obey all bona fide orders of proper law enforcement officials. Mr Buksbaum also gave the assurance that CBS will in future, as far as possible, ensure that material obtained and used by them from whatever source, is not tainted with illegality. He furthermore stressed that CBS News policy standards are aimed at ensuring that the presence of CBS News personnel in situations of unrest does not add to the problems encountered by those charged with maintaining order.

"The minister accepted these assurances and cancelled the orders of removal."

Ends statement

Financial Statement on National States Released

MB080802 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The South African Development Trust spent 112.3 million rand on employment and the creation of revenue in the six national states in the 1984-85 financial year. Details of the income and expense accounts of the trust were published in the government gazette in the form of a proclamation today. The total budget of the trust came to 509 million rand. An amount of 128.5 million was spent on the acquisition of land and settling of black people.

Reserve Bank Issues February Report

MB080557 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 7, SAPA — The total gold holdings of the SA Reserve Bank dropped by R510,349,904 to R3,037,855,355 at the end of February, the bank said today.

Foreign investments and assets dropped by R50,059,888 to stand at R1,133,758,174, according ot the bank's monthly statement released in Pretoria.

Total gold and foreign assets were valued at R4,336,727,504, R566,789,546 lower than the previous month. Gold reserves at February were valued at R613.28 per fine ounce compared with R729.97 at the end of January.

Notes in circulation rose by R60,842,351 to stand at R4,004,409,513.

Government deposits jumped by R1,477,279,088 to stand at R1,681,479,833, and deposits by provincial administrations increased by R26,252,640 to R53,823,391.

Deposits by banks increased by R1,110,587, to R973,436,163.

The ratio of gold reserves to the public, less foreign assets, stood at 42.8 percent compared with 54.1 percent at the end of January.

194 Detainees Being Held Under Security Act

MB111309 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — There were 194 detainees being held under the Internal Security Act, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria today. Of this number, 133 were being held under Section 50 of the act which provides for indefinite detention of a suspect for purposes of interrogation.

IRR Says 670 People Die During Emergency

MB092014 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1914 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 7, SAPA — An estimated 670 people died during the 220 days of the state of emergency which ended today, an average of almost three a day, according to figures compiled by the SA Institute of Race Relations [IRR].

But a definitive tally will probably never be made, says the IRR, which has been keeping a record of unrest-related deaths since the emergency was imposed in July last year.

According to the an IRR spokesman, the number of injured was "enormous" and impossible to calculate since many of those wounded in clashes with the police or faction fights sought private treatment for their wounds.

However, the spokesman said the official figure for those injured in unrest gave an indication of the real casualty roll — 3658 people injured between September 1984 and February this year, an average of about seven a day.

According to a spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria, a total of 7996 people were detained during the emergency.

All detainees held under emergency regulations were released today, with the exception of those who are to be charged with public violence and other acts of lawlessness, police said.

The Detainees Parents Support Committees [DPSC] figures on emergency detainees largely agrees with official figures.

A spokesman for the DPSC said today that according to their records "just under 8000" people had been detained in terms of emergency regulations and that the vast majority of these had been released.

"We understand that those not released are to be charged. We know of 30 people from Modder Bee Prison (near Benoni East of Johannesburg), eight people from Johannesburg prison and quite a few who were arrested in Alexandra at the start of the trouble there last month, who are to be charged.

"Most will be charged with public violence, we believe," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said others were still being held "under other pieces of legislation."

Boesak, Government 'Expert' Speak on Emergency

MB081049 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 8 Mar 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] The lifting of the state of emergency in South Africa has been greeted with derision by opponents of apartheid, the feeling being that the (?words) alone won't help resolve entrenched racial

hostilities. But it is better than nothing. Peter Snow, of BBC television, sought the views of two leading spokesmen on each side of South Africa's racial divide, the Reverend Allan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and prominent antiapartheid campaigner, and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, a government law and order expert. First Dr van Der Merwe.

[Begin recording] [Snow] What did the emergency actually achieve?

[Van der Merwe] Well, I would say that the state of emergency has achieved a better control over the situation of unrest. Perhaps it is not necessarily so that the unrest has subsided so slightly. It has subsided markedly and I do not think the death toll as such is the best measure of the level of the violence that is taking place.

[Snow] Allan Boesak, would you accept that the level of violence has subsided during the state of emergnecy?

[Boesak] I wouldn't say so. In the beginning of the state of emergency what do the statistics say? 1.8 persons per day, I think, and now it's about 3.6 persons per day and it is rising. [sentence as heard] It seems to me that the state of emergency has not been able, with all of the incredible and fighting powers given to the security forces, to really calm down the situation. Rather, I would say, that there are more tensions now than I remember there being last July.

[Snow] Dr van der Merwe, in what sense would you say that the government may be trying to create — by ending the state of emergency — an atmosphere that will set negotiations going with the Africans?

[Van der Merwe] The state of emergency or the existence of a state of emergency was quoted very often by black and other nonwhite leaders as being an impedance towards the coming together at a conference table to discuss the future of South Africa and I think this was a major consideration for the government to lift the state of emergency, to create this climate in view of the repeated requests day after day that the state of emergency should be lifted and the governemnt has now done this with a view to creating the climate for discussions about the political future for South Africa.

[Snow] Dr Boesak, would you accept that the lifting of the sate of emergency has at least created something of an atmosphere for the negotiations with the blacks which the government would now like to pursue?

[Boesak] No. First of all, I must just say I disagree completely with Dr van der Merwe as he talks about our efforts toward peaceful change in this country. He knows as well as I do that we have had any number of occasions in the last year only where everything was extremely peaceful even in highly emotion situations like a funeral and it was time after time after time, always, and then the police come on to the scene. When they interfere and when they begin to intimidate people, that is when the violence starts and there are numerous occasions which can prove that. Secondly, I would like to say that we are not talking about negotiations now. What the South African Government does is this: It says everything remains within the framework of our policies. Apartheid must remain unchanged. They are not willing to dismantle...

[Van der Merwe, interrupting] The government has never (?said) that...

[Boesak, interrupting] No, Dr van der Merwe, give me a chance. The South African Government is not dismantling apartheid and you know it. All...

[Snow, interrupting] Dr van der Merwe, just come in for a moment. Let's just have him come in for a moment. Dr van der Merwe.

[Van der Merwe] The point is that Dr Boesak says that the government says that all negotiaions must take place in the framework of apartheid and the government has never said that. The government has said that apartheid is outmoded and is being abandoned.

[Boesak] We are not playing around with words here. It is not a question of whether apartheid is outmoded, it is a question of whether the South African Government actually has the political will and the power and the ability to say to South Africa's people and to make not only the announcements which sound so nice but to take the practical political steps which will break down the system of apartheid and I am talking about scrapping the Population Registration Act, I am talking about scrapping all discriminatory legislation, I am talking about scrapping the Homelands Act, I am talking about creating those institutions which will guarantee equality of all people and I'm talking about unbanning all of the political organizations so that we can begin to talk to each other as equals and say to each other now: We have to negotiate in terms of a new constitution.

[Van der Merwe] Any of these points which we have mentioned can be brought to the conference table as valid points on the agenda.

[Boesak] Now...

[Van der Merwe interrupting] Because otherwise if we have to wait until all these things could have been abandoned, for instance, then we will have to wait another 5 years.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE Comments

MB090511 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1601 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 8, SAPA — The lifting of the state of emergency was an acknowledgement that nothing had been gained by its imposition but that much was lost to bitterness at home and repugnance abroad, the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* said in an editorial today.

"Would that we could acclaim the end to the state of emergency as a return to a peaceful, stable society. That there are continuing bombings, township necklace murders, stonings of motorists and clashes between civilians and members of the security forces,

suggests that the rescinding of the emergency proclamation with all its attendant restrictions on personal liberties, is politically expedient: an acknowldedgment that nothing was gained by the invocation of such draconian measures but that much was lost to bitterness at home and repugnance abroad.

"We welcome its end. We do not believe it should have been, and we hope that its lifting will see an immediate and impressive scaling down of unrest. Above all, we hope that the authorities will content themselves with using the vast powers they have already to handle violence and make an immediate start to rebuilding contact and trust so that peace can be restored through negotiation. [no end quotation marks as received]

The *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* said what the country did not need was more legislation to invest the security forces with authority that would further erode access to the courts and freedom of movement and association.

"Such legislation would be catastrophic in its impact on a world never before more hostile and more determined to see an end to apartheid and all its repressive trappings. To scrap the emergency and replace it with a police state would be to invite disaster.

"For years prime ministers and presidents have been mouthing platitudes about reform and buying time from those who wish to see peaceful change with cries of: Give us six months. But the gullibility of free world leaders has been tried beyond the level of their tolerance. Their call is for action, not promises. They are clearly watching with great attention and increasing impatience for signs of significant change.

"There is a lesson in the events of the past year. It is that South Africa can no longer bluff its own people, that it cannot bluff the free world, that it must examine its warts with courage and realism, and excise all those that are malignant.

"For far too long the rulers here have been playing an Alice-like game of unreality with the people and themselves. They have selected carefully only those parts of policy statements by Western governemnts that have promised hope and time, and have ignores the condemnations. The effect has been to turn the nation into a kind of overgrown autistic child cut off from the world in which it has to live, frustrating those who would care for it, and growing dangerously remote, complacent and introspective," it said.

"It cannot continue. The bankers have shown how desperately serious those with a real interest in South Africa's future have become. While governemnt apologists have sought to interpret the Leutwiler deal as having restored relations with foreign banks to "financial fundamentals" — a classic example of the autistic syndrome — the bankers themselves leave no room at all for misunderstanding. Barclays, its vested interest incontrovertible, replies with a clear warning that its concern goes beyond South Africa's indebtedness: There will be no more rescheduling of debts until the government has confirmed it is ending apartheid.

"It would be madness to ignore such statements, madness to believe that semantics and deceit will succeed now as it has done in the past.

"Everybody agrees that apartheid is outdated. No one agrees it is dead. It must end. The way to end it with goodwill and the promise of peace is to persuade credible blacks to come to the conference table with an agenda that is open," said the *SUNDAY TRIBUNE*.

Police Confirm Arrest of Bomb Suspect's Sister

MB111818 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 1746 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — Police tonight confirmed that Miss Debbie Sparg, sister of former Journalist Miss Marion Sparg, has been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman of the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria told SAPA that Miss Debbie Saprg was beign questioned in connection with the explosions and limpet mines in various police stations in Johannesburg and East London.

Miss Debbie Sparg is a sister of Miss Marion Sparg who was detained in connection with the John Vorster Square explosions and the Hillbrow incident in which an unexploded device was found in the toilets of the Hillbrow Police Station.

Commonwealth Group Pays Surprise Visit to Durban

MB111341 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The Commonwelath Eminent Persons group has made a surprise stopover in Durban. The city was not included on the original itinerary. The leader of the 7-member group and former Australian premier, Malcolm Fraser, says the gorup is keeping a low profile, and will not be talking to the press.

A dinner was held in their honor, which was attended by a number of leading figures, including UDF [United Democratic Front] President Archie Gumede. Mr Gumede has praised the delegates as seven well-informed people who appear to have a balanced outlook.

They arrived in South Africa several weeks ago, and have since had talks with the state president and several other top government ministers.

U.S. Bishops Denied Visas for Fact-Finding Trip

MB110719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A report from Detroit says six American Lutheran bishops have been denied visas to enter South Africa and South-West Africa for a 3-week fact-finding mission. This was to have begun this week. The group had planned to meet government officials, American corporate executives, and church leaders.

Further on Banning of UDF Members Jack, Fazzie

UDF Condemns Banning

MB111535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1517 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — The National Executive of the United Democratic Front [UDF] has strongly criticized the banning in Port Elizabeth today of Mr Mkhuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie.

A UDF statement issued to SAPA in Johannesbrug today said: "The banning and house arrest of two senior UDF members is part of a continuing onslaught against the UDF and its affiliates. These bannings confirm our view that the lifting of the state of emergency was merely an attempt to placate international opinion. We want to warn the government that we are determined to bring an end to apartheid whatever the cost. Repression will be answered with renewed determiantion," it said.

AZAPO Says Banning 'Intolerable'

MB111543 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has condemned today's banning of Mr Mkhuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie, calling the move intolerable.

In a statement to SAPA, AZAPO's president, Mr Saths Cooper, said: It is intolerable that at this stage in this country's history, the government can still have effrontry to ban anti-apartheid activists like Mr Fazzie and Mr Jack. Every day it is becoming more evident that the government's message is. We will not tolerate extra-parliamentary opposition, we only understand the language of violence," he said.

The government will have to take full responsibility for this provocative active action, he added.

Cape Chamber Criticizes Bannings

MB111529 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1528 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 11, SAPA — The banning of two influential black leaders in the eastern Cape, Mr Mkhuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie, has left commerce and industry aghast.

The director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, said today the chamber would "as a matter of urgency, carefully consider what action it is going to take."

In a statement, the president of the East Cape Branch of the United Democratic Front, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, said they had learnt with great anger and a sense of dismay of the grossly vindictive banning orders."

He said the orders were aimed at "doing away with the democratic voices of our people."

"We are growing more and more sick of the way repression is orchestrated in the name of law and order.

"Our people are rapidly becoming disillusioned with the legal apparatus which maintains this illegal system. We will not be silenced. Our voices will be heard and well will win our freedom."

He said the act would "sew the seeds of deep discontent and fuel the flames of the current resistance waged by our people until democracy is restored in our country."

Mr Gilson said: "We greet this banning news with shock and dismay. A carefully cultivated climate of negotiation is now in extreme jeopardy.

"Causes need to be established — not the symptoms tackled. What we need is a process of true negotiation between all groups."

"We question the wisdom of serving the orders on Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie. We have been involved in negotiations with them and the communities they represent. The consultations, we believe, were aimed at finding a solution to the problems facing the eastern Cape and South Africa."

He said the chamber believed that the rule of law and the administration of justice should be safeguarded by the courts. It was opposed to detention without trial.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, reacted with dismay and anger at the bannings.

He said he had planned to see Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie tomorrow.

"I regard them as legitimate leaders of the black community and I believe their banning is short-sighted and seriously damaging to race relations in South Africa," Mr Savage said.

"Both of these people have the status of national figures and represent genuine leadership among the majority section of our community."

Mrs Judy Chalmers, chairman of Black Sash in the east Cape region, said: "Black Sash is absolutely appalled. The past six months have proved that these men represent effective, disciplined leadership at a time wher South Africa needs it most.

"It would seem that at attempt has been made to silence the voice of democracy.

The president of the Midland Chamber of industries, Mr Bill Oddy said: "The banning orders are quite ridiculous. Now is the time when communication is absolutely essential."

Boesak Views Bannings

MB120448 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2157 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 11, SAPA — Before the five year banning order imposed today on civil rights leaders Mr Mkuseli

Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie expired, all South Africans would have been living "happily with our fellow comrades under a government of the people," Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Allaince of Reformed Charches, said tonight.

He was speaking at a memorial service in Port Elizabeth for those who died during the state of emergency that was also attended by the five member Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

He called on students, teachers and parents to cooperate in taking the initiative in changing the South African educational system, calling on student to name all schools after the heroes and teachers to teach African poetry and African history.

To chants of "Viva-Boesak," he said: "When I come to Port Elizabeth again next month I would not like to hear about David Livingstone High School. But Nelson Mandela or Oliver Tambo high."

A moment of silence was observed in memory of those who died and candles were lit during the service.

UDF, PFP Condemn Banning

MB120453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2255 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 11, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] has warned that the banning of Mr Mkhuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie today increased the likelihood of the consumer boycott being reimposed.

Mr Fazzie, regional vice president of the UDF and Mr Jack, co-ordinator of the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, and president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, (PEYCO), were served with banning orders today.

April 1 is the deadline sent for the government to meet the demands of the boycott committee.

The decision to temporarily lift the boycott was in line with an ultimatum issued by Commonwealth leaders in November 1985, which gave the country six months to end apartheid before economic sanctions were instituted.

"For sure these acts are likely to influence even more the likelihood of the consumer boycott being resumed and we will definitely understand people's reasons for doing so," a statement read on behalf of the regional president of the UDF, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, said.

"This arbitrary act will for sure sow the seeds of discontent and fuel the flames of general resistance which can never rest until democracy is restored in our country."

Mr Jack's employer, Mr Rory Riordon, said the banning order perfectly defined white South Africans as the last tribe of savages in Africa.

"If ever you wanted one document to reveal the moral, legal and intellectual bankruptcy of our society, this one is it.

"...Any white man who could authorise such a document is throwing away his children's future in our country.

"The banning order effectively makes it impossible for Mkhuseli to do his job as he has done for the last two years and renders it impossible for him to enjoy companionship and life in the normal sense that a human being is entitled to."

The regional chairman of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Ronnie Kaplan, said with a decision on the reintroduction of the boycott pending it was important all lines of communication be kept open to ensure grievances were heard and acted upon.

"To talk about reform and at the same time inhibit the leaders of the community from expressing their point of view is sheer folly.

"In fact President (Mr P.W.) Botha has taken half a step forward but the law and order clique in his cabinet have taken ten steps backward."

Mr Koos Alberts, the chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] in Port Elizabeth, said he accepted there had been a good reason for the banning orders served on Mr Jack And Mr Fazzie.

However, the thought the banning and the timing of the banning could create doubt about the government's intentions.

"One can only hope that it would not be used as another excuse to start the violence and the boycotts again," said Mr Alberts.

Catholic Bishops Condemn Banning

MB120445 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1823 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — The ban placed on anti-apartheid campaigners Mr Mkuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie would only postpone the possibility of peace in South Africa, the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] said in a statement today.

"Such actions can only serve to fuel the already volatile passions of the people in the troubled eastern Cape and further postpone the possibility of peace in South Africa," it said.

"This is no time to choke the angry voices of the victims of apartheid. Their voices must be heard and must be heard now."

The SACBC said the banning "of such popular leaders" appears to be in contradiction with the lifting of the state of emergency.

"We know Mkuseli to be a man of peace. We know him and Henry Fazzie to be two of the many vital voices which the government should be listening to," it said.

Allan Boesak Granted Short-Term Travel Document
MB111551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text]Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has been granted a short-term travel document to attend the funeral of the assassinated Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme.

The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, announced this in a press statement today saying he had received a request from Dr Boesak yesterday.

Dr Boesak's telexed request said he had been invited to the funeral and memorial service of Mr Palme to be held in Stockholm on March 15.

"In order to reply I would have to know whether you would be willing to release my passport."

Dr Boesak, who is facing charges of treason, was required to surrender his passport to the police under his original bail conditions.

When he applied for a relaxation of the bail conditions the court ordered that the passport be returned to him.

However, before the passport could be returned to him, Mr Botha withdrew it.

Chief Buthelezi Says School Segregation 'Suicidal'
MB080553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0108 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Pinetown, March 8, SAPA — It was suicidal for South Africa to continue excluding blacks from the best educational institutions Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the whites-only Edgewood College of education's annual diploma ceremony in pinetown today.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president called on educationalists to honour their calling and pressure the government into allowing places like this teacher training college to be opened to blacks soon.

It was such segregationist practices which combined to create a climate of revolution, he said.

Every educationist knew there was no prospect whatsoever of the teaching profession relying on whites. It was necessary to go far beyond training blacks for teaching posts. They would have to be involved in the development of education and not only its teaching.

It was worse than criminal that there were white schools and teacher training colleges with under-utilised facilities.

Edgewood College (whose rector, Prof Al le Roux, has, with the colleges council and the Natal teachers society, called for it to be integrated) was one example of this.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu government had struggled with everything it had to provide the educational services which its people needed. But it had been impossible beacuse there simply was not the money to build enough clarssrooms, to buy books and pay enough teachers.

BBC Interview on Natal-KwaZulu Merger
MB120953 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, a meeting has taken place between a senior Cabinet minister and delegates from both the province of Natal and the black homeland KwaZulu. The intention was to present proposals for a joint executive authority for the region, effectively a new multiracial authority to decide matters of mutal interest, including health, education, and job creation.

The KwaZulu delegation was led by Chief Buthelezi, a man who has often been criticized by militant black leaders for this apparent willingness to talk to the South African authorities.

[(Nick Worrall)] Asked Chief Buthelezi whether he considered the meeting a positive step.

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] It's a very positive step because all of us are opposed to apartheid. We want a unified nation, we want a unified state, we want joint decisionmaking by all the people of this country. So, this is the first concrete step of the kind, because it will be the first time that whites and blacks exercise authority jointly.

[(Worrall)] Is this not simply an attempt by Mr Botha's government to drive a wedge between South Africa's blacks as opposed ...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] No [words indistinct] why does Mr Botha come in? It's not his initiative. Why do you bring in Mr Botha? This has nothing to do with Mr Botha. It is our idea, our idea in KwaZulu, and we approached the authorities in Natal especially after the Buthelezi commission. The Buthelezi commission was not Mr Botha's initiative and he dampened the spirit of the commission's recommendations.

[(Worrall)] And what sort of reactions have you had so far from the government?

[Buthelezi] Well, I... [changes thought] Mr Heunis, with whom we discussed the matter, is going to pass on this thing to the full Cabinet of South Africa and then we will hear from them. And then, of course, if they accept it, then there is a bill already which we handed over to him which can be enacted by them. They are making this joint executive authority possible.

[Worrall)] If it goes through, would you expect some sort of backlash from the ANC?

[Buthelezi] What backlash can they have?

[(Worrall)] Well, they would see it as an attempt to cooperate with the government...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] It's a lot of bullshit if they say so because it's nothing of the kind. They'll only be jealous because negotiation is succeeding. Because this has nothing to do with any fragmenting and (?shows) that the ANC'S reaction, which is along the lines of the question you put to me, is an attempt actually to make adverse propaganda against us when they know very, very well that this has nothing whatsoever to do with the government.

[(Worrall)] On a practical level, your homeland, KwaZulu, is separated into about 40 different little pieces of Natal, is it not? Does this arrangement help you to bring that together as more of a concrete state?

[Buthelezi] This is what is happening because what is KwaZulu and Natal is one region, in fact, and through this authority we should (?have) one region in fact, not two regions as the governemnt tried to do, because (?from) the government's point of view Natal is a separate region from KwaZulu and we have never accepted that. So, this is a way of bringing together what they separated through the ideology of apartheid.

[(Worrall)] Will what you are doing encourage, do you think, other black homeland leaders to try and involve themselves a little bit more in the mainstream of government as well?

[Buthelezi] Well, sir, I don't want to speak for them, but I have proposed that it might be a good thing and in a speech I gave at Melmoth I did speak that I hoped that in other regions of South Africa there is an idea that this kind of consultation which we had when we had the Buthelezi commission should also be started in various regions of South Africa. [end recording]

KwaZulu's Dhlomo Criticizes ANC Decision on Indaba

MB111214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — The ANC's rejection of the "Indaba" called by Inkatha on a joint Legislative Authority (JLA) for Natal and Kwazulu was based on misinformation, the KwaZulu minister of education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo. Said today.

Speaking at a press conference after a meeting with the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, on the establishment of a joint executive authority for the two regions, he said he had informed Mr Heunis "as a matter of courtesy" that the possibility of a JLA was being discussed.

Asked about the rejection by the ANC and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] of the "Indaba," which is to take place on April 3, he said these organisations did not understand the purpose of the JLA.

They claimed it was an attempt to fragment the country, but in fact it was "directly the opposite."

It was an attempt to bring together, on a region basis, two authorities — KwaZulu and Natal.

The letter sent to organisations inviting them to the "Indaba" had specifically mentioned this fact.

Mabuza Calls for Inquiry Into Kabokweni Shootings

MB120907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12, SAPA — The chief minister of Kangwane, Enos Mabuza, has called for an inquiry into an incident at the Kabokweni magistrates court yesterday in which a youth was shot dead and at least 13 people hospitalised.

Mr Mabuza said in a statement from Lulevile that information received from "five independent sources" said hundreds of pupils had requested permission to be allowed to hear the proceedings at a trial of colleagues who had been arrested following unrest in the township on February 28.

"It is not clear what prompted one policeman to shoot whereafter the other policemen started shooting at random and one pupil was shot dead," the statement said.

It added that most of the pupils who were interviewed at the Themba Hospital had birdshot wounds on their backs.

"A full investigation into this tragic incident has been asked for," the statement said.

Police Concerned Over Imitation Firearms

MB110839 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0834 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — Police are worried about the number of replica firearms that are being carried by the public following the death of a KwaZakhele man on Saturday who was allegedly carrying a replica of an AK-47 rifle.

The police public relations division in Pretoria said today that the man was killed by Port Elizabeth police after allegedly point the weapon at a policeman. Police warned the public that displaying imitation firearms, particularly ones of Russian origin, could have serious consequences for the carrier. Investigations into the Port Elizabeth shooting are continuing.

Police To Order Guguletu Funerals for Wednesday

MB110500 Johanensburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 10, SAPA — Members of the South African police have allegedly instructed family members of three of the seven alleged guerillas shot dead in Guguletu last Monday that their sons bodies hould be buried on Wednesday.

Sources close to the families, who asked not to be identified, said tonight: "Police went ot Mahlubi funeral services in NY37,

No 1, Guguletu today and said the funeral services must be conducted on Wednesday.

"The undertaker was told that if the funerals did not take place on Wednesday the police would bury the bodies themselves," he said.

The allegations have been confirmed by independant sources not connected to the families.

The families and an ad hoc township committee were planning to bury the alleged guerrillas in Guguletu on Saturday at a mass funeral and intended seeking legal opinion on the alleged police interference.

The ad hock committee was meeting tonight in Guguletu to decide on a course of action.

Police have only released three of the seven bodies to the undertaker, family sources said tonight.

A police liaison officer for the western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said it was not possible tonight to comment on the allegations.

'Sporadic' Violence Continues in Clermont

MB120444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2106 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Durban, March 11, SAPA — Sporadic Incidents of violence continued in Clermont, Durban, today and public transport and delivery vehicles were unable to enter the township.

The chairman of Pinetown and District Bottle Stores Owners Association, Mr Zazi Khuzwayo, said business had been "drasically disrupted" by stoning and looting a delivery vehicles.

Mr Richard Phiri, the chairman of the Pinetown branch of Inyanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who has called a special meeting to discuss the problems tomorrow, said if the unrest continued for much longer many businesses would be forced to close.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 11 Mar

MB111751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, Mar 11, SAPA — Following is the SA Police 7pm unrest situation report:

"Incidents of unrest occurred at Dennilton and Mamelodi in the northern Transvaal; White River in the eastern Transvaal, where two people died and 81 were injured; Khutsong in the western Transvaal; and Tsakane on the East Rand.

"In the Kabokweni black residential area near White River, approximately 2000 blacks armed with sticks gathered outside the magistrates court, where 8 persons were appearing on charges arising from incidents of unrest which occurred on the 28th of February.

"The court can only accommodate 30 persons and the police therefore ordered the remainder of the mob to disperse. When they failed to obey this order tearsmoke was fired, which did not have the desired effect. Birdshot was then fired and a 15-year-old black male was fatally wounded and 30 more injured and admitted to hospital, where they are at present under guard.

"In a second incident police had to fire tearsmoke and then birdshot to disperse a group of about 200 blacks trying to hijack 7 buses. No injuries were reported.

"In a further incident a 14-year-old male was fatally wounded when the police dispersed a large group of stonethrowers who had already damaged private vehicles. No reports of injuries were received.

"Police also fired birdshot to disperse about 400 blacks who were intimidating scholars of the Kadisiki School. A 17-year-old black male was wounded and is at present under arrest in hospital.

"At Dennilton a black youth was wounded and arrested after medical treatment, when the police fired birdshot at blacks setting fire to private vehicles. In other acts of violence, blacks set fire to and caused extensive damage to a delivery vehicle and a school.

"At Mamelodi near Pretoria, blacks stoned and extensively damaged a delivery vehicle, while in a second incident a private vehicle was set alight.

"At Tsakane near Brakpan, a petrolbomb hurled by a small group of blacks ignited setting a house on fire and causing extensive damage.

"In Soweto the owner of a vehicle was robbed of his vehicle and in two other incidents two private vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, police fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks stoning a truck. No injuries were reported."

Ends report.

Early 12 Mar

MB120629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0623 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 12, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 8am issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Memelodi near Pretoria a beerhall was petrol-bombed, causing slight damage. A private dwelling and a delivery vehicle were destroyed when they were set alight.

"At Khutsong, near Oberholzer, the private houses of three policemen were extensively damaged when they were set on fire. The SAP dispersed mobs with tearsmoke when they gathered illigally on two occasions.

"An SAP vehicle was stoned. The SAP arrested three men when a vehicle was destroyed by fire.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, the SAP dispered a mob with shotgun fire when their vehicle was stoned. No injuries were reported.

"At KwaTema, near Springs, a private vehicle was set on fire and destroyed. The SAP used shotgun fire to disperse the mob Fourteen women were slightly wounded and 25 blacks were arrested. This includes the wounded.

"At the black residential area nea Aliwal North the Vulamazibuzer Primary School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Guguletu in the Western Province, a bus and a police vehicle were stoned. In the latter incident the SAP dispersed the mob with tearsmoke.

"At Lawaaikamp near George, policemen busy with investigation duties were trapped by a mob. The mob stoned them and the SAP dispersed their attackers with teasmoke and shotgun fire. Three SAP vehicles were damaged and a policeman was injured.

"At Denniton the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when a private vehicle was petrol-bombed. No injuries were reported."

Three Guguletu Residents Detained Under Security Act
MB111555 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1527 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 11, SAPA — Three Guguletu residents, including a grandfather aged 64, have been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. People detained under Section 29 can be held incommunicado for six months.

Mr Donald Mxutu, 64, of NY151, Guguletu, was detained on February 28, according to his wife, Mrs Catherine Mxutu. Mrs Julie Gusha said her son, Mr Andile Wilfred Gusha, 23, was detained in Transkei in January. He is now being held in Cape Town. Mr Bongani Dunjana on NY137, Guguletu, was detained in February. Mr Mxutu, a former member of the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress], was detained for six months in 1960, according to his wife.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations confirmed today that the three were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Five Men Arrested in Attack on Policeman
MB110912 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0852 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — Five men have been arrested in a sequel to an attack on a young white policeman in Mamelodi, Pretoria, at the weekend. The policeman, Const J.D. Kruger, and another white officer were patrolling the township when a number of youths pelted their van with stones.

The two climbed out of their vehicle and approached the group, which fled. Const Kruger followed some of the youths who later assaulted him and robbed him of his service firearm.

A spokesman for the northern Transvaal CID [Criminal Investigations Division] confirmed today that five men had been arrested. The firearm had not yet been recovered. Const Kruger, in his early 20's, suffered head and facial injuries.

Langa Man Wounded By Police in Stoning
MB111812 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1807 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 11, SAPA — A Langa man was wounded by police when in a clash with rioters in the western Cape township yesterday. A police spokesman said today the man was injured when a group of people stoned a police vehcile in Langa at 5:20 pm. Police used shotgun fire to disperse the crowd, and the man was hit in the leg. Earlier, 30 people threw a petrol bomb and stones at a private vehicle. The vehicle was seriously damaged, but police were not on the scene and no arrests were made.

Miners Restrained From Working Half Shifts
MB110729 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0729 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Johannsbrug, March 11, SAPA — Anglo American's Vaal Reefs gold mine was back in full operation today following a Supreme Court interdict restraining black mineworkers from working half shifts. All shafts, metallurgical works and engineering workships were operating this morning when black workers reported as usual for the morning shift.

Problems started at Vaal Reefs last Wednesday when black mineworkers walekd off the job after only four hours of their eight-hour shift. Up to 10,250 black mineworkers were involved in industrial action which threw mine work schedules into disarray. An Anglo spokesman said today that workers could make use of agreed procedures to bring any grievances of management's attention.

Fort Hare Work Force on Strike, Students Boycott
MB111538 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Negotiations are taking place at Fort Hare University over a work stoppage and student stayaway that has effectively shut down the university. Frans Kruger has details:

[Kruger] Fort Hare's estimated 1,500-strong work force has been on strike for 2 weeks now, while students have been on a sympathy boycott since last Wednesday. University Public Relations Officer Norman Holiday insisted today he had no idea what the workers grievances are. However, university sources have indicated they are demanding recognition of their association, as well as a wage increase. Holiday said negotiations with workers were going on at present, although he could not say how they are going.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB110901 [Editorial Report]

Reaction to Business Bill

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English of 10 March reports on page 4 that a Draft Temporary Removal of Restrictions of Economic Activites Bill that will give the "State President sweeping powers to overrule legislation and promote small businesses" has "shocked section of commerce, industry and labour." "The bill was condemned by Mrs Ruth Imrie, acting general secretary of the Trade Union Council of SA. Even bodies supporting the intentions of the bill were aghast at the extent of powers proposed." A legal adviser to the Association of Chambers Commerce (ASSOCOM) said, " 'We are taking the Government on trust on this one but we do not like enabling legislation which confers wide powers on ministers and bypasses the sovereignty of Parliament."

Organisation To Unify Right-Wing

A report on page 5 says that "Action White Natal, a newly-formed organization opposed to the amalgamation of KwaZulu and Natal proposed by senior members of the Provincial Council, yesterday claimed its aim was to 'work towards the goal of uniting right-wing parties.' " Phillip Schutte, executive secretary of the organization, said the group opposed amalgamation because " 'the vast majority of whites in Natal do not support this action and we will do everything to oppose it.' "

STAR on AWB in Police

The editorial on page 10 supports "General Johan Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, in his decision to allow no member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB] to join the police or police reserve. The AWB has deliberately cultivated a reputation for racial bigotry and a menacing willingness to take the law into its own hands that in itself should disqualify its members from elegibility for the forces of law and order."

Loans For Homelands

"Building societies that grant property loans in the self-governing homelands are to be given guarantees by the South African Government to protect them against changes that may occur after the territories gain independence," The *STAR* reports on page 14. "The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend Du Plessis,said in a statement that the guarantees would cover loans 'for the purchase or improvement of fixed property.' "

Alexandra Official To Resign

Darky Rametse, former chairman of the Save Alexandra Party and a public relations officer with the Alexandra Town Council has told the *SOWETAN* he plans to resign from the council. A report on page 3 says Rametse had been living in Sandton with other councillors since 18 February, but has said: " 'I cannot subject myself to the imprisonment of staying outside Alexandra when I know the key to my freedom is quitting the council job.' " He said family and friends as well as youth groups in the township had urged him to resign.

Inquiry on Detainee Allegations Urged

An editorial on page 4 of the *SOWETAN* urges the opposition members of Parliament to demand an official inquiry into the allegations of torture and abuse made by ex-detainees following their release from prison. "If the government refuses, then we should not be blamed for having certain suspicions about the veracity or otherwise of the allegations." Under The Prisons Act it is "almost impossible for newspapers to report on anything that happens behind prison bars," it notes. The restrictions preclude giving "full publicity" to what the detainees said at their press conference last week, and it is time the law was changed because the "secrecy that is thrown on life behind bars is a grave indictment on the process of justice in South Africa."

Warmbaths Stayaway

Tamsyn van Gelderen reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 March that the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce in Warmbaths has decided to take back black workers who returned to work on the 10th. However, one local businessman said he would not take back his black workers and added that 90 percent of Warmbaths businessmen felt the same way. He said that there was no way the workers would be taken back since " 'we've got to teach them a lesson. I'm doing more business than ever, have no problems, and my profitability is up by more than 60 percent since I have whites working for me.' "

Sharpeville Residents Reaffirm Demands

The paper also reports on the same page that "Sharpeville residents yesterday voted to continue to demand that house rentals and service charges be reduced." The acting chairman of the Sharpeville Civic Association said that the Lekoa Town Council has refused to negotiate.

Ciskei Minister on Escalating Violence

The paper reports on page 4 that the Ciskei minister of youth affairs, Rev V.G. Ntshinga, told a conference that youths were resorting to violence without considering " 'that they will be answered with violence.' " Ntshinga said each expression of violence " 'is accompanied by an escalation of the violence, Until such rage exists on the part of both parties. From this strife and bitterness comes a spirit of hopelessness and despair.' "

BCC Newsmen Stoned

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English of 10 March reports on page 1 that two BBC-television employees "escaped with minor cuts and bruises" after driving "through a 200m gauntlet of stone-throwing children after being trapped at a barricade of drums and boulders in Duncan Village yesterday." "They had gone into Duncan Village to get video footage of residents' reaction to the East London Council decision in favour of opening residential area to all races."

Slovo Could Lead SACP

Ian Hobbs reports on page 3 that "Joe Slovo is believed to be a front-runner to lead the banned South African Communist Party following the death of its veteran general secretary, Moses Mabhida, 62, on Saturday." Hobbs said "Slovo is considered the most capable and radical leader," and is described as "South Africa's most wanted man."

School Boycott Discussions

Sophie Tema reports on page 5 that the SPCC and the newly-formed National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) met with the government at the weekend "in an attempt to end the schools boycott." "School fees, free stationery and democratically - elected SRC's were some of the items of the agenda."

'Tense' Economic Relations with Japan

David Furlonger reports on page 7 that "Japanese economic consul Takashi Shibuya admits his country's trade realtions with SA are 'tense.' " One of the reasons is that "one month after SA accorded Japan Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status last year, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Japanese Government announced limited economic sanctions against this country, "including the "export of computers which could help the SA police and armed forces," and the " 'voluntary stopping' of Krugerrand imports into Japan." Shibhuya said: " 'While we try to be co-operative with the forces challenging SA, we must also try to keep a balance.'"

Zulu-Pondo Hostility

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 27 February - 1 March publishes a report on pages 4 and 5 by Cyril Madlala on the root causes of the Zulu-Pondo clashes. "The basic ingredients for the Zulu-Pondo clashes can be traced directly to an Inkatha [Zulu Cultural Movement] meeting addressed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at KwaMashu, 6 years ago. At that meeting, a delegation of Pondos from Number 5 area of Ezimbokodweni asked Chief Buthlezi if they were eligible and welcome to join Inkatha. Chief Buthelezi replied in the affirmative, pointing out Inkatha's non-discriminatory provisions." "The Pondos, then joined Inkatha in unprescedented numbers, paying the requisite subscription fees. They expected full rights and privileges within the Inkatha. However, elements within the Inkatha hierarchy who felt very strongly about theer Zulu heritage, began to voice their fears that Inkatha was being swamped by a non-Zulu element. It was at this stage that the friction started between the two groups." Madlala adds: " 'What is required now is that Chief Buthelezi and his top Inkatha leadership give urgent priority to the resolution of this major problem within Inkatha," concludes the report.'

ZIMBABWE

Defense Ministry Hosts Reception for DPRK Officer

MB080845 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The minister of defense yesterday held a very important persons party for Brigadier (Sin Hon-tok), leader of the military team from the DPRK. Brigadier (Sin) has completed a 5-year term in Zimbabawe, during which he has seen trained the presidential guard, the militia force, and five brigades. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Defense, Comrade James Chitaure, praised the DPRK's military team for a job well done.

In reply Brigadier (Sin) said he has always enjoyed the warm friendship of Zimbabweans during his stay in the country. He thanked Zimbabwe for its support for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Former Army Officer, ZAPU MP Released From Prison

MB120527 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The former deputy army commander, Lookout Masuku, and a former ZAPU member of parliament, Vote Moyo, have been released from detention. According to the minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, the two were released on the advice of the Security Ministry. Lookout Masuku was arrested 4 years ago in connection with the discovery of arms caches on the then ZAPU-owned farm and Vote Moyo was arrested and detained on a different charge in 1983.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 MARCH 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq has taken a "major step" in expelling Iranian forces from their foothold in Shatt al-'Arab sector, the Iraqi command announced in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi troops broke through enemy positions in an offensive early 13 March, allowing the Iraqi southern and central columns to link up, the communique said. On the other hand, Tehran radio claimed that Iranian troops crushed the Iraqi offensive in the Al-Faw area, destroying two Iraqi battalions and killing hundreds of enemy troops.

In earlier action, the Iraqi Air Force attacked the Ganaveh oil terminal and two Iranian military camps, according to a 12 March Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses. Tehran radio and IRNA said that Iraqi planes raided towns in Western Azarbaijan.

Lebanon, French Hostages

A French captain in the UN observer force in Beirut was shot and killed by a sniper 12 March, the French Embassy announced in a statement cited by AFP. As for the French hostages, French envoy Razzah Ra'd told Beirut's AL-NAHAR that he is "optimistic" about securing their release, noting that he managed to calm down the kidnappers in his talks with them and that he is working out an agreement, according to AFP. Ra'd met with persons who are believed to represent the Islamic Jihad 12 March and he also held talks with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

In the afternoon of 12 March, a Paris radio correspondent in Beirut reported that release of the French Antenne 2 news crew was "imminent" after Ra'd held "lengthy negotiations in the Al-Biqa' Valley with the kidnappers." He added that release of the hostages was "no doubt a consequence of the pardon granted yesterday by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the two Iraqis expelled from France on 19 February.

In a related development, an Iraqi source cited by AFP disclosed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn pardoned the two Iraqi dissidents after a request from French President Francois Mitterrand, noting that they will be allowed to return to France if they wish. The pardon satisfies one demand made by the kidnappers in Lebanon, AFP pointed out.

Israel

Herut Crisis — The Herut Party convention closed in "complete disarray" with the party "split down the middle" after supporters of David Levi and Ari'el Sharon gained control of the convention Presidium, Jerusalem radio reported. The Levi-Sharon camp has the upper hand over the party "old guard" led by Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens, the radio said, noting that during the hours of verbal wrangling it sometimes appeared that Shamir was fighting for his political future. The Levi-Sharon coalition had earlier proved its strength by Sharon's election as chairman of the party Mandates Committee, which has powers to coopt new convention delegates. Sharon obtained a relatively large majority over Binyamin-Ze'ev Begin, son of former prime minister Menahem Begin, the radio noted.

Relations With Egypt — At the end of the 12 March Tabah talks in Herzliyya, Foreign Ministry director general David Kimche spoke of "progress" in preparing the "arbitral compromis," though he said the delegations will have to refer several points to the political echelon, Jerusalem radio reported.

Jordan and the PLO

Arab diplomatic sources cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* stated that Morocco has succeeded in containing the crisis between Jordan and the PLO, asserting that the Jordanians have assured a Moroccan envoy that Jordan will resume its dialogue with the PLO, WAKH reported. Nevertheless, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf accused "those who are trying to railroad us into accepting Resolution 242" of "trying to assassinate us politically." Khalaf, who was speaking in an interview with the London paper *AL-MAJALLAH*, also called for a revision of the PLO's declared policy of not mounting "external operations," as announced in a 1974 PNC resolution and in the 1985 Cairo Declaration. He declared that the PLO has recommenced "clandestine operations," warning that the organization will not hesitate to take action against those who are fighting it and indicating that such action may involve the "execution of spies and traitors."

Sudan-Libya

The Sudanese prime minister, defense minister, and foreign minister arrived in Libya 12 March, Tripoli radio reported, adding that the visit falls within the framework of relations of "fraternal cooperation."

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul to lodge another protest about Pakistani "aggression" against DRA territory, Kabul radio reported. The latest DRA protest holds Pakistan responsible for cross-border shelling that killed or wounded 65 people in Paktia Province between 4 and 10 March, according to the radio.

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Bush Middle East Efforts Labeled 'Fruitless'
JN122050 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] O Brothers: U.S. Vice President George Bush and U.S. presidential envoy Richard Murphy have arrived once again in this vital and important part of the world which is witnessing many developments, which is sitting on a powder keg, and which is open to all eventualities. We mean the Arab region. Following many visits by U.S. officials aimed against our nation and in favor of the Zionist enemy, the U.S. Administration is trying once again to assess the situation in the region, study reactions, and understand changes and developments to arrange new plans for aggressive attacks against our Palestinian people and our Arab nation, to entrench the blind bias toward the Zionist enemy, and to save that enemy from its fatal diseases on all levels.

Any ordinary Arab citizen knows that visits by U.S. envoys have increased in recent years following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982, during which the United States displayed fierce enmity toward the PLO, the Palestinian people's leader and sole, legitimate representative, as well as fierce enmity toward our Arab nation's higher interests. During their intensive visits to the region and their repeated studies of its atmosphere, these U.S. Administration men focus only on ways to disrupt Arabs and raise differences, because this is the only guaranteed way to secure the Zionist entity's stability and protection - an entity which is considered by the U.S. administration and its men as an important U.S. state. These men also plan for the continuation of Zionist aggression against Palestinian rights and Arab interests.

There is no doubt that the primary focus of the U.S. Administration men will be on preliminary reactions to King Husayn's unilateral decision to freeze political coordination between Jordan and the PLO — a decision announced by King Husayn during his 19 February speech. Every honest Arab citizen hopes this step will not lead to estrangement, because this would be a U.S. success favoring the Zionist enemy, as well as a success for the expansion of Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Regardless of the opinions of U.S. Administration men regarding Arab region events, developments, and equations, we are confident that the results of this new visit by George Bush and Richard Murphy will be negative and fruitless. This confidence is not based on a dream or a belief in metaphysics, but on understanding the aspects of the Arab reality, despite the presence of some transitory negative factors here and there.

Regarding the Palestinian struggle, the PLO managed to refute illusive U.S. theories one by one, especially those pertaining to false peace plans aimed at controlling the West Bank, to the Palestinian people's unity and their adherence to armed struggle to achieve their goals, or to U.S. illusions and attempts to beautify the ugly face of Zionist occupation. On the other hand, the slow death of the Camp David plot at the hands of the hero Egyptian people and their leadership, the victories achieved by the brave Iraqi Army in the battlefield, and the heroic escalation of resistance against the Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon at the hands of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese resistance, as well as the factors for an uprising in our nation, are warning signs for the United States, its distorted logic, its blind bias, and its shameful indifference to the nation's honor.

There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration men, who are studying actions and reactions, will find some people who will say that the future of U.S. policies is not at stake. But such talk will be stupid, baseless treachery, because the United State's enmity for the Palestinian people, its bias toward the Zionist enemy, and its collusive, short-sighted policies have aroused the Arab peoples' hatred, which will take violent form one day unless the United States ends its enmity for the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Regarding some successes achieved by the U.S. Administration from time to time because of Arab difference, including U.S. efforts to raise differences between Jordan and the PLO, such successes will not last and deep enlightenment, wisdom, ready ties of brotherhood, joint interests, and joint destiny will overcome these temporary differences and will deepen Arab joint action.

Morocco Seen Engineering Jordan-PLO 'Breakthrough'
GF130833 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Mar (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources have stated that Morocco has succeeded in containing the crisis between Jordan and the PLO which followed King Husayn's speech announcing the halting of coordination with the PLO.

The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes these sources as saying that a breakthrough in Jordanian-Palestinian relations has actually happened, particularly after the moderate PLO statement which came in response to the Jordanian king's speech.

The sources said Ahmed Bensouda, the Moroccan king's adviser, received Jordanian assurances during his visit to Amman last Saturday [8 March] that the dialogue will continue with the PLO. The sources said that they expect contacts between Moroccon and Jordan to be resumed in the next few days to prepare for the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

'Arafat Announces Readiness To Help Kuwait
LD122139 Kuwait KUNA in English 1946 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, March 12 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Wednesday conversed over the telephone with Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, KUNA learnt.

'Arafat, general commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces, expressed concern over the recent regrettable developments following the Iranian offensive against Iraq and the accompanying threats and allegations against Arab Gulf countries including Kuwait.

'Arafat announced the Palestinian forces' preparedness to take part in confronting any threats against Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah expressed appreciation to this national and natural stance on part of the Palestinian brothers under present circumstances and affirmed Kuwait's ability along with sisterly countries, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to accordingly deal with requirements of this stage on all levels.

The deputy premier renewed Kuwait's hopes that God almighty would guide Arabs and Moslems to direct their arms and potentials against the joint enemy.

'Arafat Hands 'Important' Message to PRC Envoy

LD112023 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tunis, 11 Mar (TAP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee sent "an important message" to the Chinese leaders concerning the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international fields. The message was handed over yesterday to the Chinese ambassador in Tunis during an audience granted to him yesterday by Mr 'Arafat. The ambassador invited Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO; and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the PLO Central Committee, to visit the PRC.

Fatah Statement Affirms Support of PLO Efforts

JN121859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Fatah organization inside the occupied land has praised the unified position of the masses of our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland and announced its sacred commitment to the PLO, to its legitimate leadership, and to basic Palestinian principles. In a statement issued yesterday, it stressed its firm adherence until the end to our legitimate, sacred rights, as well as to the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of our hero people. It also expressed confidence in our people's historic leadership headed by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

The statement warns those who attempt to contain the PLO and its historic leadership and to ignore basic national principles, affirming that our people will not allow anyone to tamper with their legitimate national rights, foremost of which is their right to self-determination. The statement reiterates our call on the revolution's groups to hold a comprehensive national dialogue.

The statement says: We in Fatah extend our hands with revolutionary love and credibility and renew our call on you to begin a democratic, brotherly dialogue so we may unify our position against all enemies. Our unity has always been the basic guarantee and necessary condition for escalating struggle and achieving our sacred goals. Let us work together and shoulder our responsibilities honestly. Cowardliness is not a characteristic of revolutionaries and credibility, confidence, and serious and responsible efforts are important bases for achieving national unity within the PLO framework.

The statement also affirms our people will have no mercy on those who pant after mirages and try to block our people's rights and aspirations or act apart from the PLO and its legitimate leadership. The hand of the revolution can reach such people wherever they are. The blood of our martyrs, the sacrifices of our detainees and revolutionaries, and the eyes of our mothers and children will lie in wait for them. [Sentence as heard]

The statement also reiterates our strong rejection of un Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as all proposals which do not stress our people's sacred rights and which do not oppose Zionist autonomy rule and its advocates.

Further Reportage on Parliamentary Union Conference

Defers Libyan Application

JN110700 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[By Sa'd G. Hattar, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) on Monday decided to postpone discussions on an application by Libya to join the union after a heated debate during which Iraq vehemently attacked Libya's policies in the Arab and international scenes.

"The Libyan People's National Congress (which Libya says is equivalent of parliament) is more like a cocktail as it represents different colours of a socio-political spectrum." said Sa'ad Hammudi, chairman of the Iraqi parliament's foreign relations committee and head of the Iraqi delegation to the APU's fourth congress, which opens here today.

The decision to postpone action on the Libyan application was taken by the APU General Council which met on Monday [10 March] to prepare for the congress, to be opened by His Majesty King Husayn.

Mr Hammudi referred to what he described as Libya's violations of the Arab League Charter as well as international laws and norms. "Libya has expelled thousands of Tunisian and Arab workers, supplied Iran with long-range artillery which could hit Baghdad and, above all, burnt the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli in 1982," said Mr Hammudi during deliberations of the council after a special committee recommended that discussions on the Libyan application be postponed.

The special committee, in a report submitted to the council, said the Libyan application was not officially signed and dated by the Libyan government. Also, it was not clear who headed the Libyan parliamentary body and the committee was not given enough time to study the issue thoroughly, the report said.

Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian People's National Council, opened the debate by supporting the Libyan application. "The APU Charter does not exclude any Arab country from member-

ship," Mr Bitat said. "Therefore, politically and legally, the Libyan application should be considered and endorsed in this meeting," he insisted.

"Should we turn down the application, it would mean that we have endorsed the recent U.S. aggression on Libya and approved the American economic and political boycott of the Arab state," he added.

Bahjat al-Talhuni, member of Jordan's Upper House of parliament (Senate), supported the committee's recommendation and said that the "council is not questioning the power structure in Libya but at the same time there is no mention of a parliament in the Libyan constitution."

The APU is a parliamentary organisation and only parliaments are given membership, Mr. Talhuni pointed out.

Moris Salibi, the Syrian delegate, said "it is not fair to criticise any party in its absence" and suggested that the council invite a Libyan delegation, which arrived in Amman earlier in the day, to attend the meeting and "defend itself."

"I consider your deliberations as intervention in the internal affairs of a sister Arab country," he said and requested that Libya be treated as equal as any other APU member. He recalled that when Djibouti and Somalia applied for APU membership they were given the opportunity to attend discussions and represent their application. The issue was put to vote immediately but only four countries — Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Morocco — voted in favour of the Libyan application while the other nine of the 13 states voted against.

The Libyan application had turned the preparatory APU meeting into a forum of heated political debate and delayed the opening of a morning session on Monday by three hours during which heads of delegations met behind closed doors and decided that a special committee discuss the issue to recommend what should be done.

The suggestion that a special committee be formed was made by Jordan's Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akif al-Fayiz, who took over the APU presidency from Ali Ahmad Salami of South Yemen, Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih supported the suggestion and all countries attending the meeting agreed to assign representatives to the committee.

The countries taking part in the meetings are Jordan, Syria, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Somalia, Iraq, Palestine, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, South Yemen and North Yemen.

Syria Urges U.S. Boycott

JN120725 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 3

[By Rana Sabbagh and Elia Nasrallah]

[Text] Amman — Syria on Tuesday called for a total Arab boycott of the United States in implementation of resolutions passed by the 12th Arab Parliamentary Union Council in Kuwait and reaffirmed that Syria will remain committed to the course of confrontation with the Israeli enemy, never capitulating and never accepting meaningless promises.

Syria's views were presented to the Arab Parliamentary Union's (APU) fourth general conference which was opened in Amman on Tuesday by His Majesty King Husayn.

Mr. Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Syrian People's Council, told the delegates that the only sound option for the Arabs is direct and courageous confrontation with the enemy and for this to be achieved, a strategic balance should first be attained in the military, economic, cultural and political fields.

Mr. al-Zu'bi said that the Arab countries possess the necessary manpower, the economic potential and the requirements for military might to mobilise for the battle against Israel. Syria, for its part, is going ahead with plans to achieve this balance with the Israeli enemy which now poses a serious threat to the whole Arab nation, Mr. al-Zu'bi pointed out.

Speaking about peace in the absence of a strategic balance with the enemy and in the light of the current and weak Arab situation can only mean acceptance of the Zionist plans, Mr. al-Zu'bi continued. He said that the Arabs are for a peace which could guarantee the liberation of their land and the regaining of national rights in Palestine, including the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people in their homeland.

But, he said, the Zionist enemy, supported by the United States, is going ahead with plans to expand and to plunder Arab wealth and its seizure of Arab territory. This year alone, Israel will recieve $4.5 billion in direct assistance from the U.S. to help implement Zionist objectives, Mr. al-Zu'bi added.

The United States is continuing to supply Israel with all types of weapons with which it can achieve its ambitions and aims and he added that the U.S. continues to provide protection at international forums, it helps Israel's terrorist activities in the air and in the blockading of Arab shores which all pose threats against the whole Arab region, Mr. al-Zu'bi continued.

Addressing the session was United Arab Emirates representative Ahmad al-Madfa' who spoke of the need for concerted Arab war to bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end. He said "side disputes and differences" among Arab countries have prevented the Arab nation from addressing itself to this conflict which has sapped many resources and brought about sufferings and destruction to the region.

The meeting of parliamentarians in Amman is a good chance for the Arabs to re-examine their situation and to review the prevailing conditions which speak of despair and are characterised by weakness, Mr. al-Madfa' said. Internal Arab disputes, he said, have also prevented the Arab countries from directing their attention to the Palestine question and to ways of foiling international conspiracies being hatched against the Arabs by the world Zionist movement and the hostile attitudes of the United States against the Arab nation.

The head of Jordan's delegation, Mr. Bahjat al-Talhuni, addressed the conference, urging Arab countries to rally behind Iraq and to help it repel the Iranian aggression. He said that Arab countries must implement the Arab League defence pact and stand firmly in the face of the Iranian aggression now threatening the whole Arab region as well as Iraq.

Mr. al-Talhuni said that Jordan has pledged total support for Iraq in implementation of the defence pact and in line with the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. Arab parliamentarians ought to help their governments to take a firm position and to launch an all-out effort to thwart Iranian ambitions and designs on the eastern flank of the Arab nation, he continued.

Referring to Israel's occupation of Arab land, Mr al-Talhuni paid tribute to the heroic resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in the face of Israel's inhuman and arbitrary actions. He also urged Syria to exert further efforts in cooperation with Lebanese leaders to end the civil war in Lebanon.

Mr. Rabah Bitat, speaker of the Algerian People's Council, who later addressed the conference urged Arab parliamentarians to play a leading role in helping their governments and peoples to confront and repel dangers now threatening the nation. Mr. Bitat stressed that the Palestine question should become a priority in Arab countries' policies as it poses the gravest danger ever to Arab people everywhere.

Palestine is the first and foremost problem for the Arabs and is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and therefore should form the axis of the Arab struggle.

Mr. Bitat said, Algeria, he added, calls on Arab countries to respect the independent Palestinian decision and to extend all possible financial, material and moral help to the Palestinian people to help bolster their steadfastness in the face of Israel's occupation.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq conflict, Mr. Bitat said that it is a source of pain and should be stopped.

Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi House of Parliament, said that the Palestinian question remains a central Arab cause which calls for the struggle against Zionism and against its unlawful presence in Palestine. He added that Iraq supports and continues to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homeland and to establish and independent state.

Dr.Hammadi went on to say that Iraq supports the continuation of the struggle of both the Palestinian and the Jordanian peoples and the Arab Nation to attain these goals. "We firmly support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their armed struggle against Zionism along with their political action in order that the Palestinians reach their aspired national goals," he said.

He said that Iraq believes in close cooperation with Arab governments and the PLO in order to meet Arab interests, particularly at such a critical stage. Dr. Hammadi called on Arab governments to support the PLO, with all available means in order that they achieve their national goals.

"We support putting an end to the Lebanese civil war and restoring unity and independence as well as supporting the establishment of a progressive political system and the rebuilding of the war torn country," Dr. Hammadi continued.

Dr. Hammadi told parliamentarians that Iraq is willing to end the war through peaceful means and on the basis of all international laws and the United Nations charter which calls for mutual respect of the independence of all countries and the non-interference in the internal affairs of countries.

Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih noted the strong and brotherly relationship that binds the Palestinian and Jordanian people and he called for the removal of the obstacles that have affected both countries and the defence of "our central cause, Palestine."

"I do hope that we shall continue our joint efforts and in a brotherly spirit filled with freedom and based on the 1985 Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO in order to push our cause forward." Shaykh al-Sa'ih said. He called on the APU to exert its efforts in order to face the grave challenges confronting Palestine.

"I hope that the council will recommend the importance of all Arab countries' adherence to the Arab League's charter, the joint Arab defence pact and all Arab summit resolutions," he said, and I sincerely hope that the council discusses the importance of alleviating all obstacles that are impeding the convening of the Riyadh Arab summit in order that our Arab leaders can implement a joint working plan designed to strike a strategic balance with the Israeli Zionist enemy." [no start of quotation marks as received]

He called on the council to influence the U.S. Administration and make it change its "arrogant attitudes" vis-a-vis the Arab Nation in order to achieve peace in the region.

The head of the Somalian delegation, Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, addressed the afternoon session calling on Arab countries to bolster their solidarity for the sake of confronting common dangers. Mr. Ahmad said that Arab parliamentarians have a "serious responsibility" in this respect and should take decisions enabling their governments to take action against the common enemies of the Arab World.

With reference to the Gulf conflict, Mr. Ahmad condemned the Iranian aggression on Iraq and paid tribute to the Iraqi armed forces for repelling the aggression. He said Iraq is defending the whole Arab Nation.

Referring to Israel's aggression, he urged Arab countries to enhance the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule and he warned against Israel's expansionist aims.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, Mr. Ahmad called on Arab countries and Arab parliamentarians to help the Lebanese people find a solution to end the Lebanese people's sufferings.

The Tunisian delegate Abdul Aziz Baltif voiced appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn for patronising the conference and requested that the King's speech be considered as an official document for the conference. Mr. Abdul Aziz called on Arab countries to work out a pan-Arab plan to handle the numerous common issues they face. After reviewing Israel's plans and propaganda campaigns against the Arab countries, he said Arab parliamentarians should step up their efforts to expose Israel's plans and ambitious designs before world parliaments and world public opinion.

Referring to the Gulf war he said that Tunisia fully backs Iraq in its just struggle against the Iranian aggression.

Mr. Ahmad al-Sa'dun, speaker of the Kuwaiti Parliament, made a review of the general Arab situation which, he said, is characterised by internal disputes and weakness at a time when common enemies are escalating their aggression on the Arab people. Mr. al-Sa'dun referred to the Israeli aggression and said that Israel is continuously supported by the United States which consolidates the Zionist hold on Arab territory. He referred to the Israeli terrorist attacks on the Palestinian people and Israel's drive to evict the Arab population from their homeland.

On the Gulf war, he paid tribute to Iraq for its bid to achieve peace and he deplored Iran for its repeated acts of aggression on Iraq and its occupation of Iraqi territory. This aggression, he said, poses a serious threat to the whole Arab Gulf region.

Dr. Amin al-Hafiz of Lebanon addressed the conference outlining his countrymen's resistance activity against the occupation forces in south Lebanon. He said through this resistance the Lebanese are offering a service to the whole Arab nation.

Dr. al-Hafiz called on the Arab countries to help Lebanon in its drive to liberate its lands from Israeli occupation. Referring to the role of the United Nations forces in the south he said that the United States has recently withheld funds for these forces in a bid to force them to abandon their mission. He urged the Arabs to offer assistance to enable the U.N. forces to maintain their peace keeping role. Dr. al-Hafiz also paid tribute to Syria which, he said, was trying to bring about a reconciliation among its factions and also to help Lebanon confront the Israeli aggression.

Mr. 'Ali al-Thawr, speaker of the People's Council in North Yemen, voice his pride in the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement and expressed hope that both countries will surpass and alleviate all sources of tension between them. He said that all Arab countries should denounce inter-Arab disputes and should focus on facing the common enemy, Israel, which is strangling the Arabs and Palestinians and forcing the Palestinian people to leave their land through various means of oppression.

He said that regardless of all Arab calls and stands towards solving the Palestine cause and supporting the Palestinian people, nothing has been realised in terms of lessening the Palestinian agony and returning some of the Palestinian soil. "The Palestine problem at present needs practical solutions and stands, rather than media propaganda and commotion", Mr. al-Thawr added.

Mr. al-Thawr continued to say that the Arab relationship with other countries should be based on their reaction towards the Palestine problem which is the cause of all Arabs. He voiced North Yemen's support for Iraq in the Gulf war, and said that Arab stands towards Iraq brothers have been "inadequate."

Conference Seeks 'Common Ground,' Ends

JN130738 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[By *JORDAN TIMES* Staff reporters]

[Excerpt] Amman — The Arab Parliament Union (APU) concluded its fourth conference on Wednesday [12 March] and recommendations of the two-day deliberations of the meeting were expected to be announced late Wednesday or early today.

A closed-door meeting of the delegates from 13 Arab countries and pan-Arab organisations was putting the final touches to the recommendations and amending some of the draft resolutions. The resolutions covered issues such as the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and U.S.-Israeli policies in the Middle East, the Israeli occupation of Syria's Golan Heights and the American stand towards Arab countries.

The closed-door meeting was continuing late Wednesday night and informed sources said the delegates were trying to find common ground between conflicting stands among certain Arab countries over the draft resolutions.

The draft resolutions were submitted to the full APU conference by special committees set up for the purpose.

Sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the differences were mainly between Iraq and Syria over a resolution drafted by Iraq which called for a strong condemnation of Iran for its continued aggression against Iraq. Syria was insisting that any form of condemnation be excluded from the resolution since "such denuncaiton would only complicate mediation efforts." However, the Syrian delegation said Syria "found it painful to watch the Iranian occupation of Arab (Iraqi) territory," the sources said.

A special committee including Syria, Tunis and Iraq were working towards settling the Syrian-Iraqi differences, the sources said.

The sources said the closed-door meeting had also reached agreement to include a call for an international conference on the Middle East in a resolution drafted by the Palestine National Council (PNC). The reference was removed from the resolution during debate on the document by the political committee of the APU Wednesday morning but the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations had said they were to raise the issue in the full APU session Wednesday evening.

The final resolution had also been amended, the sources added.

The final recommendations were formulated on the basis of the outcome of lengthy, sometimes fervent, discussions by two special committees set up by the conference.

The first of the two committees, the political committee, in its morning and evening sessions approved seven draft resolutions submitted by the Syrian, Iraqi and Lebanese delegations.

The committee endorsed three draft resolutions on the Palestine cause, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanese civil war. The three resolutions were submitted by the Palestine National Council (PNC), and the Iraqi and Lebanese delegations respectively. However, a heated debate between the Syrian and Iraqi delegations over Syrian support to Iran against Iraq preceded the approval of the resolution of Gulf war.

PLO Reported 'Keen' on Good Jordanian Relations

LD112116 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The PLO works according to its belief in the distinguished relationship between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and all that expresses this sincerity. The PLO is keen on overcoming any negative issues in its relations with Jordan. The current course of Palestinian-Jordanian relations was renewed in the second half of the seventies with the visit by brother leader 'Abu Ammar and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Jordan — a result of the joint committee stemming from the Baghdad summit and continuous meetings between both sides. The PLO started this. Its motive in that initiative was a radical vision of the distinguished relationship of destiny between Jordan and Palestine.

The PLO wanted to consecrate this vision by working toward a new framework which would give the relationship a realistic substance and a necessary positive outlook in the face of challenges; and would draw up the steps of joint action. The appearance of a Zionist angle which explicitly called for solving the Palestinian issue east of the Jordan River — a call for an alternative homeland also was another motive. Another angle appeared that the solution to the Palestinian issue should be carried out west of the Jordan which according to Israel formulae, would be at the expense of the Palestinian people. This was expressed in conspiracies and attempts to impose the administrative autonomy.

The PLO saw both angles as constituting a danger to Palestine and Jordan simultaneously, and that the correct solution would come through gathering Palestinian and Jordanian efforts within a balanced relationship which could constitute a nucleus for an effective united Arab action.

In fact this constitutional stage — attended by the PLO — with its contacts, negotiations, dialogues, and agreements constituted the groundwork for all the developments in the relationship between the PLO and the Jordanian Government which took place after that.

The concept which was adopted by the PNC in its 16th session in 1983 and also in its 17th session on this distinguished relationship and its confederal future framework was built on this serious Palestinian initiative. Also, the political framework of this relationship was based on the resolutions of the Arab summits, from the Rabat summit in 1974.

From this constitutional stage, the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship continued during the period following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Everybody recalls that this stage witnessed the appearance of the Reagan project which was rejected by the PLO. During this stage a new strategic change appeared in the Arab arena, which was crystalized in the Arab peace project ratified at the Fes summit. This Arab project provided a comprehensive Arab concept on the issue of just peace. The PLO saw in this project an important basic dimension, especially as it enjoyed a wide international support.

At that time the PLO direction was concentrating on reaching a relationship with Jordan based on the joint destiny [word indistinct] an agreement on principle for drawing up the formula for the joint action which is based on the Arab peace project, especially after the halt to the seven man arab committee, which was commissioned for working toward implementing the Fes summit resolutions.

But the difference in positions between the Jordanian Government and the PLO toward the Reagan project, to which the Jordanian Government responded, created a difference on the aim of the joint pursuit, and this stage ended without agreement.

Bethlehem Mayor, Deputy Warn of PLO-Jordan Break

GF091024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Dubayy, 9 Mar (WAKH) — Two Palestinian figures in Bethlehem, in the occupied West Bank, have urged the resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and warned against a long break between the two sides since that would weaken the Arab position and pave the way for the Israeli enemy to swallow up the occupied Arab territories.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj refused to give his opinion on the issue of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO saying that he is waiting for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's response to the Jordanian king's speech.

Frayj told the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* that there is no other way but to resume Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. He said that Israel rejoices at every Arab disagreement.

Hanna Nasir, deputy mayor of Bethlehem, described the Jordanian king's speech as hasty, emphasizing that there is no alternative to the PLO as a partner in all the steps that would lead to the settlement of the Palestinian question based on guaranteeing the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people wherever they are.

He expressed hope that the Jordanian king would reconsider his decision and resume negotiations with the PLO's legitimate leadership to surmount the present political trap.

He accused the United States and the Israeli enemy of being responsible for the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue

because they did not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

Hanna Nasir rejected the idea of separating the concept of self-determination from Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank. He noted that self-determination is a basic national issue and must be recognized before discussing any other political settlements.

He stated that an attempt is being made to impose a solution on the Palestinian people instead of finding a solution for their cause.

The Palestinian official ruled out the possibility that Israel would accede to Jordan's desire and withdraw from the occupied territories. He said Israel swallows more Arab land every day and builds settlements on them. He added Israel does not want to withdraw and if it had wanted to so so, it would have withdrawn 19 years ago.

Answering why a statement in the name of the Bethlehem town council was issued without the approval of Mayor Ilyas Frayj, he stated it was done to emphasize that the mayor does not determine political matters for the town's inhabitants, but merely expresses in his stand his own personal viewpoint.

Palestinian Journalist Views Negotiation Terms

PM121103 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 4 Mar 86 p 20

[Interview with *AL FAJR* chief editor Hanna Sinyora by Ola L. Andresen: "Mr West Bank" — date not given]

[Text] Jerusalem — Hanna Sinyora is a 49-year-old druggist from Jerusalem who has been chief editor of *AL FAJR* for the last 12 years. *AL FAJR* is a newspaper that is the closest thing to an official mouthpiece for Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah that it is possible to have — an official mouthpiece for a national liberation organization in a region under military occupation.

In the same way Hanna Sinyora comes as close as it is possible to come today to being an official PLO spokesman without formally being a member of the organization and therefore qualifying for a lengthy stay in prison. But more than this: Sinyora has been approved as Palestinian negotiator by both King Husayn in Amman and Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres in Jerusalem. Does he not have any enemies? the answer is: Many. Both among his own people and among opponents. Some of what he says is controversial, particularly among Palestinians.

[Andresen] Was the PLO wrong to reject the Camp David agreement as a point of departure (for future developments)?

[Sinyora] Camp David was not a comprehensive peace settlement between the Arab nations, the Palestinians and Israel, but merely a partial agreement between Israel and Egypt. That is why the PLO rejected such an agreement without hesitation. the PLO wants a full peace settlement which will also embrace all Arab countries. Camp David had two immediate consequences: disagreement and a breach in the unity within the Arab world were one consequence. The other was that Camp David opened the way for Israel's war in Lebanon, because Egypt had been excluded from intervening militarily.

[Andresen] Does this mean that there is no solution for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without such comprehensive united Arab involvement and support?

[Sinyora] There will never be any peace settlement as long as the PLO is not involved, and the PLO stands firm on its view that a peace settlement must include all (parties). The PLO does not want a separate peace agreement with Israel. When we say that a peace agreement has to cover everyone, this also applies to Syria for example.

[Andresen] If Israel were not to appoint more Palestinian mayors, what would be the practical difference compared with the time when the areas were under Jordanian and Egyptian administration?

[Sinyora] The biggest difference between Jordanian -Egyptian administration and Israeli occupation is that under Jordan and Egypt we did not need to fear for our land. The Israeli occupation is designed to take our land away from us. So far 55 percent of the land on the West Bank has been taken for military purposes and for (Jewish) settlements.

However, in the final analysis what is at stake is that the Palestinians prefer to set up a state of their own, but because we are realists who take into account Israel's security needs too we have agreed to enter into an (interim) federation with Jordan to be able to achieve peace.

[Andresen] But Prime Minister Peres is now talking about appointing more Palestinian mayors. Do you support these?

[Sinyora] I would always prefer Palestinians in administrative positions to Israeli officers. but there is a big difference between collaborators of the "village league" type (as in qalqilyah), whom we totally reject, and nationalists like the murdered Zafir al-Masrin in Nabulus, whom we accepted.

[Andresen] Did you meet or have any indirect contacts with representatives of the U.S. foreign service in Amman in the first half of February?

[Sinyora] Officially there was no contact between the PLO and the United States. Unofficially the U.S. envoy is a personal friend of one of the West Bank representatives, who met him privately.

During the most recent round of the talks a most important step forward between Palestinians and the United States was taken through Jordanian intermediaries. Agreement was reached on two important points. There is only one, third point still to be discussed (internally). The first point on which agreement was reached was on (PLO acceptance that it should be negotiating (openly) with Israel in an international forum (something to which the United States now seems to have agreed, that is, that the Soviet Union can participate). The second point is that the PLO has adopted a position against terrorism. The issue remaining is about Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 (but this

is a question on which the United States has made important concessions since the last round of talks in Amman).

[Andresen] Israel claims that there is a total breakdown in the talks, while you have said that there is a pause to give room for consultations. Who is consulting whom and about what?

[Sinyora] 'Arafat is consulting the PLO Central Committee [as published]. The Americans are holding consultations with Israel and with Arab parties.

[Andresen] Who are the Arab parties?

[Sinyora] (Watt Cluverius) went from Amman to Cairo for talks with Mubarak.

[Andresen] There is a rumor that you will be taken off the negotiating delegation.

[Sinyora] That is an empty rumor.

[Andresen] There has been open speculation in the Israeli media that there is a power struggle going on between you and *AL FAJR*'s owner, who represents the PLO leadership, because you have adopted a position too much pro-Husayn, and that *AL FAJR* is threatened with closure.

[Sinyora] These rumors are as groundless as they are old. Every year such rumors have been put forward, and they always turn out to be groundless. As far as my relations with the paper's owner are concerned, we have perhaps more cordial a relationship than is healthy (in such a working relationship).

However, it is the case — as other rumors have it — that we have economic problems; but this is due to a money shortage in the Middle East in general — something which in its turn is due to oil.

[Andresen] What actual concessions would Peres have to make today if he wanted to secure a convincing and credible mood among local Palestinians in favor of some form of cooperation, assuming that such a possibility exists at all?

[Sinyora] If you mean cooperation and not collaboration, such a possibility does exist, and it is described in the PLO's minumum demands. We are ready to accept Israel (as a country and a state, with all that that entails), but this presupposes that we are given back every inch of land taken in the 1967 war — including East Jerusalem. We also demand the right to return (to 1948 Israel).

But, first, this is not a problem which can be solved in the short term. Second, I believe that on the day when we have a new Palestinian state (on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip) refugees who now live in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria will prefer to come here and live among their own people.

[Andresen] When do you think such a peace can be achieved?

[Sinyora] Perhaps in the course of the next 3 years, if negotiations begin soon. But if there is no political solution the conflict will continue, and then it will be a question of a solution after decades of new acts of war. That is why we have to find a peaceful solution now, to prevent major loss of life on both sides. And remember. We will never let 1948 be repeated. If they try to drive us out again we will rather first be killed on our own land.

Spokesman Reports Successful Actions in Israel

JN111749 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed timed explosive charges inside a Zionist egged bus carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers. The Palestinian explosive charges went off on time this morning as the Zionist bus passed through the outskirts of Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv. The bus was destroyed, a large number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded, and a number of neighboring Zionist buildings sustained heavy damage. Following the explosion, the Zionist occupation forces launched a large-scale search and arrest campaign against the Palestinian citizens at the scene of the explosion on the pretext of being connected with the explosion. After carrying out its mission, our combat group managed to return safely to its base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist military position set up by the Zionist occupation authorities in Balatah camp near Nabulus in the occupied West Bank to monitor the movements of Palestinian citizens. The attack, in which incendiary bombs were used, burned the position and wounded the enemy personnel. A large number of troops from the Zionist army and police rushed to the area, besieged it, closed the roads to Balatah camp, and launched an indiscriminate arrest campaign against the residents of the camp in search of our combat group, which managed to withdraw from the operation area successfully despite the enemy's repressive measures. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces General Command.

BAHRAIN

UK Foreign Office Minister Arrives 12 Mar

GF130619 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 12 Mar (WAKH) — Timothy Renton, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs [name and title as received], arrived in Manama tonight on a 2-day visit to Bahrain at the start of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

The British minister will hold talks with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister of Bahrain, on bilateral relations, and Gulf, Arab, and international issues, particularly in connection with the situation in the Gulf in light of the recent military escalation in the Iraq-Iran war.

KUWAIT

Paper Blames Industrial Countries for Oil Price Drop

GF061826 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Oil War Between Interests and Ideals"]

[Text] Once again the industrial world deals a hard blow to the oil-producing countries. This world is governed by interests unlike the oil-producing countries which uphold ideals and prefer values to interests.

The collapse of oil prices is not due to a new move by the industrial countries. This, moreover, is not a result of differences among the OPEC countries. For more than 10 years OPEC has been part of a liquidation plan which was prepared by the oil-importing countries, especially the European countries.

The United States led a plan whose theater is the entire world — from Texas to the North Sea and from the Gulf countries to the depth and sides of Africa. This began following calculated phases and according to specific timetables.

At the beginning, oil was dropped as a weapon and it lost its power, until it became a commodity subject to supply and demand. This is what was actually achieved by the first phase of the oil war, which lasted nearly 5 years from the mid-1970's to the early 1980's.

The second phase materialized in striking at OPEC from within after it remained for many years the most firmly-coherent international front despite the differences among them. The third phase is the one which we live in, although it began a long time ago.

The importing countries behave and move according to fine calculations — unlike the producing countries — especially as the circumstances of some of these countries pushed them to surpass OPEC's decisions both secretly and openly. The spot markets were the ideal place for all sorts of violations by the oil-exporting countries.

When the importing countries became able to control the prices, they left their reserves underground and inside gigantic reservoirs in order to import oil at low prices until an oil glut occurred. Here began the second round of the battle which has not ended yet. Prices decreased to a minimum level and all the indications show that the trend is still going down.

Production costs, whether in Texas or in the North Sea, exceed the declared price of the barrel, especially with the unspoken talk on the probability of many oil wells drying out in addition to the emptying of spare reservoirs after being hit by drought.

In light of all that, the great powers directed the blow of prices in coordination with all the industrial countries in order to refill the reservoirs which dried out and to preserve what was left in the wells for an appropriate time to drill out their oil at the price they define.

The oil battle, although limited between suppliers and importers, has expanded nearly to the entire world, causing this economic disturbance and fluctuation in money exchange rates. The entire Third World paid the price of the conflict which was imposed by the great powers in the form of a shrinking economy, a decrease in income, the instability in payments, and market inflation.

Hegemony has returned and domination has been renewed as the great powers are still practicing their new colonialism with all forms of ugliness, monopoly, and blackmail. They act if the resources and raw material in the Third World do not belong to the peoples of this world, but belong to the international monopoly and the multinational companies which play the role of armies and bases which used to exist in the past century.

QATAR

Defense Minister Receives U.S. Military Official

GF111641 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Mar (WAKH) — Qatari Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani received here this morning the visiting deputy commanding general, forces command, and commanding general of the Third U.S. Army, Lieutenant General Theodore G. Jenes, Jr.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Brigade Mohammed 'Abdallah al-'Attiyah and the U.S. Ambassador to Qatar Joseph Ghougassian.

SAUDI ARABIA

Planning Minister on Oil Market, General Economy

GF130746 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Planning Minister Hisham Nazir has asserted that what is currently happening in the oil market is not something which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has done, but an external action which has had internal effects on the Kingdom. He referred to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' statement in his latest

address that the Kingdom will act to bring the viewpoints of oil-producing countries within and outside OPEC closer together. He added that the terms and phrases in the speech of his majesty the king were specific, and through them the king reached the minds and hearts of the people.

In a television interview broadcast last night, the planning minister said that the Kingdom, God be praised, is in a good situation irrespective of what is happening in the oil market at present. He said that what is happening in the oil market will reach its limit and that in the end it will be overcome. He asserted that the Kingdom will be able, God willing, to overcome what is currently happening in the market. He urged awareness and not to surrender to tendentious rumors and reports that harm the public interest and the whole national economy. He called for economizing on individual and government levels. He remarked that the call to the citizens to economize does not only signify the confrontation of a situation but so that this will be capital for every citizen by which he can improve his standard of living in the future. He pointed out that in the future there will much dependence on the private sector.

The planning minister referred to the periodic fluctuation of the oil market situation ever since the 1960's when oil prices were low. In the 1970's they flourished. He said that it may be said that there are 10-year periods when the crisis shifts from supply to demand.

He said that during the past 15 years the Saudi Government laid down a basic goal within its economic policy, namely reducing dependence on the export of crude oil as a sole source of revenue. He said that the reason for that has been the Kingdom's expectation of what is happening now. He said that this is a practical proof of the wisdom of the Kingdom's economic policy. He stressed the Kingdom's care to keep the oil market stable. In this context, he cited his majesty the king's statement in his recent speech that the Kingdom will act to restore the oil market and oil trade to what is reasonable and logical in the sphere of international trade, as it should be.

He affirmed that the Kingdom follows a sober oil policy and does not accept the reduction of prices to what they are today. Likewise, it does not accept an insane increase in prices which disturbs consumers and makes them attempt to find alternative energy sources or alternative producers.

Speaking of the investment of oil revenues, he said that the Kingdom has spent around 1,900 billion riyals throughout 3 economic plans, 30 percent of which were invested in economic resources, around 29 percent in equipment, and 41 percent in human resources such as education, health, and social affairs.

He said that as a result of these good resources which are present in the Kingdom now, we are in the stage of abandoning oil as a sole source of revenue. He pointed out that the Kingdom possesses agricultural and industrial production, and basic services which are more complete than in numerous developed countries.

He said that the country will continue to build the projects necessary for the Kingdom's people. He said that the government's economic policy, the Saudi individual's high standard of living, the improvement of the quality of production, raising the cultural level of life, and developing human relations, all depend on the citizen's real and personal contribution.

He said that citizens have capital in the Kingdom which they can double through their work, production, and the exploitation of facilities provided by the government, and can profit and benefit other citizens who will cooperate with them in exploiting such capital. He spoke of the manner in which one can benefit from the facilities provided by the government. He also pointed out that there are excellent systems of communications and loan banks, in addition to other systems that assist citizens in investment and production. He said: Here lies the citizen's role and the role of the capital owner who can create Saudi employment opportunities for other citizens. He added that investments made by Saudi citizens amount to 175 billion riyals. He noted that these figures prove that the Saudi citizens are hardworking and productive.

Hisham Nazir said that the principle followed by the Kingdom is that the government, in the sphere of production, does not perform work that the citizen can do himself. When the government does any work, it is for the purpose of encouraging citizens to do it, since many citizens feel confident and reassured when the government participates, or when the work requires the presence of the government, such as the construction of the Saudi-Bahrain bridge.

He urged the private sector and investors to benefit from local, Gulf, and Arab markets. He pointed out that the transformation of Saudi lines [as heard] or part of it to a shareholding company is being considered. He noted his majesty the king's order to sell part of the shares of the Saudi company for Saudi industries [Sabik] to the citizens. He said that the state owns large parts of some companies and some refineries. He pointed out that there is a plan to transfer them to the private sector, with the aim of consolidating an important principle of the development plans, namely to involve the citizens in development.

The planning minister affirmed that the Kingdom is in an excellent situation, which numerous others hope to achieve in the future. He expressed confidence that the Saudi citizen will carry out his role competently and seriously.

In conclusion, he cited his majesty the king's statement that Saudi Arabia has passed through much more difficult circumstances than at present. Hisham Nazir expressed his conviction that the Kingdom will successfully surmount the present circumstances.

UAE

Chief of Staff Meets U.S. Military Commander

GF121536 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Mar (WAKH) — Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of staff of the UAE Armed Forces, today received Lieutenant General Theodore Jenes, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces of Central Command. The two exchanged cordial talks.

Visiting PDRY Minister on Foreign Policy, Issues

GF130838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Dubayy, 13 Mar (WAKH) — PDRY Foreign Minister, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has affirmed that the policy of the new government in Aden has not changed and still seeks to establish relations of good neighborliness, mutual respect, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

He said that the situation in his country has returned to normal and that efforts are currently being made to overcome the effects of the latest events. He said that the government is seeking to find the necessary resources to rebuild the country and to implement the 5-year plan.

In a press statement published today in the UAE, Dr al-Dali said that unity efforts with the northern part of Yemen are continuing. He said that he expects meetings on the leadership level will be held soon between the two sides.

He denied reports on the renewal of fighting in his country, describing these reports as aiming at spreading fear and portraying the government as unstable.

The PDRY minister urged an end to the Iraq-Iran war and the holding of negotiations, warning that the continuation of the war increases the possibility of foreign intervention in the region. He said that the escalation of the war is not in anyone's interest, but will serve the interests of the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

On the future of PDRY relations with Oman, Dr al-Dali said that the new leadership in his country has assured His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman of its commitment to the agreement signed by the two countries and its desire to implement it. He said that the coming stage will witness a normalization of relations between the PDRY and Oman.

The PDRY foreign minister denied that the number of detainees in his country is 10,000. He said that the number is exaggerated and that his government is considering a general pardon of those who were deceived. However, those who participated in the PDRY events will be put on trial.

He noted that his present tour includes Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. It is aimed, he said, at informing officials in these countries of the latest developments in his country.

YAR

President Announces 1986 Census Results

GF121700 [Editorial Report] Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 12 March carries a 19-minute recorded speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, during a ceremony at the police college to mark the announcement of initial census results.

The president begins by thanking the brother officials of the Central Organ of Planning, students of the university, the Armed Forces, the security organ, and all officials and popular sectors for their efforts which have led to the success of the census. He says: "This important project will assist in developing our development plans at present and in the future." He says that agricultural development will benefit from the census and goes on to note that "agricultural development is the backbone of our national economy."

The president points out that "our people are making great efforts to extract mineral resources and, thank God, there have been positive results in extracting some mineral resources. In fact, oil has been found. The first oil refinery will be opened in the Ma'rib-al-Jawf basin on 9 April this year; this will cover a large percentage of our local consumption. [applause] This refinery will have a total capacity of 10,000-12,000 barrels per day of refined oil products."

The president goes on to note that the YAR is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in the agricultural and industrial fields and promises that "the government and all the brothers working in state organs will do all they can to develop agriculture and the national industry, and to provide vital services for the masses. [applause]" He notes the positive results achieved in the field of agriculture, but does not elaborate.

He then reviews the population of the main cities and major provinces according to the 1986 census, and announces population figures of the provinces in 1975 and 1981 as compared to 1986 as follows:

"The population of Sanaa Province, including Sanaa Municipality, was 1,041,249 in 1975 and 1,740,744 in 1981. The population of the City of Sanaa is 427,185 in 1986, and the Province of Sanaa is 1,429,651 in 1986 [excluding the City of Sanaa].

"The population of Ta'izz Province was 1,121,801 in 1975; 1,053,520 [figure as heard] in 1981; and 1,643,901 in 1986.
"The population of Al-Hudaydah Province was 807,575 in 1975; 1,085,376 in 1981; and 1,294,359 in 1986.
"The population of Hajjah Province was 490,820 in 1975; 880,619 in 1981; and 897,814 in 1986.
"The population of Al-Bayda' Province was 229,103 in 1975; 327,539 in 1981; and 381,249 in 1986." (remaining figures indistinct)

"The total population of the Republic in 1986 is 9,274,173. [applause]." The president then thanks all those who contributed to the success of the census.

In conclusion, the president says: "Approximately 1,200 houses are ready to be distributed to citizens affected by earthquakes this month. [applause] The electorial campaign for the General People's Congress and the administrative units throughout the Republic will take place on 15 April. [applause] Long live the revolution and the Republic."

AL-AHRAM on Islamic Fundamentalists, Violence

PM121425 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 11 Mar 86 p 7

[Fahmi Huwaydi article: "The Islamists and Violence"]

[Excerpts] We must find a means to break the link between the Islamists and violence so that the unjust will not be forgiven and the wronged one will not be prosecuted; so that the Islamists will be treated like the rest of those whom God has created as equals; and so that they will remain innocent until proved guilty and not in the position of remaining under suspicion until proved innocent.

This call does not stem only from the desire to elucidate the truth and the reality nor to seek fairness for this or that group engaged in the Islamic field, but also takes into consideration primarily the fact that the real soil — the source and incubator — of those Islamists is the Egyptian people whose great majority are religious. This is in addition to the fact that the fundamental cause that the Islamists embrace, the commitment to the Shari'ah, is something that nobody in Egypt disagrees upon; that is, the broad Egyptian base, not the odd ones out; the Egyptian masses, parties, parliament, government, and ruler.

This is probably an extremely complicated case, particularly in view of the prevalent belief that breaking this link is out of the question and that violence is a genetic defect in the body of the Islamic current, the factions whose names we hear about but know nothing about their locations or structures. This is a wrong and dangerous impression that many have contributed to adopting and promoting, some with good intentions others with bad intentions. This impression is wrong in that it exaggerates in its generalization and condemnation of everybody without exception. The danger lies inleveling accusations at a whole generation of believing and religious youths, one of the cornerstones of this country's future and probably its hope for reform and righteousness.

We do not need to go far, for the experience of the recent events is still fresh in the mind. From the first moments of those events a big questionmark was raised over the Islamists' role in them. Some have volounteered the answer and even considered it an open and shut case. While we may understand the security organs when they widen the sphere of suspicion — when there is a justification to do so — in the case of important events, such as the recent ones, we are surprised by people with a weighty opinion who think with the same logic as that of the security organs. Contrary to what is expected of them, they do not analyze the implications of events and their causes as other people do. Instead, they hasten to refer to blacklists and pick out from them names of particular factions and publish these names in statements to the press.

A bright spot worthy of appreciation in this regard was the president's speech, which reflected a considerable amount of wisdom and balance. He did not hasten to accuse anybody; he preferred to leave the matter in the hands of the investigating authorities and called upon others to give long and thorough consideration in dealing with the the matter so as to differentiate between black and white.

Let us put aside the method of "suspicion" on which the practice and thinking of the security school of thought is based and exclude allegations by the spiteful and their preconceived judgements that see in the Islamists simply a menacing danger and a great evil. The only concern of such people is to build up a case and look around for evidence and proof. Some of them have published books on this subject while others held seminars.

Certain outstanding vital questions need to be answered by people of knowledge and experience. The following are examples of such questions:

If violence a characteristic of the Islamic groups or is it a phenomenon of our age? In other words was what our country witnessed a separate and independent phenomenon or is it related to the violent phenomena in various parts of the world, from Europe to India and to Japan, the most recent manifestation of which was the assassination of the Swedish prime minister in the country of prosperity and security?

If Islamic violence is separate from the violent phenomena in other parts of the world, does it have anything to do with the Islamic tide that our nation has been witnessing in the past years and of which the Iranian revolution was one of its results and fruits?

Is violence the characteristic of all the Islamic groups or is it the method of only some of them? Does it constitute a majority or minority? Is it the rule or the exception?

Whatever the extent of violence in the Islamic circle may be, the question is: What are its reasons? Are they the sources of thought? Are they economic and social reasons or political factors? Is it perverted thinking in the first place, nourished by social and political conditions, or are the abovementioned causes and factors the origin while the thinking came to give them a theoretical framework? Or is it anger at, and rejection of, everything existing from the beginning to the end?

Is violence a genetic defect or a permanent scar in those Islamic groups or is it a curable "disease"? What is to be done if it were a permanent scar? If it is a disease, who is the doctor who will cure it — will that doctor be the security men or the men of thought and of the Islamic call, or is it the general atmosphere with its social, economic, and political elements?

Active research was carried out on these questions in the late seventies, specifically in 1977 — the eventful year that witnessed the 18 and 19 January demonstrations, the assassination of former Awqaf Minister Shaykh al-Dhahabi by Islamic extremists, and President al-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. The National Center for Criminal Research played a leading role in this research, which continued until after Al-Sadat's assassination in 1981.

With the exception of a small section of it published by Dr Sa'd al-Din Ibhraim in 1980 containing some important and controversial results, the rest of it remained shrouded in secrecy.

I realize that linking the Islamists and violence is not all falsehood and accusation. There is concrete evidence that advocates of

violence do exist among them, but there are two sides to the matter that must be noted:

First, that Islam has a clear and unequivocal method of propagating the call based on "wisdom and beautiful preaching," as the Koran says. The advocates of violence are either ignorant of the rules and method of the Islamic call and foist themselves upon Islam through falsehoods, or they are knowledgeable but pretend ignorance or are impostors. All these sabotage the Islamic march more than anything else.

Second, we do not hesitate to say that the the advocates of violence, like the advocates of extremism (that is, perverted thinking), constitute an exception to the rule of the Islamists —fervent and sincere believers. If we call upon the researchers to investigate this point so that what is a probability becomes a certainty it is because we have in our hands signs and evidence that strengthen such a belief. If for one reason or another light is focused on the advocates of violence, such concentration on these advocates should be seen as an exaggeration in attaching an importance to those people that is greater than their real weight and what they stand for.

I have previously called for the need to "distinguish" between factions of the Islamic phenomenon in order to know the good from the bad and the godly from the evil so that the innocent will not be punished with the guilty. There is still a great need to take such a step, provided it is not taken by a decision from above, a decision that will categorize some as good and some as evil. Certainly this is not what I mean. What is required is to give everybody the opportunity to act openly and legitimately so that they will proclaim their views, show their hands, and address the masses through open, rather than clandestine, channels. We will then be able to know the truth about each faction without guidance from above. The froth will then disappear and only what is good for the people will remain in the ground.

Some people try to portray the Islamist as the number one danger threatening the country's security and stability, but we believe that there is no protection against danger and no defense of security and stability other than rational and true Islamic thought that grows and flourishes in the protection of freedom and democracy and acts within the law and under its aegis.

Tourists Affected by Riots To Be Compensated

NC121251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) — Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Fu'ad Sultan has announced that $500 will be paid to every tourist who was harmed or who lost his luggage during the recent riots. The minister added that this was decided by the ministerial committee formed by the Cabinet to determine compensation and supervise the rebuilding of tourist establishments.

Soviet Ambassador on 'Developments' in Relations

NC122245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) — Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo, has affirmed that Egyptian-Soviet relations have recently demonstrated certain positive developments in cultural, economic, and political areas. In a statement to be published in *AL-AKHBAR* tomorrow, the Soviet ambassador said that the ties have gradually become active, due to interest on both sides. This, the ambassador added, is clearly evident in the resumption of parliamentary communication.

The Soviet ambassador noted that trade relations between Egypt and the USSR have improved, adding that negotiations will be held soon in Moscow to follow up on those in Cairo last year. The Soviet ambassador said that a 1987 trade agreement will be signed. Representatives of the two countries will review and define the protocol on scientific and cultural cooperation. Studies currently are underway on joint economic projects.

PRC Envoy Praises Egypt's Peace Efforts

NC131047 Cairo MENA in English 1008 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, March 13 (MENA) — Chinese Ambassador in Cairo Wen Yezhan hailed the efforts Egypt and President Husni Mubarak exert to push the peace process forward and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He affirmed in a statement to MENA that the Chinese people and government respect President Mubarak, adding the president's visit to China in 1984 left good and deep impact on the Chinese people. About the coming visit of Chinese President Li Xiannian to Egypt, which will start on Friday, he said that this visit comes within the framework of cementing brotherly and friendly relations between the two countries.

Answering a question on China's stance towards the Middle East cause, the ambassador said it is based upon Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including its right to self-determination. He added that China recognises the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. He further said that his country sees that the settlement of this cause could be achieved through peace negotiations, and considers the Fes summit's resolutions a basis for the settlement.

The ambassador said that relations between Egypt and China were growing incessantly.

The Chinese president starts tomorrow a three-day private visit to Egypt to be followed by an official visit on Monday. The president will be accompanied by a delegation comprising Deputy Premier Chen Muhua, Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Lu Xuejian, Director of West Asian and North Africa Department Zhu Linglu, and Ambassador Yezhan.

Irish Military Commander Arrives in Cairo

NC122154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) — General John Barry, member of the Irish Defense Council General Command, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 3-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, Gen Barry will inspect the Irish forces, which are part of the UN peacekeeping forces in the Sinai.

Husayn Pardons Dissidents Expelled by France

NC121733 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, March 12 (AFP) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has pardoned two Iraqi dissidents whose extradition here from France may have led to the killing last week of a French hostage held in Beirut by pro-Iranian Moslem fundamentalists, an Iraqi source said here today.

Under the presidential pardon, the two men, Fawzi Hamzah al-Rubay and Muhammad Hassan Khayr al-Din, will be allowed to return to France to continue their studies if they wish to do so, the source said.

Mitterrand Requested Pardon

NC122106 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, March 12 (AFP) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, at the request of French President Francois Mitterrand, has pardoned two pro-Iranian Iraqi dissidents, satisfying one demand of kidnappers holding at least three French hostages in Beirut, sources here and in Paris said Wednesday.

The pardon was reported by an Iraqi source here and confirmed by the French Foreign Ministry in Paris authoritative sources in Paris said President Mitterrand had personally intervened with his Iraqi counterpart in favor of a pardon.

A Foreign Ministry source in Paris said Wednesday that Jacques Morizet, French ambassador to Bonn, had been sent to Baghdad on Tuesday as an emissary, but the nature of his mission was not stipulated. Mr Morizet was stationed in Baghdad from 1975-1980.

Saddam Husayn Honors Kurdish Fighters

JN121648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, Armed Forces commander in chief, has honored a group of our Kurdish people's sons, the fighters of the light armed battle groups, for their outstanding heroism in defense of the homeland and for their effective role in aiding the Armed Forces in liberating several mountainous vantage points east of Chuwartah.

Defense Minister Tours VII Army Corps Front

JN121540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Southern sector, 12 Mar (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister, has inspected the VII Army Corps front. The defense minister toured the operational sector to acquaint himself with the progress of military oeprations seeking to besiege the Iranian forces and crush what remains of these forces in the narrow triangle within which they have crammed themselves.

Khayrallah also visited forward positions to reassure himself about the firm position the Iraqi Armed Forces enjoy in the areas they reached and to discuss the arrangements needed to keep the Iraqi forces in their liberated positions.

The defense minister chaired a meeting attended by the chief of staff, the column commanders, senior officers, and field commanders. Topics discussed during the meeting dealt with requirements for the plan which was drawn up by the Armed Forces General Command to wipe out the Iranian forces and liberate the land.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Irar

Communique No 2,146

JN121800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,146 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 March 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: Our heroic forces of the Al-Rashid column continued to put pressure on the enemy in the central and coastal axes by pouring hellish fire on the enemy forces, supported by intensive fire from our valiant Air Force, the brave naval force, the daring helicopter gunship force, and the courageous artillery men. As a result of the intensive shelling operations which continued throughout last night and today, our forces inflicted heavy losses on the aggressors.

In the northern column area, our forces continued to pound enemy forces, inflicting great losses among enemy ranks. Battles over the past 2 days on this front have demonstrated that the enemy forces have been worn out as our defense positions are being entrenched, our men's morale is being enhanced, and our brave fighters insist on depriving the enemy of any opportunity enabling it to catch its breath or stop the continuous bleeding of its forces.

2. In order that the Iranian regime will not rise from its disaster and dilemma, our brave eagles continue to pound its troop concentrations and to destroy its resources, weapons, camps, and everything helping it to continue aggression. Our planes carried out 359 combat missions, in addition to the following:

a. At 1008 today, our brave eagles launched a violent raid on the Ganaveh oil terminal, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

b. At 1042 today, other planes launched a devastating raid on the Musak camp, mutilating enemy concentrations and destroying installations and arms and ammunition depots.

c. At 1115 [0815 GMT] today, our planes carried out another devastating raid on the Robat camp, scoring accurate hits and leaving columns of smoke and flames spiraling from hit targets.

After carrying out their duty, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland proud of what they had accomplished, God be praised.

3. Armed with justice and sound principles, painful blows continue to be dealt to our enemies, the criminal Iranian rulers. The brave helicopter gunship knights, through their efficient and courageous role in the skies over the battlefield, are harvesting empty Khomeyniite heads and are destroying with their unerring missiles enemy weapons and military hardware. They carried out 162 combat sorties today, after which they safely returned with their helicopters to base crowned with laurels of victory, praise be to God.

4. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy forces opposite them, killing five enemy soldiers, destroying six infantry positions, setting one ammunition dump on fire, and capturing one 100-mm howitzer.

5. When the enemies find no breathing space in the battlefield, they resort to inhuman practices, thus expressing their hatred of Iraq and its people. Their criminal forces shelled Mandali environs and (Darband-e Khan) with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 March 1986

Communique No 2,147

JN130825 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0735 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,147 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 March 1986]

[Excerpts] The valiant Al-Rashid Forces, with their tested weapons and heroes who explained to the whole world the meaning of Iraqi manliness, commanded by Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the brave Al-Rashid column, assisted by Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibrahim al-Hadithi, commander of the Al-Hamzah Forces; Colonel Kamil Khalid Mustafa, commander of the heroic 90th Brigade; and Colonel Muhammad Salih Ibrahim, commander of the heroic 103d Brigade, since midnight yesterday have advanced toward their set targets according to the Armed Forces General Command's plan.

In a series of resolute assaults under the tight supervision of the field command, strongly and effectively supported by our heroic artillery, our bold forces managed to break through enemy positions one by one, burning them with their blazing fire. The men — commanders, officers, and other ranks — vied with one another on the battlefield, each wanting to play his role in exterminating the enemies and upholding the name of Iraq. The knaves were panicked by our forces' advance. The hands of the Khomeyniites were paralyzed and some of them preferred to die rather than return. A large number of them surrendered to the Iraqi forces. Still others fled. The southern and central columns converged at junctions 15 and 16 like fierce lions and the righteous hands were joined. Thus, the southern and central columns have become one column and the doors have been opened for an overall victory, God willing. Our situation has been completely consolidated for defensive and offensive activities in future battles. This gigantic operation is considered a key and major step toward expelling the crimial enemies from the foothold they have in Shatt al-'Arab sector. It also opens wide the door for a radical and decisive change in favor of Iraq, the country of might and loftiness. It is the beginning of the end of the enemy presence on our pure soil and the beginning of the countdown for its complete collapse, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 March 1986

Ra'd Confers With Fadlallah on French Hostages

NC121812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Razzah Ra'd, a French physician of Lebanese origin, met for the second time today with the scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. They discussed the French hostages. Ra'd also met with three persons who are believed to represent the Islamic Jihad.

Ra'd 'Optimistic' About Talks

NC130823 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beirut, March 13 (AFP) — French envoy Dr Razzah Ra'd, sent here to seek the release of seven French hostages kidnapped by Islamic Jihad extremists, was "optimistic" about the outcome of his mission, he said on Thursday.

In an interview with the daily newspaper *AL-NAHAR*, Dr Ra'd said that noticeable "progress" had been made since his "positive and fruitful" talks had started on Tuesday morning.

He had managed to calm down the kidnappers, he told the newspaper, and was working out an agreement, but consultations were still necessary on certain "formal details".

Dr Ra'd, who was born in Lebanon, left his hotel here early on Tuesday to meet the kidnappers for what he called a "last chance" bid to release the hostages.

A French four-man television team was seized on Saturday afternoon and nothing has been heard of them since. There were previously four other French hostages, but last week the Islamic Jihad announced that it had "executed" one of them, Michel Seurat, as an Israeli spy.

There was some initial doubt about whether he was in fact dead, but his Syrian-born wife who lives here now accepts it.

The other three hostages, held for 10 months, include two diplomats and a journalist.

TV Team Release 'Imminent'

LD131151 Paris Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The unofficial emissary of Paris, Dr Ra'd, is expected in Beirut soon. As you know, he has had lengthy negotiations in the Al-Biqa' valley with the kidnappers and I have just learned from our permanent correspondent in Beirut that the release of the Antenne 2 team apparently is imminent.

Further on Release

LD131350 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The main news early this afternoon is still focused on the fate of our countrymen held hostage in Lebanon. As our permanent correspondent in Beirut, Alain Menargues, told us earlier, the release is now awaited of the television team that was kidnapped last Saturday in the Lebanese capital. Our four colleagues should be released between now and the end of the day. There are no other details for the moment. This is no doubt a consequence of the pardon granted yesterday by President Saddam Husayn to the two Iraqis expelled from France on 19 February.

Meanwhile, the unofficial emissary of Paris, Dr Ra'd, is continuing his negotiations in secret. He has left Beirut to return to Damascus after having announced that his negotiations for the release of our countrymen had made progress. Furthermore, President Mitterrand's personal emissary to Baghdad, Mr Jacques Morizet, has returned to Paris after obtaining from President Saddam Husayn a pardon for and the release of the two Iraqi dissidents expelled from France last month. The latter did not return with him but the spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay has confirmed that they could come back to France if they wished. Currently, they are free to move around and have been reunited with their families.

Finally, Anis Naccache, the head of the commando unit that tried to assassinate Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the Shah's last prime minister, is asking his brothers, and I quote him, to reassure all the families of the hostages. Anis Naccache, who is confined at Clairvauz prison in Aube, has sent a telegram to this effect to his lawyer Maitre Antoine (Compte)

Sniper Kills French U.N. Observer in Beirut

NC121804 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Beirut, March 12 (AFP) — A French officer in the United Nations observer force was killed by a sniper's bullet here Wednesday, the French Embassy announced.

The officer, a captain, was hit by a bullet fired from a building overlooking the headquarters of the observer force headquarters here, which is close to the demarcation line between Christian East Beirut and the Moslem west of the capital. The officer was hit as he left the building, one-time residence of French ambassadors here.

(In Paris, French Defense Minister Paul Quiles denounced with indignation this "cowardly attack on a French soldier carrying out a peace mission."

("France sent this detachment of observers in 1984 at the express request of the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese parties as a whole," he said.)

The victim's name was being withheld pending notification of his family.

He was the ninth member of the U.N. observer corps killed since it was put in place on March 31 1984, after the departure of the multinational force that included French, Americans, Italians and British.

The killing came two days after the confirmation of the execution in Beirut of one of four French hostages held since May 1985 by the Islamic Jihad group, and four days after the abduction of a four-man French television crew.

Further on Shooting

NC121934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] French Captain (Marc Corvais) died from his injuries today. At 1645, the French officer was shot in the head, while in front of the Al-Sanawbar Palace.

Further on Mission by Vatican Envoy Silvestrini

Meets Franjiyah, Hubayqah in Damascus

NC122122 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today met Archbishop Silvestrini, the papal envoy, [words indistinct]. They exchanged views on the Lebanese crisis and the means of solving it. At 0800 today, former President Franjiyah visited the Vatican mission in Damascus and conferred with Silvestrini, in the presence of the papal nuncio in the Syrian capital [words indistinct].

The former president today received Elie Hubayqah for the third time [words indistinct]. Robert Franjiyah and Sulayman Tony Franjiyah attended the meeting. Afterward, Hubayqah said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] and we clearly have identical views on all the topics that we discussed. Franjiyah definitely had had conveyed our views to Archbishop Silvestrini. We have the same views. Hopefully, the Vatican can influence the situation, so that this crisis ends peacefully, with neither the innocent paying the price, nor with Lebanon harmed. We hope good will come of the Vatican initiative.

[Question] Is there a solution to the Lebanese crisis, in your opinion?

[Hubayqah] There certainly are many possible solutions to the Lebanese crisis. We are attempting to find the most suitable. These possible solutions range from diplomatic to military means. We prefer political or diplomatic means. I believe that Silvestrini's visit is part of (?this angle). [Words indistinct] this could be the last effort for a diplomatic solution. If it is no use, we then have no choice but [words indistinct]. [End recording]

At 1645 today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah arrived in Zgharta, after leaving Damascus at 1400. He was seen off by 'Isam al-Na'ib, Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, who accompanied Franjiyah's motorcade for part of the trip.

Silvestrini Returns to Lebanon

NC130848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Monsignor Silvestrini arrived in Bkirki aboard a military helicopter at 0940 today. He was received by the apostolic administrator Bishop 'Ibrahim al-Hilu, Bishops Nasrallah Sufayr and Roland Abu Gawdah, and the secretary of the papal mission in Lebanon.

Silvestrini immediately headed for Bkirki church, where he officated at thanksgiving prayers. He then went to the reception hall, where he was received by Cardinal Khuraysh.

A luncheon will be given at the papal mission in Harisah at 1300. Heads of the Christian sects will attend the banquet.

Monsignor Silvestrini is expected to hold a news conference at 1500 today, to describe the results of his visits to Beirut and Damascus.

'Grouping' Backs Papal Initiative

NC121850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Mufti Khalid presided over a meeting of the Islamic Grouping at his office today. The grouping expressed great appreciation for the important papal initiative that aims to increase the efforts for further dialogue among the Lebanese and to give momentum to the attempt at reconciliation, in a bid to release Lebanon from its present ordeal and to halt its deterioration.

In a statement following the meeting, which ended at approximately 1500, the grouping reiterated its call that violence be abandoned for good. The grouping pointed out that violence should be replaced by a sincere, objective, and rational dialogue and by intensive and serious efforts to solve all outstanding disputes. Such dialogue and efforts will restore confidence to everyone, will provide hope that Lebanon can be rescued, and will put an end to the crisis.

Regarding security in West Beirut, the grouping reiterated its deep sorrow that the situation in Lebanon is deteriorating and that the armed factions are continuing to struggle among themselves. The grouping regrets the occurrence of kidnappings storming and occupation operations, and unlawful practices against defenseless citizens. The grouping stressed its rejection of all forms of partisan and factional security, which have proven to be a failure, and which the majority has opposed. The grouping announced its support for the National Resistance, and condemned the Israeli military operations in the south.

Ja'ja' Speech Marks 'Uprising' Anniversary

NC121929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, delivered a speech at the Burj Hammud

municipal playground this afternoon on the 1st anniversary of the 12 March uprising. In his address, Dr Ja'ja' emphasized that this date marked the starting point for change in our society and for our people, both of which were threatened, as our cause and institution [al mu'assasah], as well as individuals, were all in jeopardy. He noted that the uprising was a self-produced [min al dhat 'ala al dhat] action within the Lebanese Forces, and that the 15 January movement arose to highlight it and to correct its course.

Ja'ja' added that the Lebanese Forces should be a factor for change and unity. He declared: We want the Lebanese Forces to be the only body, in addition to the Army, with nationwide responsibility for military and security affairs. Ja'ja' stated that unity in military and security terms is not enough, as political unity must be ensured as well. He repeated his pledge not to make any unilateral decisions on the Christians' behalf, and vowed to continue consultations to produce a common position.

Ja'ja' promised to guarantee freedom of thought and doctrine, and to ensure that parties, trade unions, and the media may all take part in political activity in an atmosphere of democracy within limits that do not run counter to society's stability and future.

At this point, the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee touched on the question of displaced persons. He said: We are all concerned about this, for we all are sons of a common cause. He added that efforts to win compensation for any losses must be made collectively, as this problem is not restricted to Christians in Kasrawan and the Al-Matn, but is also felt in 'Akkar, Marj 'Uyun, and everywhere else. There will be no solution unless the question of the displaced is settled.

Dr Ja'ja' voiced his rejection of any type of tutelage, stating: No agreement or reconciliation will be imposed upon us. He continued: Understanding among ourselves as Lebanese is something that we alone must decide on. Lebanon's relationship with other states is a matter for the legitimate authorities.

Ja'ja' called for dialogue among the Lebanese, which he said could be held in any part of the country. He declared: Just as we respect the principles, traits, and culture of others, so they must respect our freedom. He appealed for an agreement that would replace the state of war with peace at a time when the Lebanese crisis has become multifaceted and internationalized. Despite this, some continue to monopolize efforts for a solution.

Higher Political Command Meets, Issues Statement

NC122232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The meeting of the Higher Political Command and the Palestinian Salvation Front, at the home of lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, ended at 2045 today. Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt attended the meeting.

Afterward, Munir al-Sayyad read the following statement:

Following the meeting, the conferees decided to become a formal group, called the National Action Committee. Those present approved the proposals of the committee on security and on political and social matters in Beirut.

The command emphasized its determination to implement the security measures, irrespective of the difficulties with the partisans. The strike force will back up the special force and the internal security forces, verifying this with the Coordination Committee. Asked when the strike force will assume its task, Munir al-Sayyad said: In principle, it is performing its task. This will be stepped up, as of tomorrow. Asked if a joint strike force has been formed, Al-Sayyad replied: This force is a strong battalion, in which all parties participate equally.

Asked about the powers of the strike force, Al-Sayyad noted: Its powers are to strike all the partisans who disturb security and to support the special force and the internal security forces, whenever it is requested to do so, should the special force and the internal security forces be unable to perform their task.

Asked if the Palestinian National Salvation Front was present at the meeting and asked about the relevant discussion, Al-Sayyad answered: The brothers in the Salvation Front will present a paper on the nature of the relationship between the national forces and the Salvation Front. Asked if the meeting dealt with political developments, Al-Sayyad replied: The meeting was devoted to the security of Beirut. Answering another question, Al-Sayyad said: The national action committee will hold meetings every week and whenever else is necessary.

4 Army Personnel Killed in Al-Matn Fighting

NC121326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A guarded calm now prevails in the various Beirut and mountain areas. At noon, 'Aytat came under intensive machinegun fire from army positions in Suq al-Gharb. In upper al-Matn, the factional army attacked nationalist positions near Shrin. The nationalist forces confronted it, inflicting heavy loss of life and equipment. Four army personnel were killed and three were wounded in the fighting. Other clashes took place in Al-Furzul, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, Dayr Mar Ilyas, Shwayya, and Al-Qaysariyah. Fighting is still going on in these places and Shrin is coming under sniper fire from Kafr 'Uqab.

ASL Repulses Attack, Pursues 'Terrorists'

JN130713 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At 0430 [0230 GMT] today the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] foiled an attack from four areas launched by terrorists on the center of Lusi in (Al-Dallati) area. The terrorists used rockets, machineguns, and RPG's. The ASL vigorously repulsed the attack, staged a large-scale combing operation, and killed or wounded a number of attackers. The ASL sezied all weapons the terrorists were carrying. The combing operation is continuing to pursue the remnants of the aggressors.

AL-BA'TH Links Murphy Tour, U.S. Naval Exercises

JN120826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight Murphy's current tour of the region. Under the headline "Murphy Returns Escorted by U.S. Warships," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: We are accustomed to the United States creating a tense diplomatic situation before dispatching any of its envoys to the Middle East on the pretext of breaking the deadlock and removing the obstacles to the alleged peace process. The region is currently hosting a senior official of the U.S. Administration who brought with him funds to reinforce the renegade regime in Egypt, a list of the most up-to-date U.S. weapons for Rabin, Peres, and Shamir, and concealed threats to the Arabs who reject U.S. policy, which conflicts with Arab rights and peace.

AL-BA'TH adds: Murphy's tour coincides with Israel's campaign of threats against Syria and the Zionist Herut Party congress, which after a few months will take over the premiership from the Labor government under Peres. Everyone in the U.S. Administration knows that the Herut Party recommendations were applauded by not only the Zionist conferees, but also the U.S. statemen and policymakers. When Murphy claims that he has come to discuss means of breaking the deadlock in the alleged peace process, he is simply ignoring an established fact; namely, the United States has never proposed a peace plan serving the region. The United States has only proposed Israeli ideas and called on the Arabs to accept them. Otherwise, how does the U.S. Administration explain its flood of vetos in defense of the Israeli leaders' violation of international law?

AL-BA'TH continues: Murphy is not alone in the current U.S. moves. He is escorted by U.S. warships that set sail from their Atlantic bases to increase the pressure on the Arabs and to serve as an instrument to rekindle the fire in the Middle East. The aims and intentions of such timing between the U.S. military moves and Israeli threats against Syria became known to the Arabs before, during, and after the joint Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon. Anyone claiming that Murphy has come to achieve peace or remedy the Middle East disease representd by aggressive Israeli germ, is mistaken. He who claims that the United States is a peace force or an honest broker when it considers its strategic alliance with the Zionist aggressor above all its Arab friendships is also mistaken. It is no secret to anyone in the Arab homeland that the United States, which refuses to sell arms even to its Arab friends, is the one that has conspired against Arab development through its plotting against Arab oil revenues.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Therefore, with what face has Murphy come to the region? Has he come with the face of Shamir, the next Israeli prime minister; the face of the American Zionist Me'ir Kahane and the Kach gang he leads, or the face of Rabin, who has not ceased making threats to Syria and Arabs? Murphy is coming, and true Arabs should beware of the timing of his tour and the arrival of U.S. Marines in the eastern Mediterranean.

Israeli Leaders, Media Fan False War Fever

JN121254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the Israeli rulers and their news media continue to spread an atmosphere of tension in the region and to talk about war with Syria. In doing so, they rely on their own interpretation of President Hafiz al-Asad's warning to the Arabs and others about the danger posed by Israel's territorial expansion plans and the Israeli rulers' policy of armed force as well as his assertion of Syria's determination to achieve a strategic parity with Israel to defend Arab territory and dignity. The Israeli rulers consider the warning about the danger posed by Israel's expansion plans as hostile intentions and the call for strategic parity to prevent any new adventures that might start a deadly fire in the region and the world as a threat to Israel.

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin have made statements that serve the war propaganda. They say Israel has to keep its eyes peeled on the northern border to foil the Syrian president's war intentions. This morning the Israeli papers come out heating the war drums and blowing the bugles for war against Syria. *'AL-HAMISHMAR* says: The impression in Israel is that we are on the verge of real war with Syria. *HATZOFE* makes impudent threats about dealing a crushing blow to Syria.

We in Syria do not need the statements of the Israeli rulers and the comments and interpretations of their papers to tell us that the Israeli rulers consider Syria's principled stands on the question of liberating the occupied Arab territory and enabling the Palestinian Arab people to determine their own destiny as the main threats to their expansionist designs and plans to force Arab surrender. Furthermore, we do not need the new Israeli campaign against Syria to know that the Israeli rulers consider any move that deprives them of the ability to wage aggression and occupy other people's territory as a threat to them and their policy. As President Hafiz al-Asad said, we in Syria know Israel's stands, intentions, and plans and act accordingly. Thus, Israel considers us a threat to itself, policy, occupation, and expansionist plans in the Arab territories. Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed this feeling when he called on Anwar al-Sadat to cooperate with him in facing the danger from the north — in other words, from Syria.

Regardless of how far the Israeli rulers go in their campaign to make the world believe Syria is the one behind the war atmosphere, facts are stronger than allegations. Psychological warfare will not transform the aggressor, who has been condemned by the world community, into a meek lamb that deserves pity or turn the aggrieved party, which is demanding the return of its territory occupied through aggression and war, into a threat to peace and security.

It is Israel which has so far prevented a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It rejects the principles of the UN Charter and resolutions, including the General Assembly resolution on the establishment of a Jewish state alongside a Palestinian Arab state — the resolution which was used as a basis for the estab-

lishment of the racist Zionist entity in Palestine called Israel. Israel is also responsible for the continued tension and war danger in the Middle East because it refuses to recognize the Palestinian Arab people's right to determine their own destiny. It also refuses to give up the Arab territories which it occupied by force. Furthermore, Israel rejects the peace course set by the United Nations, specifically, an international conference under the supervision of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned as well as the two superpowers.

As long as Israel continues to occupy other people's territories and refuses to recognize the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, the danger of war and tension will remain in the Middle East. The Israeli rulers will be responsible for all that might result from the continuation or aggravation of this situation.

The new Israeli threats must be viewed in light of U.S. military moves in the Mediterranean and U.S. insistence on rejecting the international conference and calling on the Arabs to surrender one by one through direct negotiations with Israel. There is always coordination between Washington and Tel Aviv; the two sides' plans complement each other.

It may be useful to some of the hotheads in Tel Aviv and possibly in Washington to remember that threats are not the right language to use with Damascus. Damascus does not fear threats and will not go back on its call for just, comprehenisve peace that is based on the principles of the UN Charter and the resolutions of its specialized institutions.

Syria will not give up its determination to defend itself and the land and rights of its Arab nation with all the means in its possession and those that it can obtain in order to repulse aggression and to teach the aggressor a useful lesson and make him pay dearly for his military adventures. It also behooves the Israeli rulers and their American defenders to remember that the Middle East is not the Nevada desert where the Americans and their Tel Aviv hirelings can do what they like undeterred.

Syrians in Golan Appeal to World Liberation Groups

JN120732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Occupied Golan — Syrian Arab citizens in occupied Golan have appealed to world liberation movements and forces to back their struggle against Israeli occupation forces and to affirm their legitimate rights. AFP says representatives of our people in occupied Golan held a news conference yesterday. The agency quoted them as saying at this conference: We are Syrian Arabs and we made it a point to affirm this fact during enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' provocative visit to Majdal Shams last February.

The agency quoted Hayil Abu Jabal from Majdal Shams as saying that the Zionist enemy has confiscated 350 hectares of lands in the Golan since 1967 and turned them into a military zone in which it settled some 7,000 Zionist settlers. Moreover, the occupation authorities dominate life in the Golan and interfere with educational programs to eliminate their Syrian Arab character, he said. Abu Jabal affirmed: The annexation law is just ink on paper and will not change the reality. The people of the Golan strongly reject Zionist occupation and adhere to their Syrian Arab identity and their affiliation to Syria despite the appressive measures of the Israeli forces.

AFP affirms that our people in the Golan are engaged in daily fighting against Israel's terrorist measures, such as setting up military roadblocks and storming houses day and night.

In the meantime, Zionist enemy police sources have admitted that the people of the occupied Golan and Galilee have seized a large quantity of arms belonging to the enemy forces. These sources said that the arms included 800 hand grenades, about 200 landmines, and 3,000 explosive devices and that these weapons were used in resisting the occupation.

Al-Asad, Silvestrini Meet, Discuss Lebanon

JN121346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has affirmed that Syria has made great sacrifices to help Lebanon surmount its difficulties and to maintain the unity of its land and people. Syria is determined to exert further efforts to help the Lebanese brothers reach a national solution that guarantees Lebanon's unity. The president said that Syria's stand on Lebanon stems from the reality that we are one people. Syria's decision is to continue to stand by the fraternal Lebanese people.

This came when the president received papal envoy Monsignor Achille Silvestrini and his delegation at noon today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting.

The president received from Monsignor Silvestrini a written message from Pope John Paul II dealing with peace efforts in Lebanon. Al-Asad asked him to convey a reply message, as well as his greetings and best wishes, to his holiness the pope. Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon.

Lebanon's Sulayman Franjiyah Departs Damascus

JN121544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs.

TISHRIN Urges Peasants To Increase Production

JN111309 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* today comments on the economic question dealt with by President al-Asad in his speech. *TISHRIN* says: While it is true that the battle for liberation requires sufficent preparations and that Syria is proceeding on the path of complet-

ing its preparations and ensuring the requirements of victory in this battle, the other battle of development and reconstruction is no less important. In his speech before the peasants' conference, Al-Asad said our land is still bigger than our effort and we must bridge the gap between the two pillars of life: the land and the effort.

The glorious 8 March revolution was aimed, among other things, at changing the agricultural setup and realizing economic progress. It realized gigantic gains for the peasants, which had been everyone's dream in this country. The masses should double their efforts and exert further efforts to exploit the great resources of the land, thus increasing production and assuring our generations of their cherished future.

We may be suffering from certain drawbacks in our development march, similar to the drawbacks of other countries and peoples in this regard, but this indicates the mammoth Syrian pan-Arab responsibility of confronting the fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught, which aims to dominate our Arab region and entrench Israeli occupation of the Arab territory. These drawbacks show that we are not exerting enough effort to develop our methods and increase and improve production in all agricultural and industrial fields as well as in the services sector, something which was pointed out by president Hafiz al-Asad, who urged everyone to exert further endeavors to promote our development plans, led by the agricultural plans.

Here lies the importance of pooling efforts to overcome difficulties, particularly by those responsible for promoting our national economy. Syria is an agricultural country with many capabilities and resources which, if properly exploited, will permit us to overcome many of the difficulties other developing peoples suffer from.

The land is a trust in the hands of our peasants, who should exert their utmost to protect this trust. If we adhere to our land, serve it, and work to increase and develop its production, we will have contributed toward realizing the slogan of President al-Asad in building the various aspects of the strategic balance [with Israel].

Undoubtedly, Al-Asad's speech will be a national program of action for our people, particularly the peasants. We must work to translate it into action to realize the aim of the party and the revolution and the hopes and aspirations of our masses.

Further Reportage on Visit of Richard Murphy

Meets With Rabin

TA121149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy who arrived in Israel last night at the end of a short visit to Cairo. In the meeting the two discussed, among other things, the speeches delivered by Jordan's King Husayn and Syrian President al-Asad, the situation in Judaea and Samaria, and the security problem in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that also attending the meeting were the U.S. ambassador to Israel, the head of the General Staff's Intelligence Branch, and Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories.

At the end of the meeting Murphy said he had heard detailed reviews of the situation in the region. He noted that a certain time-out should now be taken in order to thoroughly examine and think over the way to make progress in the peace process.

Discusses Negotiations With Peres

TA121739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. envoy Richard Murphy today expressed the belief that in the wake of Husayn's speech there is a need to work towards direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would not include representatives of the PLO. It has been learned from the Prime Minister's Office that Peres and Murphy discussed ideas in this direction during the meeting, which lasted approximatley 2 and 1/2 hours.

In addition, they expressed satisfaction over the progress being made in the talks with Egypt over the questions of Tabah and normalization, and hoped that additional progress would be made. Prior to meeting with the prime minister, the U.S. envoy conferred with the foreign minister and the defense minister.

Peres on Devolution, Egypt

TA130821 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres plans to go ahead with his policy of "devolving authority" to the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza once tension over the assassination of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri has subsided. Peres made these remarks in a meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who wants to examine ways to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories during his talks in Jerusalem. Murphy had lunch with the prime minister in his Jerusalem residence yesterday. The U.S. official also held separate meetings with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who took some time off from the Herut Convention to that end, and with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

It was reported from the Prime Minister's Office that Peres and Murphy had also discussed new ideas for promoting the peace process and that both men are convinced these efforts should be pursued. It was decided that the issue would be discussed at length when Peres meets Secretary of State George Shultz in the United States early next month. In the meeting with the U.S. official, the prime minister raised his plan on "economy for the sake of peace," also known as the "Marshall Plan for the Middle East," in the context of which the seven large industrialized countries would extend economic aid to those countries in the region taking part in the peace process. Peres explained to Murphy that this would be a 10-year plan in the framework of which the industrialized countries, particularly Europe and Japan, would invest billions of dollars in the region.

Murphy conveyed to Peres, Shamir, and Rabin his impressions of the situation in Egypt in the wake of the recent riots. He said that President Mubarak had expressed willingness to further improve relations with Israel once the arbitral compromise over the Tabah dispute is completed. According to Murphy, President Mubarak had asked him to see to it that Israel speed up the negotiations on the Tabah issue.

AL-FAJR Assails Visit

TA122014 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Why Is Richard Murphy Returning?"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is continuing his new shuttle trip in the region "searching for a peace process" following the same American pattern as in the past, as if nothing has occurred or changed during the past few days. The problem of "the peace process" as a whole is rooted in the obstinate U.S. position, which is known for its persistence in condemning to failure every serious step toward a comprehensive and just peace. On what basis, then, is the U.S. shuttle envoy again moving in the region?

The PLO clarified its decisive and explicit stance in this connection in its recent response to King Husayn's speech. This is a stance on which all Palestinian institutions and factions are united. Is the U.S. Administration now trying to isolate this united Palestinian stance on the Arab level? And is it acting to create further disputes and differences within the joint Arab political movement?

We are aware that the U.S. Administration is continuing to persist in bypassing the PLO, as well as maintaining its outright rejection of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. However, irrespective of the numerous shuttle trips of its envoy to the region, this administration should understand the depth of the Palestinian determination, as represented in the recent Tunis statement. This statement in effect closed the door to all American maneuvers and plots which, with their ingratiating talk about peace, were destroying and continue to destroy all bases, foundations, and realities on which this peace can be established.

The U.S. peace plan will be totally rejected as long as it is based on striking at the Palestinian cause and ignoring the inalienable

and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. Why, then, is Richard Murphy returning? And why does he go about visiting certain Arab capitals that are concerned with the foremost Arab problem, despite the fact that the obstinate U.S. position has not changed and has perhaps become more tenacious and intransigent? The minimum Arab response required at this stage of joint Arab political movement is to confront and exert pressure on this U.S. position, or at least not to deal with or take part in it — overtly or covertly — in striking at the Palestinian cause, which, as the Arabs say, is their foremost cause.

Further Reportage, Commentary on Tabah Talks

Tamir: Conclusion by End of March

TA122001 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, said today that the current talks between Egypt and Israel will terminate by the end of the month. He said he hoped that by then the negotiations on the two main issues — the formulation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and bilateral relations — will be concluded postively. Mr Tamir told our correspondent Victor Nahmias that if a dispute still remains on one or two issues after this date, the matters will be deferred to the political echelon for a decision. The talks between the Israeli and Egyptian representatives resumed in Herzliyya this afternoon, and will continue into the night as both sides are interested in progressing rapidly.

Kimche Sees Progress

TA122017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] This evening another day of talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations on Tabah and normalization ended in Herzliyya. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that there has been progress in preparing the arbitral compromis. However, two or three points may be left that the delegations will have to take to the political echelon for a decision. The talks will continue tomorrow morning.

Coptic College Discussed

TA131120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] In the Herzliyya talks this morning Israel promised Egypt appropriate handling of some of Cairo's requests. Reference was made to the establishment of the Coptic college in Bet Hanina and the conflict between the Copts and the Ethiopians at the Bi'r al-Sultan Church near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. This morning's deliberations concentrated on the relations between the two countries and the Egyptian representatives submitted several clarifications to questions posed by Israel. At noon the two delegations began to discuss the formulation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

'Agreement' Reportedly Achieved

TA131417 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1353 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The head of the Egyptian delegation to the Herzliyya talks, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, has told our correspondent on Arab affairs Eldad Beck that much agreement was achieved at today's and yesterday's talks about procedural matters, but the same topics as in the past are still being disputed. These topics are connected with the arbitral compromis. On the substantive issues in the arbitral compromis, the gap between the sides is still wide. In his first interview with Israeli media, Al-'Arabi said he hoped the formulation of the arbitral compromis could be concluded before the end of this month. Our correspondent reports that the round of talks will end this evening and the meetings will be resumed next week in Cairo.

HADASHOT on Relations With Egypt

TA121259 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 12 Mar 86 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Mubarak is prepared to meet with Peres and work out the issue of the Tabah arbitration during that meeting. This emerges from an interview Mubarak granted a Kuwaiti paper yesterday. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office believe that Mubarak is making his readiness to participate in a summit even before the rotation takes place conditional on Israel's acceptance of an Egyptian formula on the definition of the arbitral compromis, which in effect means conceding Tabah in advance.

The talks between Israeli and Egyptian director generals on Tabah and the normalization process will resume this morning in Herzliyya. At the same time, Peres will confer today with Richard Murphy, the U.S. Middle East envoy, who arrived in Jerusalem last night. The Peres-Murphy meeting is intended to contribute to warming up Israeli-Egyptian relations. The U.S. Administration has intimated that the emergency aid Mubarak wants for Egypt in view of the domestic situation is largely dependent on progress in the peace process.

In his meeting with Murphy today, Peres will try to break the ice that has covered contacts with Husayn. The prime minister will repeat his offer that the king launch negotiations unconditionally forthwith, while leaving the door open for Palestinian representatives. Jerusalem has grave doubts as to whether Husayn will be prepared to pick up the gauntlet.

At the same time, people in the Prime Minister's Office are entertaining cautious optimism that these developments are creating a renewed chance to infuse the peace process with fresh blood, and they even believe that a political turning point may occur in relations with Egypt. A few days ago, the Prime Minister's Office resumed its secret contacts with the Egyptian presidential office in a new bid to coordinate a Peres-Mubarak summit. The latest open attempt to coordinate such a meeting did not yield any fruit. It was during Weizman's visit to Cairo in January, when Mubarak hinted that the domestic scene in Egypt was not conducive to such a meeting. Avraham Tamir, the

director general of the Prime Minister's Office, who is behind the renewed initiative, believes that contrary to the opinion of other experts, the quelling of the riots has strengthened Mubarak and created a chance for him to come out with political initiatives.

As part of the effort to prove to the world public and to the Israeli people that "business in Cairo is as usual," Mubarak instructed that the visit by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir be held. The Egyptian president is worried about the drastic drop in tourism to his country and wishes to bring back the Israeli tourists, who have severed all ties with Egypt since the Ra's al-Burqa' murder.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal may also leave for a visit to Cairo soon. Mubarak may invite Shahal to discuss expanding the agreement on the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel. A meeting with Shahal might provide the Egyptian president with an opportunity to discuss political issues and at the same time not chagrin the office of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaa Shamir.

Ra's Al-Burqa' Verdict Submitted to Israeli Embassy

TA121454 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1442 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo this morning submitted the document on the verdict in the case of Sulayman Khatir, the Ra's al-Burqa' murderer, to the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. The Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, told our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck that the document contains the detailed reasons for the verdict, and these reasons cover more than 90 pages written in Arabic. The document will be transferred to Israel within the next few days.

Peres Discusses Lavi Aircraft; Ready by September

TA121240 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 11 Mar 86

[Report by Robert Rees]

[Excerpt] Speaking today at the "Elta" plant, in Ashdod, Peres promised administrative and workers representatives that "the Lavi will take off in September 1986." The factory, which employs 2,400, is involved in the production of close to 60 percent of the parts for the new jet fighter. Consequently, many local residents employed there are deeply concerned by the public debates over the plane's future. "The Lavi isn't just a plane," Peres asserted, "it's the country's technological level. I could never understand," he continued, "why people were opposed to the project. The Lavi is likely to be the best plane in the world."

Rabin Opposes 'Extreme Solutions' for West Bank

TA121936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Today Yitzhaq Rabin warned that a withdrawal to the 1967 borders, or the imposition of Israeli sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza could jeopardize Israel's security as well as its national identity. The defense minister said this at an international symposium on the future of Judaea and Samaria, held today at Haifa University's Institute for Middle Eastern Research. Our correspondent Haviva Roger was there.

[Begin recording] [Roger] The defense minister is against what he calls extreme solutions. The imposition of Israeli sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza could lead to either the loss of Israel's identity as a Jewish state, or to a situation in which the great majority of the inhabitants will not have citizens rights. Mr Rabin is also against the solution of a withdrawal to the 1967 borders. Those borders would jeopardize Israel's security, and such a solution would carry with it a time bomb for another war, with conditions that would be more difficult for Israel. I am absolutely against any idea of a third state established between Israel and Jordan, he said.

[Rabin — in English] I totally oppose any idea of having a third state between Israel and Jordan. It will be contradictory to Israel's security, it will not give any hope for the solution, a reasonable solution, to the Palestinian problem, it will be the best formula for another war in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Roger] Neither would these solutions, in his opinion, lead to a solution of the Palestinian problem. We must work for territorial compromise, in which the majority of the Palestinians will live under one sovereignty, with the residents of the refugee camps falling under that sovereignty. Solutions will not be reached overnight, Mr Rabin said. There can be no rapid, sharp move from war to peace. There must be interim arrangements during an interim period, until a permanent solution is decided on. The permanent arrangement we want should serve as a guide for settling and transfering authority to the local inhabitants. In the meantime ways must be found for cooperation among Jordan, Israel, and moderate Palestinian elements. If this approach is not adopted, Mr Rabin believes that matters will reach a standstill or a solution will have to be imposed.

[Rabin — in English] Without seeing this approach as the only approach, I believe it is bound to a stalemate or imposed settlement. [end recording]

Attorney Cites Conditions for Serving As Mayor

TA121020 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Attorney Jamil al-Tarifi is prepared to serve as the mayor of Al-Birah if Arab mayors are simultaneously appointed to Nabulus, Hebron and Ramallah also. Jamil al-Tarifi had presented his candidacy for the Al-Birah mayoralty about a month ago, but retracted this immediately after the murder of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri. Al-Tarifi believes that if Israel indeed wants to improve relations with the residents of the territories, it will quite easily be able to find Arab notables who will agree to head the municipalities of Hebron, Nabulus and Ramallah.

Hikmat al-Masri Reaffirms PLO Role for Palestinians

TA121200 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus declared yesterday that the PLO under 'Arafat is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Al-Masri was addressing hundreds of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza who came to Hebron for a memorial rally for Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri.

Our correspondent notes that this declaration holds special importance because Hikmat al-Masri is the deputy chairman of the Jordanian Senate, and recently Jordan has worked out a plan to replace the PLO representatives with Jordanian parliamentarians from the West Bank on the joint delegation for talks with the United States.

The rally was attended by various personalities from Israel, such as Knesset Members Muhammad Watad (MAPAM) and Muhammad Mi'ari (Progressive List for Peace), as well as Latif Dori, who heads the Arab affairs division of MAPAM.

100 Families To Populate Bet Hadassah in Hebron

TA121432 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1222 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Bet Hadassah in Hebron will be populated by another 100 families sometime in the future, according to plans. Currently, 15 people reside there. This emerges from an affidavit submitted to the High Court of Justice by the State Attorney's Office, which maintained that due to the number of people who will reside there and due to the symbolic nature of the site, those responsible for security believe that measures should be taken to ensure that there will be no attempts to harm the inhabitants.

The affidavit by the State Attorney's Office was given in response to an appeal by three shopowners whose stores are located on the ground floor of Bet Hadassah. The shopowners oppose the erection of a protective fence opposite their shops and the imposition on their clients, who are forced to undergo painstaking searches of their person and belongings. The State Attorney's Office claims that it offered the shopowners a way to leave the site, but they turned the proposal down. There is consequently no choice but to adopt these measures.

Complaint Sent to UN About Syria's Threats

TA130611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Israel has charged that recent statements by Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad show the growing hostility and belligerence in Damascus. The Israeli complaint came in a letter to the UN secretary general. From New York, Judith Leasing reports:

Israel interprets what President Al-Asad has said about the Golan being the heart of Syria and not on its border as a threat against Israel, the letter says. It's enough to warrant international concern about Syria's intentions, and becomes more threatening when it's linked to the big buildup throughout the Syrian Armed Forces. The Israeli letter says Syria's continuing support of international terrorist groups contributes to a dangerous situation. Syria admits Damascus allows offices of Abu Nidal, George Habash, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and other terrorist leaders to stay open, and its military intelligence operations are behind most of the suicide bomb attacks in Lebanon. The letter ends that in light of the situation, the international community should take immediate action. Israel will continue to protect its citizens, and will try to strengthen the Middle East peace process, writes Charge d'Affaires Yohanan Bein.

AL-QUDS Urges Renewed PLO-Jordanian Coordination

TA130643 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Jordanian-Palestinian Coordination Must Continue"]

[Text] In his speech before the Arab Parliamentary Union which is holding its annual session in Amman, King Husayn affirmed Jordan's position on the Palestinian problem, which is based on the agreement reached by Arab leaders at the Rabat summit meeting in 1974 which decided that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This position is also based on resolutions by Arab summits calling for the need to support resistance by the residents in the occupied territories.

Thus, King Husayn's speech leaves the door open to renewed dialogue and coordination with the PLO. We say this because of our understanding and awareness that aid and assistance to residents of the occupied territories must not be confined to economic support alone. Political aid and support at this very stage is of great significance to the residents of the occupied territories, who are looking forward to the continuation of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO with the aim of achieving a durable, comprehensive, and just peace guaranteeing their national legitimate rights.

We are fully aware that the desired peace cannot be achieved without the establishment of a strong Arab base that supports the PLO as one of the main parties in the conflict. Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and all the Arabs are totally aware that the time for imaginary initiatives has passed forever, and that the Arabs must formulate a real initiative placing supreme Arab interests above all other considerations. If Syria has refused to engage in coordination and dialogue with the PLO, this constitutes a negative move that harms the process. The suspension of coordination between Jordan and the PLO is also liable to increase the stagnation that all the Arabs are experiencing.

When talking about a real initiative, one should bear in mind that negativism and stagnation will constitute the main obstacle to the achievement of any type of parity maintaining dignity and rights of the Arabs. The Arabs have few options, and the threats are coming from numerous sources and sides. The effects of these threats will not be confined to the Palestinian people alone, but will extend to include most Arab nations. From this premise we appeal to all the Arabs, headed by our brothers in Jordan, to take seriously the perils of greater negativism and stagnation, because if the Arabs lose their zeal for their causes they will be losing the

most important justification for their existence.

Therefore, we look to our brethren in Jordan to continue to offer us aid and assistance in the occupied territories by immediately starting a balanced dialogue with their brothers in the PLO. We also turn to our brethern in Syria to tell them that the time has come for a reassessment of positions because the danger threatens us all.

Further Reportage on Herut Convention

Peres Stands by Rotation

TA130620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The crisis in Herut is also worrying Labor Party leaders. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that in the weekly meeting of the Alignment ministers at the prime minister's residence last night, fears were expressed that the rotation of power to the Likud might take place at a time when its leadership is undergoing a crisis. However, it was emphasized that Mr Peres adheres to his position that the rotation of the premiership must take place if the Likud abides by all the other clauses in the coalition agreement.

Levi-Sharon Camp Stages 'Coup'

TA130606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Herut Party appears to be on the verge of a split, after a takeover of the convention last night by the supporters of Cabinet Ministers Ari'el Sharon and David Levi. Details from Tzvi Pantonovitz:

Even the worst case scenario by Herut leaders could hardly have foreseen the situation this morning. The convention closed; no party committees chosen; no ideological debates to speak of. After hours and hours of wrangling and jockeying for position, the rivalry and bitterness between the two camps led by Moshe Arens and Yitzhaq Shamir on the one hand, and David Levi and Ari'el Sharon on the other, came to a head. To hear what happened we go over to our reporter Tony Gadot:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] David Levi and Ari'el Sharon split the Herut Party down the middle late last night. In what appears to be a well-planned coup, their supporters, headed by Knesset member David Magen, took control of the convention Presidium. For hours the party delegates battled verbally for the right to appoint candidates to the influential Mandate Committee headed by Arik Sharon. Sharon, David Levi, Yitzhaq Shamir, and Moshe Arens all delivered long and powerful speeches. At times it appeared that Shamir was fighting for his political future. The Shamir-Arens faction tried to persuade the convention to vote against Sharon's list of candidates to the Mandate Committee. Even though David Levi delivered a 1-hour speech, it was apparent that Shamir and Arens were playing for time by filibustering, hoping to drag the proceedings out until the convention closed.

At the end of the debate, Presidium Chairman Moshe Qatzav called a recess, explaining that he needed to consult legal advisers as to procedure. The moment he left the hall, the coup began, and within 4 minutes it was all over. The Presidium proposed a vote of no-confidence in Qatzav which was carried by a show of hands. Next, also by a show of hands, Qatzav was deposed. David Magen was immediately elected in his place, and he put Arik Sharon's list of candidates to the vote. The motion was passed and the session closed. Later, I asked Ari'el Sharon whether in his opinion the proceedings had been legal and democratic.

[Sharon] First of all, they were completely legal. No doubt about that. I think you saw real democracy. After all, here there was an attempt to violate the law of the Herut Party, which is a very democratic party, by a situation where the minority wanted to dictate to the majority.

[Gadot] But, said Sharon, he and David Levi have not split the party.

[Sharon] No, no, why should we? First of all, I don't have any intention whatsoever and I don't think [changes thought]... think [changes thought]... altogether, I don't see here two major blocs. We can say that here we had a party convention. It was an excerpt — blocs — but then you proceed to normal life. No, I don't see any reason for that. I don't see any justification for that, and I believe that it will take a few days and people will try and live together.

[Gadot] But that remains to be seen. [end recording]

What was seen next was this: The convention was reconvened, and the Shamir-Arens camp tried to resume discussions on their own. At this stage, Ari'el Sharon announced that he was resigning his newly-won position as chairman of the Mandates Committee, and David Levi accused Shamir of deliberately breaking up the convention. Now the convention was in complete disarray, with delegates forcing their way to the platform, preventing party leader Shamir from speaking to the hall. There were fistfights, shouting, and Shamir and Moshe Qatzav, the incumbent or ousted Presidium chairman, depending on the point of view from the hall, were extricated from the milling crowd by their supporters. And, finally, with obviously nothing more to be done, the convention was declared closed.

On the surface, the party is split down the middle. Yitzhaq Shamir has put the blame squarely on the shoulders of David Levi, saying that he — Levi — had prevented any possible compromise even though Ari'el Sharon was ready for this at various stages.

Shamir has asked former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to try to mediate between the camps, and an initial move is expected later today. A big question mark looms over all this. Observers have noted that a split in essence reflects a break between the party old guard, represented by Shamir, and new supporters, made up of an amalgam of the development towns, the Sephardic community, and in general, people from what is called the new or young Israel. The old versus the new, and for the moment it looks as if the new has the upper hand.

Economic Bodies Support IMF Recommendations
TA121458 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] The ministries dealing with economic matters and the Bank of Israel agreed yesterday that the IMF recommendations reflect the general trend that future economic moves should follow in order to ensure that the implementation of the economic program does not face serious difficulties.

The main message of the IMF report is directed at those elements who are in a rush, and who want to pressure the Treasury into freeing frozen budgets and the Bank of Israel into speediliy lowering the interest rate. They believe the IMF report comes as a reminder to all those who are inclined to forget that budget cuts and the policy of monetary restraint have played a central role in the success of the economic stabilization program.

Finance Ministry Director General Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon announced yesterday that his ministry will address each recommendation in the IMF report. Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray supports the line proposed by the IMF regarding the exchange rate, and said that there has never been a formal decision to completely freeze this rate. Furthermore, he said, "a fluctuation of 1 or 2 percent in the rate of 1.5 new shekels to the dollar would not be disastrous." 'Adi Amoray also said that dishing out wage increments requires an increase in productivity.

ALGERIA

Further Reportage on Visit of DPRK Foreign Minister

Holds Talks With Ibrahimi

LD122048 Algiers APS in English 1550 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/3/86 (APS) — Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conferred here Wednesday with Vice-Premier and foreign affairs minister in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kim Yong-nam on bilateral relations and means of reinforcing them. The two ministers also exchanged views on international questions and on the preparation of the coming meeting of the non-aligned countries coordination bureau in New Delhi and the 8th non-aligned countries summit scheduled for the coming September in Harare, Zimbabwe.

In this context, Taleb Ibrahimi and Kim Yong-nam agreed to join efforts for the success of these conferences in order that the Nonaligned Movement recovers its unity and its cohesion so that it can fully play its role and contribute in the development of international cooperation and the instauration [as received] of peace in serenity in the world.

Received by Bendjedid

LD122302 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] At the Presidency this afternoon, President Chadli Bendjedid received Kim Yong-Nam, vice premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and Foreign Minister; Larbi Bilkheir, director of the Presidential Court; and the Korean ambassador in Algeria.

Yugoslav Agriculture Minister Meets Counterpart

PM121455 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5 Mar 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Stepping Up Cooperation in the Agricultural Sphere"]

[Text] Kasdi Merbah, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of agriculture and fisheries, had a meeting at his ministry yesterday with Yugoslav Agriculture Minister Milorad Stanojevic, who has been paying an official visit to Algeria since 28 February.

The talks enabled the two sides to examine cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural sphere and resulted in the signing of minutes highlighting the need to step up cooperation between the two countries in agricultural technology to bring it up to the same level of the commerce relations existing between Algeria and Yugoslavia — two pillars of nonalignment and pioneers of South-South cooperation. Major projects have therefore been initiated by the two countries to enable them to exchange experiences and transfer technology in the agricultural sphere.

With regard to infrastructure, there is a plan to build two port and six inland concrete silos. It should also be noted that an agreement was signed between the Institute for the Development of Industrial Cultivation and a Yugoslav institute for scientific cooperation to develop corn cultivation in our country. In addition, discussions are being held on stepping up exchanges in the sphere of livestock production, especially milk production. Yugoslav partners are also having discussions with operators in the agricultural sector on the extension of poultry production capacities.

Finally, there is crop production: Cooperation will relate essentially to grain production and fruit production, while an agreement is being studied in the phytosanitary sphere for the protection of crops from harmful organic diseases.

Senegalese Minister Arrives in Algiers

LD122113 Algiers APS in English 1354 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/3/86 (APS) — The Senegalese Minister of Armed Forces Medoune Fall, special envoy of President Abdou Diouf arrived Wednesday here carrying a message from the Senegalese head of state and acting OAU chairman to President Chadli Bendjedid. He was greeted by Minister of State to the Presidency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani.

LIBYA

Ghanaian Defense Official Arrives 11 Mar

LD121016 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 30, March 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Ghana's defence council secretary, Joseph Sharmi, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon to participate in the sessions of the second international congress of the international seat [as received] which is to be held over the next few days.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Holds News Conference 8 March

LD081919 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Marrakech, March 7 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco held here Friday a press conference in which he answered a number of questions dealing with the situation in the Middle East, Jordano-Palestinian relations, the Gulf War, Moroccan-Libyan relations and several other international issues.

At the beginning of this conference, the sovereign said: Ladies and Gentlemen. Several journalists who have come to Morocco on the occasion of the enthronement day have requested me to grant them interviews. As I could not, unfortunately, satisfy everybody, I decided to hold this press conference to satisfy your curiosity about the various items or issues interesting you. I would like you to arrange in series your questions following their category in order to facilitate answers and avoid repetitions. Let us begin with the questions in foreign languages in French as

much as possible then I will answer the questions asked by Arab journalists.

Q: (New China): Before asking my questions, allow me, majesty to extend on behalf of journalists here present, my best wishes on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of your enthronement. Firstly, following the recent Jordanian decision to break off political coordination with the PLO, M. Yasir 'Arafat came to Marrakech to inform you about this and seek your advice. I would like to know your viewpoint, Majesty, as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and chairman of the Arab summit, on the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East, and what advice you gave to M. 'Arafat? Secondly, after my return to Morocco about ten days ago, I heard rumours: One related to a visit that the current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf would pay to Morocco to arrange for indirect negotiations between Morocco and the "Polisario", the other about a next Cabinet reshuffle in Morocco with the departure of the Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani. Can your majesty confirm or deny these news?

A: I thank you very much for the wishes you extended me on behalf of your colleagues. It was quite natural, knowing China's traditional and secular politeness, that it was you that got that privilege. I thank you as I thank you all ladies and gentlemen. As to your first question, you know, one should handle very carefully Jordano-Palestinian problems, for, at last, these are family problems. No other people is closer to Jordan than the Palestinians, and no people is closer to the Palestinians than the Jordanians. So, most of the time, it takes the dimension of a great quarrel, a great dispute, but in fact, it is nothing else than a family problem, which, in such cases, has its own repercussion. What has happened, if you want, I do not say formal rupture of the accord between Jordan and the Palestinians. You have read behind the words in the speech of King Husayn that the latter was irritated, that he was fed up, according to what he says, with the Palestinians' puttings off or refusals. On their part, the Palestinians argue while explaining their viewpoints that sometimes they are not well understood by King Husayn. But as far as they, at least, are concerned, there is no rupture. They deem it necessary to put again the work on the weaving-loom. [as received] In both cases, we heard King Husayn say he deemed tnat the decision made in Rabat in 1974 during the Arab summit and considering the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people should be reconsidered, but he added right after this that it was a mere opinion and that he remained, despite this opinion, bound up with the resolutions of the 1974 Rabat summit. Therefore, I personally think that one must keep vigilance. As a member of the Arab family, and as the current chairman of the Arab summit, I am first of all bound to attempt to bring closer viewpoints whatever far they may be. I think that we are not at this stage of pessimism and that these are natural frictions given the stake of this Jordanian-Palestinian accord and given what one is entitled to await from a harmonization in the joint action undertaken by Jordan and the PLO.

This is for the first point. For the second point, it is out of question to set up another government. Perhaps the fact that certain rumors have circulated that the prime minister will have three or four weeks off for medical check up and health care has foreshadowed a governmental crisis. There is nothing true in it and you must know that government crises in Morocco do not have the same meaning as in other constitutions. Morocco is never in a state of crisis, we are constantly in a state of ministerial reshuffles, some are more profound than others, anyway I am pleased with my prime minister and I do not see why I have to change him. We shall simply give him a month off to have a medical treatment and some rest.

You have talked about my friend President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. It is out of question, for the time being, that the president pays us a visit but as you know, the president of Senegal, whether President Senghor or his successor, the president of the Republic of Senegal always feels at home in Morocco. So, his visit always bears friendly and an intimate character. Concerning the problem you are talking about, it is certain that we are ready to listen to President Abdou Diouf when he talks about bilateral problems or any other problems including African ones. Anyway, as far as we are concerned, the fact that we are no longer member of the OAU, it is sure that we'll pay the greatest attention and the greatest courtesy to what he will tell us, but by no means shall we consider what he tells us as something binding us to and coming from an organism that we have quit. [sentence as received] Yet, out of respect and friendship for President Abdou Diouf and for what he represents, we shall listen to him but with reservations taking what pleases us and leaving what is inconvenient.

Q: (Italian Gazette): I would like to know what is the situation of Morocco's application for membership into the EEC and if there is any contact with the Italian Government with a view to backing this candidacy?

A: I must say that Moroccan-Italian relations have been characterized for some years by a kind of ubiquity or split personality. They have always been excellent and I would even say exemplary on the bilateral level. I have always repeated it, Italy has been a perfect partner of Morocco at the most difficult moments. Every time we have knocked at the Italian door we found it open and were welcomed. This is as far as bilateral relations are concerned. Unfortunately, whenever we knock at the EEC multilateral door, we find that Italian reticences, which are legitimate, are among the strongest. It is certain that the member countries of the common market are divided into two groups: There is the southern group and there is the northern group. On the level of climate, the countries of the southern group are inevitably Morocco's competitors particularly on the agricultural level. On the contrary, the countries of the North, the countries of milk, cheese, butter and other dairies are not competing with Morocco. Henceforth, there is a sort of cleavage which is neither ideological nor philosophical, but climatic. I personally think that with the population galloping growth in the world, with the improvement of living standards, there will be a moment when Europe will need more oranges, more green vegetables, and more early vegetables, and consequently, there will be a moment when Italy, Spain, and Portugal being unable to meet the increasing demand, will see no inconvenience if there are other partners to back them in this sector on the level of agriculture and on the level of consumption, of course, without considering the Euro-African political will. The day this willingness will mature and will be drafted, this philosophy and the Euro-African political and economic willingness will consider that Morocco's request to become a full-

fledged member of the Rome Treaty is not a purely commercial request, but a request and a will whose finality and materialization would mean to a certain extent the geo-political materialization of the region in order to span the Mediterranean and jut out over Sub-Saharan Africa.

Q: (*VOLKSKARANT* newspaper, Netherlands): Majesty, if you please I have two questions to ask you: Firstly, the Moroccan immigrants in Holland have recently obtained the right to vote in the municipal councils' elections like any other foreigners who have lived in Holland for five years. In about a week, they will cast ballots for the first time. What is your majesty's opinion on this development that we might consider a first step toward the definite integration of Moroccans in our society? Second question: Democracy in your country has been already developed, but in case the parliament wished it, would you be ready to amend the constitution in order to give more power to the parliament concerning the appointment of the government?

A: I shall begin by answering your second question: Given that you are neither a Moroccan nor a Moroccan MP, I do not see why you assume that the parliament will like me to give it more power. This is a domestic question that concerns the Moroccans only so I will not answer your question. Concerning your first question, I think you know my attitude. I have developed it when addressing the Moroccan colony in Paris. Whatever the context of hospitality in which Moroccans can live in European countries, I deem that hospitality, cooperation, work in common do not mean assimilation. Moreover, you may notice yourself that the Moroccan is very hard to put up with. If you really wish to integrate him, you will perhaps easily integrate the first generation, but the second and third generations will be hard to put up with, for, the Moroccan cells, genes, heredity, all of them count and Holland will be the first to be embarrassed by Moroccan reactions. Holland, a country of the Northern Sea does not need Mediterraneans with their temperament and their lack of discipline to participate in the electoral, parliamentary or political life of Holland. As far as I am concerned, I am against the participation of Moroccans in elections in foreign countries, for unfortunately even at the end of a generation, even at the end of two generations, they will be told one day: "Go home, you are not a genuine Dutch, you are not a genuine French, you are not a genuine Italian, you are an imported". In my opinion, why do you want a Moroccan to stand to attention internally and externally while hearing the Dutch national anthem? Why ask him, thirty years or sixty years later to go to war like a French or a German, the flag on his shoulder to get killed for Germany, for France or for Italy? In my opinion this is even immoral. We cannot have two flags for we cannot forget the old one and we have not acquired yet the new. It is better to leave everybody at home while advocating human brotherhood, equality and rights. This would be a good thing but the integration is good neither for the integrated nor for the one who integrates.

Q: (Radio France Internationale): I would like to ask two questions, the first on Chad: Some months ago it was reported that Morocco was undertaking a mediation to pave the way for a meeting between Col al-Qadhdhafi and Hissein Habre. Will this meeting still take place? My second question is about Michel Seurat. Have you been contacted in your capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem committee by the French Government?

A: What I will tell madam, is that neither the French nor the Libyans have asked me for mediation or preparing a meeting between President Mitterrand [as received] and Col al-Qadhdhafi. They speak of this in the media and behind the scene, but reality, I affirm it, is this: It has never been question of this (mediation). As for the Seurat affair, Morocco was not contacted by any party. We follow the events like any one else and not in a directly concerned way.

A question on Chad. (*LE MONDE*): [as received]

A: You know, in the Chad affair the problem is a simple one. The matter is to know who represents the sovereignty of Chad and who is the official and internationally recognized interlocutor to speak and make commitments on behalf of Chad. Morocco for its part felt it necessary to freely and sovereignly choose to regard President Hissein Habre, who is the Chadian head of state, the representative of the Chadian will and sovereignty. If I was to meet Col al-Qadhdhafi to give him advice on Chad, I think that he had already expressed on several occasions his will with a certain tenacity. At this point, advice is of no use. At best we can exchange arguments to know who is most right. But I think that Libya's choice is clear and so is Morocco's and that is all.

Q: (*POLITIKEN*, Denmark): In your speech of March 3d, you did not mention the union betwe you and M. al-Qadhdhafi, and the T.V. did not show M. al-Qadhdhafi's message of wishes. What is the reason for that?

A: I devoted my speech of March 3d to my country's internal activities, and if you have read my speech you may have noted that I spoke about my visit to France for it is a bilateral and at the same time an internal problem, for me. I also spoke about my other activities. I spoke of the union between Libya and myself on many occasions and there is no need to go back to it again. This question is well-known by everybody. Secondly, it was not an obligation for any head of state to [words indistinct] cables or appear on the T.V. This is left to everone's will.

Q: (TASS and NOVOSTI news agencies, USSR): Majesty, the Soviet Union has come up on January 15th 1985 with a three stage program aimed at total liquidation of armaments especially nuclear armaments before the year 2000. We would like to know how your majesty values this initiative and the influence it might have on developing countries in light of the principle: disarmament for development?

A: As you know, any initiative aiming at nuclear disarmament can only be regarded by all countries, developing or developed alike, in a positive and encouraging way. As far as Morocco is concerned, we are not for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, we would like this liquidation to take place way before, for Morocco, with its geographic situation on the upper part of the continent and with its strait, is an ideal target for an atomic bomb at any time, not to say two or three bombs. Therefore, we are, like many other countries at strategic points, more interested in nuclear disarmament, and this, not in the year 2000. If I am told that disarmament is for tomorrow, I would be the happiest man on earth, for, as I already told you, my country, given its geo-strategic situation, is an ideal target for a bomb or a shower of bombs at any time. You therefore see that it is not

out of virtue, but out of necessity that I advocate nuclear disarmament.

Q: (Pakistani television): I would like to know whether, following the recent escalation in the Iraq-Iran war, your majesty, as the chairman of the Islamic Conference, envisages any new initiative to end this war and what is, in your opinion, the role the organization of the Islamic Conference should play in order to foster unity within the Islamic ummah which has been facing a turmoil these last few days?

A: As to the first point, there exists as you know a seven member committee stemming from the Islamic Conference. This committee has been entrusted with assisting Iraq and Iran in seeking a peaceful settlement to their conflict. However, no results have been obtained this far and I must say the responsibility of this negative position lies on the Iranian side. As to the unity of Islamic ummah, I think that we should not go any further, but should maintain the current situation for we do not have the same political regime in the Islamic ummah, we do not have the same social regime. Besides, it would be a mistake to build a closer union than the one we now have for it would no doubt generate a great deal of confusion. I believe that the best link between Islamic countries is the faith in God and the prophet Muhammad, and the implementation of the principles of Islam in peace, fraternity and understanding between all the states in the world, between Islamic states and other states. I think we should stop at this point, I do not want to go any further.

Q: (T.F. 1): What would be in your opinion the best way out of the current situation for the French Government which has to face the Islamic group holding hostages in Lebanon?

A: First of all, there is an element which makes me not give you a negative answer but tell you I do not know what cards the French Government holds up its sleeve. In situations of this kind, all governments have their hidden trump card or a means of leverage. Not knowing the secret cards of the French Government, I cannot tell you what I would advise the French Government to do. I am sorry to answer this question this way but I do not have any other answer.

Q: (AP NEWS AGENCY): I would like to go back to a question you have already answered related to the proposition by President Diouf. I understand from what you have said that you no longer have anything to do with the OAU, but could your majesty brief us on the substance of the proposition without any reference to President Diouf or the OAU? Do you see any possibilities for indirect talks similar to the ones between Afghanistan and Pakistan under the aegis of the United Nations secretary general in this proposition and by whom should it be made?

A: Firstly, there is no similarity between the Afghan-Pakistani conflict and the conflict in the Sahara. Afghanistan and Pakistan are two internationally acknowledged countries, they have flags of their own, borders, sovereignty, a people and representations at the United Nations and various regional assemblies. Secondly, I do not personally have any proposition from President Diouf, and had it been the case, I would have given it consideration only because it is a proposition coming from a friend head of state. If it comes from the OAU chairman, no matter who, the only answer I have for it is: I want to be logical with myself, I am prepared to read the proposition, but I am not willing to understand it. I can read without understanding. No tangible proposition has reached us since the last session of the United Nations. The resolution voted at that time provides for the implementation of a negotiated solution by the UN secretary general. I have not so far met the secretary general but I feel that M. de Cuellar is soon to make a move. In any case, Morocco has never opposed discussion and dialogue but it categorically refuses to hold direct negotiations with those you know.

Q: (*LE POINT*): Majesty, since early January, the meeting that was to be held in Tripoli between your government and the Libyan Government has been put off several times. Does this postponement mean there is a loosening in the Moroccan-Libyan union, a loosening some saw as lurking in different declarations? Does the rapprochement taking shape between Libya and Algeria, at Col al-Qadhdhafi's request it seems, confirm this loosening in Moroccan-Libyan relations?

A: It seems that you are taking keen interest in Moroccan-Libyan intimacy. The trip has been delayed only due to questions of inconveniences because certain dates did not fit or fit no longer. It is certain that we were about to pay a visit to Libya but there were the maneuvers of the American fleet off Libyan coasts, and given the situation of general mobilization that took place in Libya, we deemed that the last thing to do would be to divert President al-Qadhdhafi from his strategic and military concerns by a visit that was not declined of course, but would have certainly been inopportune and would have by no means served the union. So, the postponement of this visit must not be viewed otherwise than a mere delay in view of the schedules which, up to now, have not totally coincided.

Concerning Algerian-Libyan relations and this is to be kept in mind once for all, Morocco does by no means have the complex of let's say, apprehension, every time it sees a rapprochement between two countries whichever these countries may be. Morocco has its stature, it has its specific density. It has it weight, its has its dimensions, which it respects and it secs to it that they be taken into account and respected. This does not mean that anytime there is or there will be someone who becomes reconciled with Algeria, Morocco takes umbrage at it. This is not the way we behave, on the contrary, we consider that any rapprochement between Libya and Algeria can only benefit Morocco. So, as you have just talked about the Arabo-African union treaty linking Morocco to Libya, we consider that an Algerian-Libyan rapprochement, passing through Libya, far from harming Morocco, can only benefit Morocco. And this is why we regarded this rapprochement, not only with serenity but also as an event, perhaps promising and we do not see any reason to be alarmed.

Q: (*JEUNE AFRIQUE*): I imagine that during your talks with King Juan Carlos, you had the opportunity to evoke Ceuta and Melilla, would you tell us something on that?. Second question: Do you plan to undertake a visit to the United States in the few coming months?

A: I must say that King Juan Carlos's visit has been an emotional event for me. It had a repercussion and will have a greater one still. I have known Juan Carlos for years, our relations are very

close. We phone each other very often. I must say that his visit was the most pleasant surprise and the most beautiful present he could have given me. Of course, we spoke of Ceuta and Melilla, we spoke of them in a serene way so that the Moroccan and Spanish peoples speak of them likewise. Ultimately, the problem of Ceuta and Melilla is a clear one. The situation is an anarchronic situation as it were, it is normal that one day, it melt away in the historical context of world evolution. It is up to the Moroccan people and the Spanish people, owing to their wisdom, their ponderation and above all their conviction, to endeavour so that the strait does not separate them but brings them closer, therefore it is up to these two peoples to find a solution to the problem in peace and understanding, while respecting their reciprocal interests. In reply to your second question, I have no precise date but I think I will in the upcoming months undertake a work visit to the United States, and of course meet President Reagan.

Q: (*THE SUNDAY OBSERVER* of India): I have two questions, it is reported that you were shocked by the Indian prime minister's recent decision to recognize the socalled "SADR". What are the prospects for normalizing diplomatic ties between Morocco and India, which currently holds the Non-Aligned Movement chairmanship? The second question is: Reports go that efforts are undertaken so as to the "SADR" be admitted in the Non-Aligned Summit which will be held next August in Harare, in which case what will be the response of Morocco and the measures to be taken by it to counter the drive?

A: The recognition of the "SADR" by India was like a lightening in a calm sky. I met the grandfather and the mother of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. I met President Nehru twice or three times. The first time when I was crown prince in 1960 in New York. The second time in Yugoslavia in June 1961, three or four months after my enthronment when we together created with President al-Nasir, President Tito, Haile Selassie, Sekou Toure, Kwame N'krumah, the president of Cuba, the list is too long, when we created the Non-Aligned Movement. It was a deep trauma to me and to my people that the Indian prime minister recognized the so-called "SADR". It is certain that India is a free and sovereign country, but I think that a country such as India, with its weight and its role in the world and the Third World, I think that the decision which was taken by the Indian premier is a light decision since it concerns the relations between Morocco and India and we deeply hope to see the cloud between them vanish. But as I told you it was a trauma, it was like a lightning in a calm sky.

Q: (SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY): What impedes the organization of a self-rule referendum in the Sahara?

A: What hinders me from holding the referendum is due to those who do not want to hold it. As to me I am ready to hold it tomorrow morning.

Q: (*JEUNE AFRIQUE*): In the Iraq-Iran issue, you have followed the latest declarations of the Gulf Cooperation Council related to the Iranian invasion of Iraq. Could we know the exact role played by Morocco in preserving security in the Gulf? Second question: At the worst of the Ceuta and Melilla crisis, I was in Mellila. I witnessed the precarious and unstable situation of the 27 thousand Moroccans in this region. I would like to know how far has the current negotiations on that particular problem gone, namely following the law on foreigners' expulsion?

A: As to the question on the Gulf, Morocco is genuinely worried and concerned over what is taking place there. Morocco is politically present in the area by its ambassadors, its observers, by people who are following the development of the situation. It is Morocco's only presence in the region. It is sure that the GCC is a multidisciplinary council which deals among other things, and particularly, with defense problems. I had the opportunity to notice while conversing with the ones and the others that the heads of state members of this council are aware not only of the risks, but also of the solidity and cohesion of the council. This is all I can say. Morocco has no other physical presence there.

As to your second question, I personally think that a king cannot visit another king or another head of state, no matter the brotherly relations existing between them, if he does not want to give his visit, and particularly on March 3d, the significance it deserves. I know that Moroccans are perspicacious enough to grasp the real significance of my meeting with King Juan Carlos of Spain. I have not been to Melilla, but like you, I suffered great pain while following these events through the media. However, except for a few cases, and I mean a few specific cases, my duty forces me to fulfill my duty without losing self-control. For if I let emotion take the best of me, it would be irreversible. So, I try to fulfill my duty without emotion, except when it is question of struggling against drought, edifying dams, beating the clock in the race against malnutrition, promoting employment here, I am emotional. But for the rest, I try to remain as cool as possible. So let us keep cool.

Q: (*AL-JAZIRAH*, Saudi Arabia): It was a great honour for us, me and my Arab and Muslim colleagues, to attend an event which testifies to the [words indistinct] of our Islamic authenticity, namely the ceremony during which allegiance is renewed. Given the decision of the international court of the Hague and international law which refers to religious usage and divine religions and in respect for our Islamic faith which exacts faithfulness on the part of those who take the oath of allegiance to the depositary of power, does not the renewal of allegiance we have attended and cover which included representatives of the Saharan provinces constitute the expression of the attachment of Moroccan citizens to their unity and territory?

A: There is no doubt the law in Arab countries and Islamic law in particular gives the "Bayaa" an importance and a value unmatched elsewhere. For us the "Bayaa" is not limited to territory and borders the "Bayaa" is made to who fulfills its duties. Its contents are legal. But if it has been in force since the advent of Islam, it unfortunately did not exist before Islam especially after the expansion of the Roman law north of the Mediterranean. The Roman law is based on the conquest of power rather than the "Bayaa" and spiritual and religious ties uniting the depository of the "Bayaa" and those who take the oath of allegiance. I wish people could see in this renewal of the "Bayaa" by the representatives of Sahrawi populations a settlement of the Sahara problem. Unfortunately, stubborness and total ignorance of reality add up to our going astray and maintain this state of war. Had it been for me, I would have considered my

visit last year to the Saharan provinces a referendum for it is a referendum indeed. However, the referendum I want is a referendum which internationally commits everybody, not only friends but the adversaries or those who do not abide by the outcome of the referendum giving rise to international denunciation and isolation of these adversaries.

Q: (*AL-MADINAH*, Saudi Arabia): The special summit held recently in Casablanca had set up two committees entrusted with clearing up the Arab atmosphere. How does your majesty assess the works of these committees, could we say they are about to pave the way for the delayed summit of Riyadh?

A: I deem - and this is a personal analysis - that the Riyadh summit is not dependent on the success of these two committees' task for, relations between Syria and Iraq were tense long before the holding of the Arab summit in Fes in 1982. It was the same thing between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between Jordan and Syria and between Iraq and Libya. All that did not prevent us from holding the Fes summit and the special summit in Casablanca. We believe that the holding of the next summit in Riyadh does by no means depend on the settlement of problems for which the two commissions were formed, especially that HM King Fahd has never affirmed the opposite. Concerning the two committees' proceedings, thanks to God, the first has made under the chairmanship of H.R.H. 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince of Saudi Arabia - positive steps towards the clearing up of relations between Syria and Jordan and managed to collect the first elements that will enable to restore entente between Iraq and Syria. As to the committee formed of the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania and Morocco to resolve the problem between Libya and Iraq, it has convened as you know in Rabat and we have then noticed that the problem is complex. We must tell it, it is a complex and multidimensional problem. This does not mean that it is unsolvable. We work without flashy declarations to reach a solution. We pray the Almighty to assist us in finding a solution.

Q: [Words indistinct] Saudi Arabia: A long time has elapsed since the holding of the emergency Arab summit of Casablanca, your majesty, don't you think that it is high time to hold the 13th Arab summit in the scheduled venue? The Iranian forces carry on their invasion of the Iraqi territory, which is a threat for the Gulf countries, I wonder, your majesty, whether such a situation requires the implementation of the Arab common defense charter?

A: I will answer the first question through the second. No doubt that law, reality and logic impose on Arab countries, whatever their regimes, and their dimensions, the literal implementation of the common defense charter. [Words indistinct] war does not oppose two Arab countries. Had it been the case, this would have embarrassed the Arab countries by making their choice difficult. On this case, there is no room for doubt and hesitation. The situation is clear. If Arabs were logical with themselves and respectful of their commitments and if they shouldered their responsibilities, they would have directly and without any hesitation implemented the common defense charter. The non-implementation of the charter makes me ask this question: Is it not high time to summon a summit conference? I do not believe that the success of a conference means the unanimous approval of resolutions. I am not of those who beleive in the necessity of adopting recommendations. The conference can be held behind doors from beginning to end and enable participants debate their problems and express their grievances in a courteous and [words indistinct] atmosphere. The important thing, even in the lack of resolutions, is to make everybody face their responsibilities and express their viewpoint and grievances. Meetings by themselves favour the rapprochement of viewpoints. This does not mean that I am ready to summon a conference summit if such a request is made to me in these delicate conditions. Of course, things would be serious for it is not [words indistinct] there will be a full participation. Anyway, I think that Arab countries should, as of now, dart [as received] their self-criticism and be aware of what history will record about them, for unfortunately the Iraqi-Iranian war goes beyond an armed conflict. This is [words indistinct], for what has always united us is: "There is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his messenger" and this, is likely to become a disunion factor hence the gravity of the situation.

Q: (*AL-YAMAMAH*, Saudi Arabia): The Palestinian question has witnessed new developments in the last few weeks, especially with regard to Jordanian-Palestinian relations. How do you perceive these developments? Do you think they will lead to a reaffirmation of the attachment to the Fes and Rabat summits resolutions or to a revising of these resolutions?

A: As I have already said in answer to a question in French, Jordanian-Palestinian relations are family-business, that is how they should be approached. And because of this family-like nature, they often go through hard times taking the dimensions of big quarrels, but thank God, they always calm down. Of course, we are in the presence of new elements. First, we have the Jordanian-Palestinian accord to which the two sides had freely adhered and accepted. Then followed the Casablanca summit in August. All participants were notified of the accord at the request of the two sides. In the aftermath of lengthy discussions, it has become clear that Jordan and the PLO have not put to practice what had been agreed on in documents. Who is to blame? I am not entitled to judge and condemn this side or the other. In any case, King Husayn has declared the accord to have lapsed while the PLO issued no comment. It has not annulled the accord and affirmed it is actively looking for another formula to reestablish contacts. A few days later, King Husayn said in a speech which deserves scrutiny not to have denounced the 1974 Rabat summit resolutions. He did not say that, to him the Rabat summit resolutions have lapsed. The first time, he said it would be fit to reconsider or reevaluate the quality of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as defined in the Rabat resolutions. He merely stated his opinion. In a later statement, he said he still adhered to the Rabat resolution all this means that to him, the PLO as it now stands does no longer constitute the instrument that could [words indistinct] the target sought. We are used to cloudy skies in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. May these clouds bring showers of blessings. I am convinced that these are relations which in spite of their customary quarrels remain family-relations.

Q: (*AL-ITTIHAD*, Abu Dhabi): Majesty, you have on many occasions [words indistinct] Palestine Liberation Organization to form a government in exile. Do you think majesty that the

constitution of this government would contribute to establish peace in the Middle East? My second question is related to Ceuta and Melilla: It is reported that the Spanish sovereign has pledged to give the two (?cities) back to Morocco as soon as Spain recovers its sovereignty over Gibraltar. What can you tell us about this commitment?

A: Let's begin with your second question and end with your first. Morocco has never needed and does not need any commitments from any side to liberate its country, for it is deeply convinced that the task to liberate the country is incumbent on the Moroccans and the Moroccans alone, and therefore it needs neither promises nor favours. The land is Moroccan and it is Morocco which will liberate it. How? Here comes into play the Moroccan genius and personality renowned throughout centuries. There is no doubt that when the Gibraltar problem is settled, it will be difficult for Spain, with regard to the international community, to maintain its sovereignty and strategic presence on the two banks of the strait. It is quite logical that Ceuta and Melilla be handed back to Morocco when Spain recovers Gibraltar. And as Spain will retrieve Gibraltar through peaceful and diplomatic means, we also, and we reaffirm this, want Ceuta and Melilla to be given back to us through peaceful means and in the context of brotherly ties. As to your first question, it goes without saying that the constitution of a Palestinian Government in exile (?would bestow) on the PLO more credibility on the international arena. What the PLO is lacking - especially when it is question of terrorism - is a means to defend itself, the most approbate [as received] means not to be charged of terrorism. In other words, a government in exile will entitle the PLO to consider as an alien to the organization any Palestinian committing a terrorist act that it denounces. The Palestinian government in exile and the PLO will then dissociate themselves and their responsibility from any pact of that nature, and all, including the Arabs, will then know who is the number one, the number two, the number three, the number four, the number five.... As far as I am concerned, I know most members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, but I sometimes hear that so and so is the number two, that some other is the spokesman for that official, that it is that one who partakes in international conferences, and that that other is entrusted with resistance in occupied territories. I, who consider myself amongst the closest to them, sometimes get mixed up. What can we say about others? I personally deem it necessary for the PLO's credibility that the Palestinian Organization forms a government in exile so that the whole world realizes who the troublemakers are, who is the terrorist, and who is the resistant. The Palestine Liberation Organization is for resistance not for terrorism, but this confusion affects the PLO. We have not so far unified terminologies. For the Americans for example the Afghan mujahidin are resistants while for the Soviets they are terrorists. The Palestinians are viewed by the Americans as terrorists while the Soviets consider them as resistants. It would be necessary to unify terminologies. The PLO by forming a government in exile, will erase any suspicion and will gain more credibility and (?respectability).

Q: (*RISSALAT AL-UMMAH*): It has been twenty-five years now since your majesty came to power. What was the most pleasant and most distressing decisions you have taken during these years?

A: In fact, I am going to give you two pleasant decisions. The first one dates back to when we decided to endow our country with a constitution for I am a democrat by nature as my revered father, may his soul rest in peace, said in his letter: "Beloved son, be democratic". In Moroccan legislation, the children to my daughters will not bear at their birth the prince title, the children of the children of my brother will not carry the title either. Are there better guarantees to allow them have the same opportunities as all other citizens and live in peace and calm, are there any better guarantees than human and civil rights within a constitutional framework? Of course, our constitution is a Moroccan Constitution which lavishly takes into account our religion, for we are Moslems. It had to respect our traditions and preserve our environment. It had also to meet the requirements of modern times. This was a decision I had granted much of my attention. The second decision was my stopping the Green March, not its launching, and I say the stopping of the march because it had achieved its task. When I told marchers the Massira had reached its objective and asked them to return, I felt i had succeeded. The success of the Green March was in fact guaranteed the day it stopped, not the day it started. As to the second question thank God there have been no distressing decisions.

At the end of the press conference, King Hassan II of Morocco made the following statement: Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, for your attention. Translation of my answers in Arabic will be circulated in French or English as soon as possible. I think I surveyed the different horizons you were aiming at.

Once again I am glad having you here and happy you participated with the Moroccan people and myself to the enthronment festivities. I hope we will meet again in similar happy circumstances.

Nationalist Party Issues Communique on Enclave Towns

LD122118 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Rabat, Mar 12 (MAP) — The Central Committee of the Moroccan Nationalist Party "The Istiqlal" noted with pride and satisfaction the statements made by King Hassan II during the press conference he held last Friday when dealing with Ceuta and Melilla (two Moroccan northern towns still under Spanish rule).

In a communique published this Wednesday by the party's organ in French *L'OPINION*, the Central Committee reaffirms its solidarity with the Moroccan citizens in the two enclaves and "appeals on the citizens in the occupied towns to remain attached to their Moroccan nationality and Islamic identity to struggle against the pressures being exerted on them".

The Moroccan people, the communique went on, is called to carry on the struggle to perfect the country's territorial integrity.

The soveriegn had outlined in his press conference that the issue of Ceuta and Melilla must be settled through peaceful means and that this anachconistic situation cannot go on forever especially when Spain recovers Gibraltar.

SUDAN

Prime Minister, Other Officials Leave for Libya
JN121437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah left for Libya this morning leading a delegation consisting of Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub on a 3-day visit. During the visit the prime minister will hold talks with President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and senior Libyan officials within the framework of the efforts being exerted to strengthen relations between the two fraternal countries.

Alliance Group Leaves for Addis Ababa Talks
JN121502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad and Eng Mukhtar 'Uthman left Khartoum for Addis Ababa this morning as the first group of the National Alliance delegation to hold dialogue with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement. The rest of the delegation, consisting of 25 people representing parties and trade union groups, will follow them within the next few days.

Dr Taysir stressed that the recent military escalation (?did not) help in preparing the atmosphere for dialogue. He added that the Armed Forces are a faction of the popular forces and the dialogue constitutes direct support for them. He said that the dialogue aims at laying down strong foundations for a successful constitutional conference. He added that he did not expect the meeting to resolve all pending problems and that we should not hope for more than what is expected from it. SUNA has learned that the delegation will discuss the constitutional conference, the ceasefire, and the elections.

May 1969 Coupists To Stand Trial 16 Mar
JN101925 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1747 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 10 Mar (SUNA) — The state security court will hold its first session trying those who concocted the May 1969 coup on Sunday [16 March] under Judge 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abduh. The accused, who face charges of undermining the Constitution and plotting against the political regime ruling at that time, in addition to violating a number of Armed Forces regulations by participating in and instigating the rebellion, are: Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, Zayn al-'Abidin Muhammad Ahmad, Khalid Hasan 'Abbas, and Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd. All are members of the so-called Council of the Revolution.

Opposition Claims 29 Government Troops Killed 10 Mar
EA121735 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpt] More details of fighting between the fleeing government forces who had scattered in Rumbek and the pursuing SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Shark Battalion under the command of Major Bona Abang Dhol have come in. According to our correspondent accompanying Shark Battalion, 29 more government soldiers were killed on Rumbek (Mobolo) road on 10th March 1986. One armored personnel carrier No 133520 was destroyed and one lorry No 1760bh was blown up by a landmine.

TUNISIA

Communique on Visit to Tunis by Gabon's Bongo
PM121435 Tunis L'ACTION in French 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Tunisian-Gabonese "Joint Communique" issued after visit to Tunisia by Gabonese President Omar Bongo]

[Text] At the invitation of Supreme Combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia and chairman of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD], His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, and his wife paid an official visit to Tunisia 24-27 February 1986.

His excellency the Gabonese president was accompanied by a large delegation.

This visit, which took place in the framework of the preferential and fraternal relations which exist between the Republic of Tunisia and the Republic of Gabon and of the traditional ties between the two fraternal peoples, provided an opportunity to give an exemplary character to relations between the two countries and to their cooperation.

The Republic of Tunisia gave the illustrious guest and the members of his entrourage a warm welcome, in keeping with the relations of fraternity and cooperation which exist between the two countries.

This visit gave the two presidents the happy opportunity to reaffirm their mutual respect and traditional friendship in an atmosphere of solidarity and fraternity.

During his visit to Tunisia, His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo visited several successful economic projects and tourist sites. He took this opportunity to express his great appreciation of the considerable progress made by Tunisia in all spheres under the supreme and far-sighted leadership of Supreme Combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

The important talks which His excellency the Gabonese head of state had with his elder brother his excellency the president of the Tunisian Republic related to the development of the two countries' bilateral relations and major current international problems.

Tunisia's eminent guest also had lengthy talks with His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior.

During this visit the two heads of state expressed satisfaction at the sustained development of Tunisian-Gabonese cooperation and the two countries' many joint achievements. They expressed satisfaction at the results of the many visits exchanged by top Tunisian and Gabonese officials. These include the important official visit to Gabon on 29 and 31 January 1986 by His Excellency Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and special envoy of Supreme Combatant, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, at the invitation of His Excellency Leon Mebiame, Gabonese prime minister and head of government, and the visit made by his Excellency Louis Gaston Mayila, Gabonese national education minister and special envoy of His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo.

In this respect the two presidents expressed their political will to make every effort to ensure that this cooperation, which falls within the framework of strengthening South-South cooperation and Africa's economic integration, is developed and further diversified so as to raise it to the level of the preferential political relations which have always existed between the two countries.

His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, founder-chairman of the PSD, and His Excellency President el-Hadj Omar Bongo, secretary general and founder of the Gabon Democratic Party, agreed on the need for their two parties to have frequent meetings in the framework of their activities.

The two heads of state decided to enrich and extend Tunisian-Gabonese cooperation in the economic, commercial, cultural, technical, and scientific spheres. In particular they agreed to encourage the creation of joint companies and the exchange of delegations of economic operators and to hold a Tunisian trade exhibition in Gabon.

The official visit to Gabon by His Excellency Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs, at the invitation of His Excellency Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation (19-23 November 1985) falls within this framework and ended with the signing of an agreement relating to the creation of a joint grand cooperation commission and of a framework agreement on cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation.

In addition the two sides agreed to encourage all forms of cooperation and assistance in the sphere of industrial projects and commercial promotion.

Showing the great value it places on Tunisian experience in various spheres, especially in the training and higher training of cadres, the Gabonese delegation expressed the desire to see the two countries establish exchange programs in spheres of common interest.

The two sides signed the following agreements:

1. a convention on eliminating double taxation;
2. a trade agreement;
3. a technical cooperation convention; and
4. an air agreement.

In the international sphere, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction at the many exchanges and consultations between the two countries with the aim of coordinating their actions in the framework of the international and regional institutions. To this end they agreed to establish political consultation between their two countries on problems of common interest.

The two heads of state expressed their firm intention to pursue their action to promote the stability, peace, and cohesion vital to Africa's development, in accordance with the principles of the UN and OAU Charters.

They paid close attention to an examination of the situation in Southern Africa.

They reaffirmed their active solidarity with and unqualified support for the fraternal Namibian and South African peoples led by SWAPO, the NAC, and the Pan-African Congress and their respective liberation movements.

They reaffirmed that the establishment of a lasting peace in this region cannot be ensured unless Namibia gains independence in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 and without the eradication of the odious apartheid system.

They also expressed their great concern over the indiscriminate and brazen massacres of the South African population, who are victims of Pretoria's racist and segregationist policy.

They strongly condemned the many attacks South Africa is making on the frontline countries.

The situation prevailing in northwest Africa is a source of great concern to them. They expressed the hope that a just a lasting settlement might rapidly be found to the West Sahara conflict in accordance with the relevant UN and OAU resolutions.

With regard to the Chadian conflict, the two presidents called on their Chadian brothers to seek a political solution together, free from foreign interference, aimed at ensuring the restoration of Chad's peace, integrity, stability, and unity.

Special tribute was paid to His Excellency President El-Hajd Omar Bongo for his tireless efforts to achieve this.

The two presidents reaffirmed the importance they attach to the OAU, which is the preferred framework for cooperation among and promotion of the African states.

Analyzing the situation which prevails in the Middle East, they paid particular attention to the Palestinian problem to reaffirm their conviction that a just and lasting peace should be based on the settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, especially their legitimate right to build an independent and sovereign state on their territory and Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. In their view, any solution to the Middle East problem likely to restore a just and lasting peace to the region should be sought in the framework of an international conference under UN auspices and with the participation of the PLO — the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

They strongly condemned the aggressions perpetrated with impunity by Israel against sovereign countries and called on all countries which love peace and justice and on the international community to make every effort to end this policy of state terrorism.

They welcomed the decision taken during the 8th session of the Arab-African Standing Commission from 15-17 January 1986 in Damascus to set up a committee responsible for establishing the necessary contacts with the states concerned, with a view to holding the ministerial conference which should prepare for the second summit of Arab and African heads of state and government.

The Iraq-Iran conflict was the focus of attention because of its tragic development which, in their view, poses a serious threat to the peace and stability of all the countries in the region.

Faced with this tragedy, they urgently appealed to the two warring sides to immediately end hostilities, to return to the internationally recognized borders, and to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

Recalling the effects of the international economic crisis, which is hitting the Third World countries hardest, the two presidents regretted the inequalities of the current international system characterized by increased protectionism and the deadlock in North-South negotiations.

In this connection they expressed their concern at the growing debts of Third World countries, made worse by international monetary chaos. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming UN special session on the critical African economic situation, scheduled to be held in New York in May 1986, will provide practical solutions in keeping with the African peoples' hopes.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the measures taken by the recent Dakar ministerial conference, which grouped the countries of the interstate committee for combating drought in the Sahel, with a view to combating the phenomenon of drought and desertification in Africa.

At the end of his visit to Tunisia, His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo expressed his sincerest thanks along with that of the delegation accompanying him to his elder brother President Habib Bourguiba for the warm welcome and generous hospitality shown them throughout this visit.

His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba expressed his deep satisfaction with the excellent results of the visit to Tunisia by His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, to whom he paid tribute for giving Gabon a great national party, the Gabonese Democratic Party, the melting pot of national unity, and for the wisdom and perspicacity with which he presides over the destinies of the sister Republic of Gabon, whose progress in many spheres is the object of admiration.

His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo gave Supreme Combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba an invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Gabon. The invitation was accepted with gratitude, and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

President Bourguiba Receives New Ambassadors

PM121451 Tunis L'ACTION in French 7 Mar 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "New Portuguese, Guinean, and Rwandan Ambassadors in Tunis Present Credentials"]

[Excerpt] During official ceremonies which took place at the Carthage Palace yesterday morning, President Bourguiba received the credentials of the new Portuguese, Guinean, and Rwandan ambassadors in Tunis, who are Francisco Pessanha de Quevedo Crespo, Kekoura Camera, and Ignace Karuhije respectively.

WESTERN SAHARA

Desertions From Polisario Camp in Algeria Reported

LD121925 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Rabat, Mar 12 (MAP) — Several elements of the so-called "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara) have deserted during the second fortnight of last February from the sequestration camps of Tindouf (south western Algeria) where the intolerable poverty has provoked an almost complete insubordination.

Thus, seven "Polisario" elements have fled the Tindouf sequestration camps on February 18 and took refuge in Mauritanian territory. Three other elements ran away from the camps on February 27. One of them, Ahmed Ould Mouchna, a native of the Moroccan locality of Ayt Lahcen, who has been enro'led in the "Polisario" since 1976, would be currently in e-n-Ouadibou, Mauritania, while the two others would have been repelled. One of the deserters said the Moroccan defense walls prevent them from surrendering to the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces and compel them to take refuge in Mauritania.

The people sequestered in Tindouf who are in a dire need of foodstuff and clothes and who are besides ill-treated by the Algerian military security forces see no other way out of their disastrous situation than return to the motherland or wander in the desert seeking better life conditions.

CHAD

GUNT Sources Say Habre, Goukouni To Meet 28 Mar

AB121715 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, March 12 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre is to meet his long-time rival Goukouni Oueddei in the Congolese capital Brazzaville on March 28, sources close to Mr Goukouni's rebel group said here on Wednesday. There was no immediate confirmation of the report from the authorities in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

Mr Goukouni, who was ousted from power in Ndjamena by Mr Habre in 1982, heads the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), which controls the north of the country with Libyan support.

Paris Envoy: 'Not Confirmed'

AB121820 Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar (AFP) — Chad's ambassador to Paris, Ahmad Allam-mi, told AFP on Wednesday afternoon that "he knows nothing" about a meeting between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei in Brazzaville on 28 March. The report of the meeting between the president of the Republic of Chad and the leader of the Chadian armed opposition — gathered within the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) — which was made public by a source close to the GUNT, has not been officially confirmed by its representative in Paris.

GABON

President Cited on Economy Austerity Measures

AB122115 Dakar PANA in French 1425 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Libreville, 12 Mar (AGP/PANA) — After his recent budgetary restriction measures, Mr Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, envisages further restrictive measures again in a few months' time in order to face the staggering fall in oil prices and the sharp fall in the dollar. Having already suffered a cut of $58 billion CFA as compared with last year, the 1986 budget estimate was reduced by 100 billion CFA by President Bongo in February.

In a radio and television message Tuesday evening on the occasion of the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), Mr Bongo stated that the far-reaching and many-sided crisis the world is experiencing now calls for a spirit of sacrifice and the virtues of self-denial from the Gabonese people.

The Gabonese head of state, however, believes that no matter how serious the situation is, it is far from being desperate because Gabon still has great mining, forestry, and fishing resources. We must base our policy on our major resources and diversify our economic activities, he said. And to this end, he recommended the establishment of small- and medium-size enterprises and processing industries along with efforts to develop agriculture.

The Gabonese head of state invited his compatriots to show more solidarity because, he stressed, we do not have any weapon other than unity, courage, and the determination to rely on ourselves in order to fight together against a hostile environment and an unfavorable economic, political, and moral condition.

President Bongo announced the upcoming congress of the PDG during which finding a more effective way to achieve increased progress, happiness, and peace will be pursued.

Gabon is today celebrating the 18th anniversary of the founding of the PDG. However, activities began on Monday with the official opening by the head of state of an international fair in Libreville in which participants from Cameroon, Congo, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, and Morocco are taking part.

ZAIRE

Foreign Affairs Official Receives Soviet Diplomat

AB121924 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1602 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Mar (AZAP) — Ambassador Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, permanent secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, received on Wednesday Pavel Krylov, charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Zaire, who paid him a courtesy call. The two personalities discussed issues relating to bilateral relations which are developing satisfactorily.

The Soviet diplomat underlined the good prospects offered by the agreements signed by the two countries in the commercial and cultural sectors. Cooperation between the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the USSR Embassy in Zaire was also discussed during the meeting. Mr Krylov also informed the permanent secretary of the declaration on disarmament made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th Congress of the CPSU which took place at the Kremlin last January.

NIGERIA

Probe Slated Into Nassarawa Role in Coup Plot

AB121740 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Investigations ordered by the Armed Forces Ruling Council on the involvement of Brigadier Malami Nassarawa in the recent abortive coup plot are to begin next week. The minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, told airport correspondents in Lagos today that an investigating panel was being constituted. General Bali, who is also the chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, confirmed that those found unconnected with the coup plot had since been released.

Oil Agreements Signed With ECOWAS Countries

AB121650 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Nigeria has completed agreements with some West African countries for the sale of her crude oil to them. The countries, particularly Ghana and Sierra Leone, had asked Nigeria to sell the commodity to them in view of the current situation in the world market. The minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, told energy correspondents in Lagos today that Nigeria's customers were invited for a renegotiation of their terms of purchase. He said that Ghana and Sierra Leone should be satisfied with conditions given to them which allows ECOWAS countries 3 months instead of 1 month period of grace.

On the prevailing situation in the world oil market, the minister said the removal of the present 2 million barrels excess from the market will bring the prices of the commodity to a favorable level.

Lagos Comments on Allegation of Bias on Chad

AB121147 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Viewpoint]

[Text] It is indeed a matter for regret that the Habre government in Ndjamena could come up with such an allegation. According to reports, the Ndjamena government has accused Nigeria of serving as a recruitment ground for one of the factions in the Chadian crisis. This allegation is painful not just because of its falsity but because it tends to undermine Nigeria's unparallelled peace efforts in the Chadian problem.

All along, Nigeria has maintained a neutral stand in the matter believing that peace in Chad cannot be restored with the use of force by any of the factions. Her conviction is that peace can be achieved through reconciliation and resettlement and rehabilitation in a spirit of trust and confidence among the parties.

In keeping with this belief, Nigeria from 1978 sponsored a series of conferences both in Chad and Nigeria. The negotiations ended in the Lagos Accord which provided for an all-party government in the strife-torn republic. But one of the signatories to the accord, under which a national transitional government was formed soon broke faith and then intervened the violence. [sentence as heard] Despite this, Nigeria has not relented in her effort toward finding lasting peace in Chad.

In furtherance of these efforts, Nigeria commanded and in fact contributed one of the greatest contingents to the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad. The Organization of African Unity, OAU, is yet to reimburse Nigeria over 50 million naira she spent on that peace-keeping role. Although it may not be necessary to tabulate all the peace efforts made by Nigeria in the Chadian crisis which has dragged on for more than 20 years, it is pertinent to draw the attention of the Ndjamena government to the need to refrain from fabrications. A similar conduct in 1984 nearly polarized the Chadian crisis when again the Habre government alleged that Libyan forces were still in northern Chad following the agreement by France and Libya to withdraw their interventionist forces.

The United States also bought Habre's allegations but as it turns out, France who supports the Ndjamena government was [word indistinct], stated that the satellite imagery on which the United States based its opinion was not sufficiently reliable. From the foregoing, the Ndjamena administration and all the interests in Chad do not need to be warned that such baseless accusations and dangerous propaganda cannot provide a solution to the Chadian problem. As Nigeria and the OAU had consistently stated, the only honorable step for Hissein Habre and all the factional leaders in Chad is to go to the conference table without preconditions rather than seeking unnecessary sympathy through reckless and dangerous allegations.

ANC Official Cited on Appeal to U.S., British Public

AB122135 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] had decided to appeal to the conscience of the people of the United States and Britain rather than talk to the governments of the two countries. The decision to go directly to the people was taken following the intransigence of the Reagan and Thatcher governments on the issue of mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The director of the International Department of the ANC, Johnny Makatini, gave the indication today in Lagos while speaking with correspondent Ogieh Eboigbe.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Confirms Nationals' Role in Arms Deal

AB130933 Paris AFP in French 0746 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Abidjan, 13 Mar (AFP) — The Sierra Leonean president, Joseph Momoh, confirmed on Wednesday the involvement of Sierra Leonean nationals in the arms trafficking deal uncovered last month by French customs officials on a Panamanian cargo vessel, the *Silver Sea*, in the port of Brest.

Addressing several thousand people gathered in front of the Presidency on his return from a tour of Great Britain, China, and

Algeria, President Momoh asserted that he was not worried about a possible mercenary invasion, and said he was ready to ensure the country's defense.

The president, whose name allegedly was on the list of 20 men destined to be assassinated if the vessel had arrived in Sierra Leone, said that he was concerned about the fact that the military equipment aboard the ship, evaluated at 1 million pounds sterling (approximately 550 million CFA francs), was not detected before the *Silver Sea* set sail from Southampton, in the south of England.

On opponents living in exile in Europe, the president considered that there "were powerful people backing them." He assured the country that he had the situation well under control, and that the government would do everything possible to unmask all those "involved in this affair."

TOGO

Opposition Leader Lossou Under House Arrest

AU130904 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, March 13 (AFP) — Togolese opposition leader in exile, Paulin Lossou, is under house arrest here while French authorities try to find him a new host country.

Mr. Lossou, secretary of the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD), was served with an expulsion order last January 14, alleging that his activities were a threat to public order.

He was ordered not to leave his home in the northeast suburbs of Paris on March 7, until the authorities decide where to send him. A reliable source said there was no question of sending him back to Togo. Mr. Lossou, who has lived here as a refugee since 1972, said the measures against him were "totally unjustified".

ANGOLA

2 Missionaries Among 4 Captives Released by UNITA

MB131128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — Four more captives released by Angolan's UNITA rebels arrived at Jan Smuts Airport today.

Two are Brazilian Protestant missionaries, Miss Mariam Horvath, 24, and her sister, Margaretha, 22.

They had been involved in community work in Angola before being ambushed by UNITA troops on December 30 last year while they were travelling in a hospital bus near Caluquewambe in Huambo Province.

The other two are a Benguela railways station master, Mr Joao de Almeica, 33, freed from the MPLA jail during a UNITA attack on September 8 last year and a driver Mr Candido Ribeiro, 22, captured on May 29 last year near the town of Canjala, also in Benguela Province.

The two missionaries, introduced to the media at a Jan Smuts news conference, were both neatly dressed and looked fit. Although both sustained leg injuries when their bus was ambushed, they had been well cared for, and in the their words "very kindly treated."

Unable to walk at first because of their injuries, they had to be carried for the first 20 days of their 45-day trek through the bush to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Jamba headquarters.

Miss Miriam Horvath said she thought they were the only two people who survived the ambush on their bus — which had carried 14 people.

Both said this morning that they would like to return to Jamba to resume missionary work after visiting their parents in Brazil. The two Portuguese nationals are to return to Portugal tomorrow night.

BOTSWANA

PAC To Withdraw Representative From Country

MB121441 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has decided to withdraw its representative from Botswana. A report from Gaborone says the PAC has decided to pull its official out of the country. This follows a similar decision by the ANC last week. At the time Botswana's President Quett Masire said their security can no longer be guaranteed.

Last month South African officials met with Gaoborone government representatives to discuss what Pretoria regards as a strong ANC guerrilla presence in Botswana.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Rebels Take Over Canda Base, Kill 233 Troops

PA121902 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Mar (EFE) — Mozambique rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Army "MNR" claimed credit for the death of 233 military men of the forces that support the Maputo regime as a result of different attacks carried out in the region of Vila Priva de Andrade, central part of Mozambique, today.

Five of the victims were Cuban soldiers, 28 were Zimbabwean, and the remainder were members of the Mozambique Government troops. An MNR spokesman in Lisbon reported that one of the attacks occurred at 0900 GMT today and culminated with the takeover of Canda military base located near Vila Priva de Andrade, some 800 km north of Maputo.

According to the same source, the second attack took place at 0600 GMT in the Punge River bridge in the same region against a column of Zimbabwean soldiers (?dispatched) to aid the forces attacked in Canda.

The MNR representative indicated that five guerrillas of this organization were killed during the two attacks.

Renamo Sources: Attacks on Maputo in Preparation

MB121155 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Renamo sources in Lisbon say the Mozambican anti-government movement is preparing a series of attacks against military complexes and residential areas for Frelimo officials in Maputo.

A spokesman for the Renamo movement says the rebels were in the process of bringing heavy artillery into the Maputo region from where they would shell selective targets in the capital. He said yesterday's attacks against vehicles traveling less than 10km from Maputo in which a man was killed was part of a strategy to bring the war into the Mozambican capital.

Chissano Leaves Moscow for Paris on Way Home

MB081403 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations and minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow yesterday morning for Paris after attending the 27th CPSU Congress.

At Moscow airport, Joaquim Chissano was seen off by a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [not further identified] as well as other USSR senior officials.

During his stay in Moscow, Joaquim Chissano paid homage to Lenin in the Red Square, met his USSR counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, and read a message of greetings to the congress which was previously reported by our news services.

Arrives in Maputo 10 Mar
MB101156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, returned to Maputo today from Moscow. In Moscow he attended the 27th CPSU Congress. In his address to the congress, Joaquim Chissano described as very positive the existing relations between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU. During his stay in the USSR, Joaquim Chissano met his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Cape Verde President Arrives on Visit
MB090648 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Verde President Aristides Maria Pereira laid a wreath at the Monument to the Mozambican heroes in Maputo this afternoon. During the ceremony, the distinguished visitor was accompanied by Armando Guebuza, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister in the presidency.

President Aristides Maria Pereira arrived in Maputo this afternoon for an official visit which is due to end on Monday.

Meets With Machel; Speak of RSA
MB091216 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has dismissed the South African Government's latest announcement on Namibia, describing it as an hoax to conceal Pretoria's real intentions of continuing its illegal occupation of the territory.

President Samora Machel was speaking in Maputo last night at a reception for the visiting president of Cape Verde, Aristides Maria Pereira.

President Samora Machel said that although the South African Government had announced its intention of implementing the UN plan for Namibian independence, it was still insisting on spurious arguments to link the issue to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

The president also condemned the hypocrisy and lack of sincerity which he said continued to mark the Namibia policy of certain imperialist circles. He described the apartheid regime as the general staff of destabilizaiton and war in the region and warned that peace was not possible in southern Africa without its elimination.

The Mozambican leader said that the South African-sponsored bandit organizations, the MNR in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola, are still the main weapons used in vain attempts to turn back the clock of history in the two countries.

In his speech, President Pereira of Cape Verde described the MNR and UNITA as instruments of imperialism. He described Mozambique and Angola as outposts of freedom on the borders of apartheid and said Africa places its trust in the two governments.

Like Mozambique and Angola, Cape Verde fought against Portuguese colonialism and President Pereira said that relations forged in that struggle are being strengthened now in the battle against destabilization.

President Pereira is coordinator for the southern African question in the group of five African nations which defeated Portuguese colonialism in the mid-seventies. He arrived in Maputo yesterday for a working visit and is due to leave tomorrow.

Departs 10 Mar
MB101201 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira has just left Maputo at the end of a working visit to our country. The visit began on Saturday. In Maputo, Aristides Pereira held talks with Mozambican Head of State Marshal Samora Machel and toured economic projects. The visit was in the framework of the existing traditional relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cape Verde and Mozambique. In his visit, the Cape Verdian president was accompanied by his wife, Carlina Pereira, and a high-level delegation which included Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Yugoslavia
MB101554 Dakar PANA in English 1552 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Maputo, 10 March (AIM/PANA) — The first session of the Mozambique-Yugoslavia joint commission on cooperation has ended in Maputo with the signing of a protocol on short, medium and long term cooperation.

The joint commission which ended its six-day session on Saturday, agreed on wide-ranging cooperation in such fields as the economy, agriculture, mineral resources, education, and culture.

The protocol was signed by Mozambique's mineral resources minister, Abdul Magid Oswan, and by the Yugoslav minister of energy and industry, Rade Pavlovic. The signing ceremony was attended by the Yugoslav ambassador in Maputo, Murat Agovic, and government officials from both sides.

Mr Osman said that the agreement was very important, but even more important was the human commitment that would implement it. "I am sure that through our joint efforts we will turn this agreement into reality," the Mozambican minister added.

Mr Pavlovic thanked the Mozambican authorities for his reception and pledged that his government would do everything possi-

ble to ensure that the agreement is carried out. "We will always be in contact in order to progress with what has been written and what has not been written," he said.

Speaking to reporters before the agreement was signed, Mr Pavlovic said that prospecting for various minerals in Manica and Nampula Provinces was at an advanced stage, as was a project to develop and improve maize seeds in the Limpopo Valley. Two Yugoslav companies, the Belgrade Geology Institute and Yugoslavia's Maize Institute, are participating in these projects.

Yugoslavia is also involved in a project in the south of the country to irrigate four thousand hectares of land with water from the Corrumane Dam that is being built on the Sabie River.

Yugoslavia will study scholarships to Mozambican students, and both countries have agreed to foster exchange visits by specialists. The agreement also foresees regular cultural exchanges, and Yugoslavia, which has already taken part in one cinema co-production with Mozambique, will continue cooperation in this field.

Mr Pavlovic promised that his country would continue with aid to help Mozambique cope with the situation resulting from South African destabilisation and the economic crisis.

The Yugoslav delegation left Maputo on Saturday night to return home.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha, U.S.'s Wisner Conclude Talks

MB131318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1316 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 13, SAPA — The United States deputy secretary of state in charge of African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today concluded their talks on the proposed August 1 deadline for the implementation of a United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

The talks started shortly after 9 am this morning and were concluded with a working lunch at a luxury city hotel.

The two men addressed a press briefing after the lunch, concurring that the talks had been constructive, "frank and fruitful" and had touched on various issues in southern Africa, including Angola and Namibia.

Mr Wisner said the meeting was part of the ongoing good relations between the two countries and that the talks had stressed "the importance of moving ahead rapidly in getting settlements in this area."

Mr Botha, when asked whether he was disappointed with the Angolan reaction to the independence deadline offer, said that he first wanted to study the implications of the statement and to see "if this is their last word" on the issue.

Mr Wisner had informed him of the report to the congressional committee, and he did not believe Dr Crocker had been correctly reported in having accused South Africa of fraud in its reform efforts.

Mr Wisner was assisted by senior aids and accompanied by the U.S. ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel.

A further round of talks, probably with diplomatic representatives of the group of five contact countries, is scheduled for Mr Wisner's last day in Cape Town tomorrow.

His itinerary has been kept confidential but it is understood he will brief the Contact Group fully on his discussions with Front-line States' leaders on the new SWA/Namibia initiative.

Mr Wisner is due to leave Cape Town tomorrow afternoon and is expected to give a fuller account of his shuttle talks at a press conference scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

White Policemen Shoot Black Policemen, Kill One

MB121956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 11, SAPA — A black member of the SAP was shot dead by white policemen in Alexandra township early this morning, according to a member of the township's community council, Mr L.C. Koza.

A black municipal policeman was shot in the leg in the same incident, Mr Koza said tonight in a telephone interview with SAPA. Mr Koza said the men were shot inside the yard of his house, where the two black policemen were standing guard.

He said he was not at home at the time but was informed of the incident this morning by Sgt Xumalo of the Municipal Police in Alexandra.

"I was informed by our local police that a black SA policeman was shot dead and a black municipal policeman was shot in the leg at my home," said Mr Koza. "I was told by Sgt Xumalo that it (the shooting) was by some white policemen."

A statement issued earlier by the divisional CID [Criminal Investigations Division] officer of the Witwatersrand said: "A black member of the SAP was killed at 0130 during a crime prevention operation in Alexandra. The SA Police are investigating the matter."

Asked to comment on the report that white policemen were involved in the shooting, a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said: "The death and all the surrounding circumstances are being investigated. At this stage we cannot comment."

A spokesman for the muncipal police in Alexandra was not available for comment tonight. Rev Sam Buti, the mayor of Alexandra, was also not able to comment on the report.

'Misunderstanding' Causes Shooting

MB131441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — A "misunderstanding" between two groups of policemen led to a shooting incident in Alexandra township that left one policeman dead and another seriously wounded, a senior police offcer said today.

Brig Dries van der Heever, CID [Criminal Investigation Division] officer for the Witwatersrand, said the matter was still being investigated.

"All that we have at this stage is that members of the west Rand murder and robbery squad were conducting investigations in Alexandra and that shooting broke out between them.

"Warrant Officer W.M. van Vuuren was wounded in the shoulder and a black policeman was fatally wounded in the incident," Brig van der Heever said.

Over 1,000 Attend 'Free Mandela' Rally

MB120500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0130 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 11, SAPA — More than a thousand people tonight packed the Claremont Centre, Cape, to attend an emotion-charged "Free Mandela" rally.

Huge banners and pictures of Mr Mandela festooned the hall which at times reverberated with the stamping of feet and chanting of freedom slogans as the crowd applauded speakers.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who was supposed to have addressed the meeting, was not present as she had been subpoenaed to give evidence against her son, said the chairman of the meeting, Mr Graeme Bloch, a United Democratic Front [UDF] western Cape executive member.

Mr Christmas Tinto, UDF chairman for the western Cape, paid tribute to those "mowed down and killed" in Guguletu last week. These "comrades" were men of calm and reason, not turmoil and bloodshed, he said.

Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash, said: "We in the Black Sash believe that Nelson Mandela will be set free because the country needs him." Leaders should be set free so that they could take their place in a South Africa where the rule of law would prevail and all people would participate in the democratic process, she said.

Mr Graeme Bloch, said it was the first occasion to salute Mrs Molly Blackburn and then read a message of support from Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, which "fully endorsed the call for the release of Mandela."

Only by releasing Mandela and allowing his "good friend," Mr Oliver Tambo, back into the country would South Africa be allowed to live in peace, Mr Kinnock stated.

Mr Bloch said the country was built on violence and the crushing of the peoples' voice.

"We cannot afford this and demand the release of Nelson Mandela," he said.

Miners Continue Strike at West Rand Mine

MB121733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12, SAPA — Some 1,200 black mineworkers who went underground on the night shift at the strike-hit Blyvooruitzicht gold mine last night have been staging a sit-in since then and have so far defied all efforts to persuade them to come to surface.

This was revealed by Mr Paul Forbes, deputy chairman of the gold division of Rand Mines, who said that no other workers have been allowed to go underground since this morning and that the mine has effectively been closed down for the time being.

A meeting with a National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] delegation this afternoon ended in deadlock, although the NUM officials confirmed that the union does not condone the action of the striking workers, said Mr Forbes.

He said an interdict has been served on the strikers and they are now in breach of the law and could face legal and disciplinary action.

However, management is striving to talk to worker representatives to persuade the strikers to follow normal grievance procedures and to provide an undertaking that they will go back to work, said Mr Forbes.

The alleged dissatisfaction with the experimental production bonus system that has been introduced on two sections surprises us, since it was at the request of the workers that we embarked on this exercise, Mr Forbes said.

Mr Forbes said the 1,200 workers staging the underground sit-in were acting irresponsibly under the circumstances. Conveyances have been made available to bring them to surface as and when they wish, and management representatives have been going underground every half-hour to persuade the men to abandon the sit-in. We are concerned that they have had nothing to eat since last night and meals have been laid on for them in the hostels the moment they return to surface, said Mr Forbes.

A total of 20,000 tons of production has so far been lost as a result of the strike, he added.

Strike Ends; Mine Remains Closed

MB130854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0852 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — The 1200 black workers who have been staging a sit-in underground at the Blyvooruitsig gold mine, near Carltonville, have returned to the

surface voluntarily, a mine spokesman said today. He said the men had returned to their hostels.

The mine remains closed for the time being.

Another statement will be issued later today, he said.

Buthelezi on Aims of Natal-Kwazulu Talks
MB091219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Melmoth, March 9, SAPA — KwaZulu's aim at the forthcoming KwaZulu/Natal indaba would be the preservation of national identity through a federal relationship between the area and the rest of South Africa, according to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He categorically denied that the historic conference, scheduled for Durban from April 3, was a divisive plan to fragment the country further.

Far from being divisive, he told the induction dinner of the Melmoth round table last night, the indaba was a potential stepping stone towards uniting the whole of South Africa and its peoples under a just system of government.

The KwaZulu chief minister and inkatha president said the ANC and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] who are among many organizations invited to take part in the indaba, had misunderstood its main aims.

The ANC had reportedly said the indaba was unacceptable because it aimed to split the country and AZAPO had been quoted as saying that it was a "divisive gathering that earnestly seeks to fragment our already bantustanised country."

He said he did not know whether these statements were simply mischievous or whether they stemmed from genuine ignorance.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no plan for independence for the combined region. What KwaZulu had in mind was a federal relationship with the rest of South Africa not essentialy different from the type of federalism practised in West Germany and the United States of America.

The province would enjoy a high degree of autonomy while being fully part of South Africa and subject to the exercise of certain central powers which the indaba would debate. The main aim of the indaba was to negotiate the creation of a single legislative body to govern this combined area of KwaZulu and Natal at the second tier or provincial level.

Chief Buthelezi said success at the indaba could guide South Africa away from the "catastrophic precipice towards which it was rushing."

If the indaba failed to generate the necessary goodwill, farsightedness and wisdom, it would be a terrible setback to attempts to solve the country's problems through sanity and reason.

De Beer Discusses Exams, Vandalized Schools
MB091057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 9, SAPA — More than 10000 candidates have enrolled for "special" matriculation examinations in May.

This is according to Mr S.J. de Beer, the deputy minister of education and development aid, following a meeting yesterday with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

Mr De Beer said 75027 matriculants wrote the examination in November last year but special provision had to be made for those who attended school but could not sit the examination during November.

He said the internal examinations at schools in Soweto and some other areas affected by unrest were postponed until February/March "in a desperate effort to enable pupils to continue with their education."

Mr de Beer said his department was engaged in an intensive programme of providing new schools for the anticipated increase in the number of pupils and of eliminating backlogs in the repair of vandalized schools.

However, repairs were hampered by continuing unrest and he felt speedy repairs could take place only after peace and stability returned to the areas affected.

On the subject of school materials, Mr de Beer said free stationary would be supplied this year, while prescribed text books would be supplied from 1987.

Referring to corporal punishment and sexual harassment of female students, Mr de Beer said detailed regulations existed to protect pupils. He had also issued instructions that any malpractice should be reported immediately.

Student representative councils [SRC's] had been established in a number of schools countrywide and guidelines for the implementation of SRC's have been widely publicised, said Mr de Beer.

De Beers Rejects Findings on Namibian Operations
MB100631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 9, SAPA — The giant De Beers mining house today rejected the finding of a judicial commission that it over-exploited SWA/Namibian diamond reserves.

A statement by Consolidated Diamond Mines [CDM], a De Beers subsidiary, said the company was confident it could satisfy an impartial enquiry that its policies did not deplete the reserves.

"CDM rejects the commission's findings relating to the conduct of its affairs," the statement said.

"The company remains confident of being able to satisfy any impartial enquiry by appropriately qualified investigators that CDM's mining policies and practice have at no time rendered unpayable any known diamond-bearing ore reserves in the sperrgebiet which otherwise would have been capable of being mined at a profit."

"On the contrary, previously unpayable ground has been rendered payable by the successive introduction of innovative and cost-effective new mining methods, whose impact will be to leave the minimum number of diamonds unmined at the end of the life of the mine."

The commission's finding that excessive depletion in respect of grade and stone size occurred, showed "not only the failure by state officials to exercise control and supervision but also the need for such control and supervision because of the alleged prejudice to the state."

The commission's investigations were broadened and the report focused on CDM rather than the state.

The commission also failed to call on the company's evidence, the statement said.

"It is particularly unfortunate that in reaching conclusions on the complex and technical subjects of mining economics and life-of-mine planning the commission should have failed to call for evidence or explanation from the mining company itself, or to have visited the mine or inspected its records."

The statement pointed out no finding was made on the possibility of transfer pricing on the sale of CDM's diamond production.

"CDM contends that it was entirely within the means of the commission to have satisfied itself that the allegation was unfounded, and to have rejected it."

On the question of the deductibility against CDM's taxable earnings of expenditure on deep sea prospecting,the statement said the commission commented on the subject of confidential negotiations between the state and CDM.

It has been agreed that deductibility against CDM's deductable earnings of expenditure on marine prospecting should be subject to certain limitations.

FCI Requests Meeting With Le Grange on Bannings

MB121617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12, SAPA — The Federated Chambers of Industries [FCI] and its regional chamber in the eastern Cape have made an urgent request to meet the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, in connection with the banning orders instituted against Mr Mkhuseli Jack and Mr Henry Fazzie, the FCI said in a statement released to SAPA today.

The statement made no indication of when the meeting might take place.

PFP Spokesman: Bannings 'Stupid'

MB121141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 12, SAPA — The banning of two eastern Cape leaders, Mr Henry Fazzie and Mr Mkhuseli Jack, was "an act of short-sighted political stupidity", the PFP's spokesman for black affairs in the eastern Cape, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said today.

In the present political climate the bannings displayed a "ham-handed kragdadidgheid [show of force]" which was highly provocative and would almost certainly result in a counter response from blacks, he said in a statement.

"If the black consumer boycott is summarily re-imposed, then white businessmen will know where the blame lies."

Efforts of businessmen, who had worked hard to build bridges between the communities over the past months, had been destroyed by an act of political folly.

"The government claims that it wishes to talk with black leaders, but as soon as leaders appear who are willing to talk, it either arrests or bans them.

"If the two leaders are guilty of a criminal offence they must be charged. If they have committed no offence they should be freed of their banning orders immediately," he said.

Port Elizabeth Paper: 'Injustice'

MB121304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 12, SAPA — In a front-page editorial today, the *EVENING POST* in Port Elizabeth calls on the government to rescind the banning orders on the two local black leaders, Mr Henry Fazzie and Mr Mkhuseli Jack.

"Port Elizabeth cannot live with this injustice. It has got to be put right," the editorial said.

"Explanations cannot be expected from Minister (of Law and Order Mr Louis) le Grange, but if the two men are alleged to have committed offences or indeed pose a threat to the maintenance of law and order, as he claims, then they must be prosecuted.

"These primitive bannings could not be justified in any circumstances. It is beyond belief that the government should think them appropriate now.

"The orders were signed on February 26. We can only assume that the minister's advisers thought then that it would be a good idea to remove Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie from the scene, presumably in view of the pivotal roles they were likely to play in a possible resumption of the consumer boycott on April 1."

The newspaper added: "If this was their reasoning, their ill-considered action will achieve the opposite of what was intended — it has virtually assured the resumption of the boycott.

"Six days after the orders were signed the state president announced the lifting of the state of emergency, yet the minister does not appear to have taken the changed circumstances into account. Nor does there seem to have been a thought to the consequences of the bannings in Europe, where Mr Jack became quite a celebrity on his trip which ended on Sunday.

"The government did not even consult the local business community, which has painstakingly forged communications through the two men.

"Mr Rocky Ridgway was in Cape Town for three days last week leading an ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] delegation in official talks, yet he had to read about the bannings in the evening post yesterday.

"Port Elizabeth cannot live with this injustice. It has got to be put right," the editorial said.

Ciskei Police Detain Two Community Leaders

MB130529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] East London, March 12, SAPA — The recently elected chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Eric Mntonga, of Zone 12, Mdantsane, has been detained by the Ciskei police.

The Ciskei police liaison officer, Lieutenant Mavuso Ngwendu, said Mr Mntonga had been detained under Section 26-9-5-3 of the Ciskei Internal Security Act on Monday afternoon.

Lt Ngwendu also confirmed the detention of a member of the border region of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Jeff Wabena, under the same section yesterday.

Section 26 of the Ciskei Internal Security Act provides for indefinite detention.

The Committee of Ten was established in 1983 during the bus boycott to negotiate with the CTC [expansion unknown] bus company on behalf of the commuters. At present the Committee of Ten is a member of the transport committee which comprises the CTC, the East London Chamber of Commerce and the Border Chamber of Industries.

Police Urge Atteridgeville Girl To Bring Charges

MB100720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 10, SAPA — The Police Division of Public Relations has urged a young Atteridgeville schoolgirl and her family to lay charges at the local police station following a report that she had spent about five hours inside a police casspir patrolling streets in the township last Wednesday.

According to the report, Portia Molebatsi, a form II pupil at the Saulsridge High School, was sent by her grandmother, Mrs Josephine Mabusela, to a shop in the township at about 5 am. Mrs Mabusela said she became worried when Portia did not return.

"We started searching for her. We went twice to the local police station where we were told by a police officer that she would be brought home. But we did not see her there," Mrs Mabusela said.

Portia was brought home in a casspir at about 10 am, Mrs Mabusela said.

"She told us that she was arrested and bundled into the casspir shortly after she had bought bread. The police drove around with her for about five hours," Mrs Mabusela siad.

"She was accused of having been involved in the stoning of a PUTCO [Public Transport Company] bus nearby."

A spokesman for the police said today they had not yet received such a report, but viewed the allegations in a very serious light. The spokesman urged the girl and her family to lay charges at the local police station.

Policeman's Home Burned in Soweto by Youths

MB130919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Soweto, March 13, SAPA — A man who allegedly defied instructions from township youths not to go to work had his house burned down last night, Soweto police said today.

A spokesman told SAPA's correspondent damage to the house was estimated at R20,000. It is not known why the youths had ordered the house owner not to go to work.

In another incident last night, a petrol bomb was hurled through a higher primary school window, causing damage estimated at R10,000.

The spokesman also said 10 people had been arrested in connection with the burning of a police warrant officer's home in Soweto.

Mamelodi Doctor's, Minister's Homes Attacked

MB120918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 12, SAPA — Petrol bombers attacked a vicarage and a doctor's home in Mamelodi near here early today and the son of the minister was injured, residents said.

The attacks on the homes of Dr Fabian Rebeiro and the Reverend Lucas Mabusela of the Ned Geref Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church], which are in the same block, happened almost simultaneously.

Dr Rebeiro's house was hit just after 2am while Mr Mabusela's vicarage was attacked between 2am and 3am, neighbours and the doctor said.

Dr Rebeiros' double-storey house was extensively damaged after two petrol bombs were hurled into the house. One landed in the lounge while the other exploded in his bedroom, according to the doctor.

Firemen rushed to the scene and battled for more than two hours to extinguish the flames. No one was injured and the damage to the house is estimated at more than R100,000.

Three petrol bombs were thrown at Mr Mabusela's vicarage, according to a neighbour. Two bombs missed their target while one exploded in the house, damaging a bedroom suite and clothing and injuring Mr Mabusela's 19-year-old school-going son, Ketso. He was rushed to a local doctor with back and leg burns.

Dr Rebeiro said he was asleep when he was awakened by a dull explosion. He and his wife, Barbara, rushed to rescue their 19-month-old child who was sleeping in a cot in the same room.

"Within minutes the room was on fire. We rushed downstairs and found the lounge also on fire," he said.

A fireman at the scene said the fire must have been caused by an inflammable liquid or it could not have spread so fast.

Political leaders in the township said they believed the attacks were the work of "pro-apartheid forces" out to hurt anti-apartheid activists in the township.

Black Miner Killed by White Driver 12 Mar

MB131123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — A black miner was shot dead last night after the white driver of a passing car allegedly fired shots at a crowd of blacks stoning cars, the miners employer said today.

A black miner was also wounded in the shooting at the Durban Deep gold mine at Roodepoort west of Johannesburg, a Durban Deep spokesman said.

The shooting took place in the vicinity of the Mines C Hostel, Mr Hugh Stoyell, acting director of Durban Deep, added.

He said the shooting occurred when two vehicles driven by whites were stoned by a group of blacks as they passed the hostel. One of the white drivers allegedly fired several shots into the croud, killing one and wounding the other.

Mr Stoyell said tension has been running high among workers living at the hostel because of the alleged unauthorised presence of outsiders — notably from nearby Soweto — who had been "causing trouble." The trouble, said Mr Stoyell, was related to stabbings, gambling and overpriced illicit alcohol sales.

After complaints from worker representatives, the mine had tightened security in the area in an effort to ensure the safety of hostel residents, Mr Stoyell said. The shooting is being investigated by the SAP.

Police Fire on Funeral for Unrest Victims

MB131515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Stilfontein, March 13, SAPA — About 5000 chanting, marching mourners at Khuma Township, near Stilfontein, dropped four coffins bearing unrest victims when police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse them today. One of the coffins cracked.

The funeral goers had defied a Klerksdorp magistrate's ruling that the funeral be held on Tuesday and that only 25 people from each family attend. The coffins were also to be carried by hearses.

Residents gathered at the local community hall for the service then carried the coffins shoulder high. Police fired tearsmoke and birdshot and the coffins were drooped in the panic. Police brought the hearses from a communal hall, put the coffins inside and escorted them to the cemetery. Elderly people, mostly family members, followed to bury the victims. Only about 40 people were present.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said he could not comment as he had no reports.

CAPE TIMES Questions Police on Guguletu Shootout

MB120545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0001 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 11, SAPA — The controversy surrounding the police shooting of seven alleged African National Congress guerrillas in Guguletu on March 3 has taken several new turns.

The following allegations emerged in a *CAPE TIMES* investigation over the past week into the killings:

— Mr Cecil Msutu, an eyewitness to the shooting, alleged this week one of the policemen who took a statement from him was Warrant Officer [WO] Callie Bothma.

Warrant Officer Bothma was part of the murder and robbery squad unit which took part in the operation, and Mr Msutu said he was part of the group of policemen who questioned him shortly after 5.30am on Thursday.

Mr Msutu identified WO Bothma from a photograph in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, *RAPPORT*.

— Mrs Adelaide Nkanyuza, a receptionist at Mahlubi Funeral Service in Guguletu which is handling the funerals of the seven men, alleged today a "Mr Lane" from the police had spoken to her yesterday.

"He said they must be buried today (Tuesday) and he said that if we do not bury the bodies today instead of Saturday, Mahlubi

Funeral Services will be in serious trouble about our licence." She said "Mr Lane" gave his telephone number as 55 4736.

The *CAPE TIMES* telephoned this number, which is that of the state mortuary, and spoke to a Warrant Officer Lane who said "No sir, I was not in contact with them at all."

Miss Nomvuyo Hamza, also a receptionist at the funeral parlour, said "Mr Lane" had contacted her earlier and asked her for the names and addresses of the dead men and their families and she had given these to him. She had also received the instruction that the bodies had to be buried immediately.

The names of six of the seven dead men were released to the press this morning.

A copy of the above allegations has been telexed to police headquarters in Pretoria for comment.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, denied the allegation that Warrant Officer Callie Bothma was present when Mr Msutu made his statement.

Captain Calitz said the police also strongly denied that the police had threatened the licence of Mahlubi Funeral Services if the bodies were not buried by today.

"It is quite clear that there is mud-slinging from certain quarters against the police force and an attempt is being made to cast suspicion on its members," Captain Calitz said.

The SA Police Division of Public Relations Pretoria today refused to divulge further information to the *CAPE TIMES* on the shootings.

The *CAPE TIMES* telexed five questions to police headquarters, one of which is being withheld from publication as information contained in it was given to the *CAPE TIMES* off the record.

The questions are:

— Police today released the names and addresses of six of the seven victims of the Guguletu shootings to the press.

Police claim that all seven were "ANC terrorists". They acknowledged today, however, that the seventh victim has not yet been identified.

How was it possible then for the commissioner to identify the victim as an "ANC terrorist," if police still don't know his name?

— Police have furnished the press with conflicting statements as regards the actual shoot-out.

In the first statement from the commissioner it was claimed that the so-called terrorists embarked from their vehicle at the scene of the shoot-out and were then confronted by police.

A policeman on the scene claims that the men were dropped there and that the vehicle later returned to pick them up.

Which is the correct version?

— Peninsula murder and robbery detectives say that they changed upon the alleged terrorists when the anti-terrorist squad, acting on a tip-off received one month ago, was breaking up their ambush already.

They say that they confronted the men and then got caught in cross-fire between the men and the anti-terrorist squad.

Police have, however, also intimated that murder and robbery detectives were part of the ambush squad all along.

Another version has it that these detectives reacted to a call received at 3am that morning.

Could you please explain the real reason for their presence on the scene?

— According to information received independently, at least one and possibly as many as three men at the scene escaped.

Have the police established yet whether anybody did in fact get away?

Police headquarters replied as follows:

"The police have established the identities of all seven terrorists but, as the seventh has not been officially identified as yet, his name will not be released at this stage.

"In answer to your other questions we reiterate our statement of March 6, 1986."

In their statement of March 6, which was in reply to 10 earlier questions on the shootout telexed by the *CAPE TIMES* to the SA Police, the Public Relations Division replied as follows:

"The evidence we have available cannot be forwarded to a newspaper for publication purposes.

"It will, however, be made available to the proper judicial officials for the inquest proceedings that are to follow into the death of these terrorists.

"If anybody is of the opinion that he has information which could be of assistance in reaching a finding at the inquest proceedings, such a person can make his affidavit available through any of the existing channels."

Victims' Relatives Urge Inquiry

MB120547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2104 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 11, SAPA — The mothers of three of the seven alleged guerrillas shot dead by police in last Monday's shoot-out in Guguletu today demanded a public enquiry to establish whether or not their sons were "terrorists".

Mrs Irene Mxinwa, 60, mother of Mr Mandla Mxinwa, 23,

vehemently denied that her son could have been a guerrilla, claiming that he was a "little bit mad" and that he had been an outpatient at Valkenberg Hospital.

"My heart is very sore. My husband passed away last year and Simons's disability pension is what really kept us going," she said. She said she had only learnt of her son's demise after a week of anxiously checking police stations and hospitals.

Mrs Maggie Mbambo, 55, an aunt and foster-mother of alleged guerrilla, Mr Tamba Mlifi, 29, said she first knew of his death on Saturday when she persuaded Salt River mortuary staff to let her "check".

"I was horrified. He had several bullet wounds in the head and trunk, but most bullet wounds were in the lower legs," Mrs Mbambo said.

"I would feel better if they had wounded Tamba and he could appear in court. At least then I would know if there was a case against him or not and my heart could be still," she said.

Mrs Elsie Konile, 54, mother of alleged guerrilla Mr Zabonke John Konile, 28, arrived in the peninsula from the Ciskei on Friday after hearing of her son's death. She had been too afraid to look during the mortuary visit.

"A friend told me it was him and that he had bullet wounds in the forehead and below his nose," she said.

All three women and relatives spoken to said the dead men had not been involved in politics and challenged police to "prove" claims that their sons had been "terrorists".

"Police say the terrorists had automatic weapons. How many policemen were killed or wounded? I don't believe them," Mrs Mbambo said.

The women said police had yet to officially approach them to inform them of their sons' deaths.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 12 Mar

MB121824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 12, SAPA — The police unrest report to 6pm follows:

"Reports of unrest were received from the following places today:

"Western province: At Claremont near Cape Town, a large group of blacks smashed the display windows of a number of shops in the white business area.

"Eastern Cape: The charred body of an unknown black man was found by the police in the Lawaaikamp township near George. The death is being investigated.

"Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand]: In this area a number of minor incidents of stonethrowing occurred. Police once fired birdshot to disperse a group stoning a delivery vehicle.

"A private house and a vehicle were extensively damaged in two separate petrolbomb attacks.

"Eastern Transvaal: Near White River, two black men and a woman were injured when the car they were travelling in was stoned by a group of blacks.

"In two other incidents here, arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle and a truck, extensively damaging both vehicles.

"At Daantjies trust in KaNgwane a large group of blacks intimidating scholars was dispersed by local guards. A black man was fatally wounded with a spear in the incident. The police are investigating the death and surrounding circumstances.

"In another incident, police fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks who had set fire to a delivery vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"West Rand: At Sebokeng, police fired birdshot to disperse a stone-throwing mob. No injuries were reported.

Early 13 Mar

MB130632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 13, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight situation report on unrest to 8am today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported last night:

"In the black residential area of Kabokweni near White River, two privately owned trucks were destroyed when they were set on fire.

"At Lawaaikamp near George, SAP members were stoned. One policeman was slightly injured.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark, a delivery vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Tembisa on the East Rand, a bus was extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Langa near Uitenhage, two shops and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] two policemen's homes were damaged by stonethrowers and arsonists. In the same area, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Brighton near Oudtshoorn, a private home was damaged by arsonists.

"At Jouberton near Klerksdorp, SAP vehicles were stoned. A

policeman was slightly injured in one of these incidents."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Lesson in Warmbaths

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 11 March in an editorial on page 8 says it would be a pity if South Africa learned nothing from each unrest incident, particularly the incidents at Warmbaths. There, it says, "whites found out that they are not totally helpless. When a crisis threatens, there are many who can be more useful in, for example, keeping the economy going." The irony is that when the whites rolled up their sleeves, businessmen discovered that their profits increased, and blacks found they are not irreplacable. "People of color should not continually come forward with threats and actions of disruption and believe that on the morrow they will receive help. Responsible people do not want to see who is going to be hurt most in such power games — rather, they want to see positive development. Which is why we say we hope Warmbaths brings to their senses those who need it."

RAPPORT on Lifting of Emergency

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 9 March says in an editorial on page 14 that "by lifting the state of emergency the government has sent out clearly positive signs." For foreign investors the message is: Your money is safe with us. The state president called on all South Africans to come to the negotiating table when he announced the lifting of the state of emergency. It "is not the intention" of government to give wider powers to police in emergency situations. Amendments to legislation will merely grant powers necessary to protect life and property.

Utilities Cut Threatened in Warmbaths

A report on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 11 March says local authorities in Warmbaths have threatened possible electricity and water cuts to Belabela township after township residents voted to continue a 10-day-old stayaway. Black residents have demanded the release of the " 'committee of ten' ", but police have reportedly demanded the handing over of " 'unrest culprits' " in exchange for the committee members' freedom.

'Emancipation Day' Rejected

Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha has rejected a motion from the House of Representatives that December 1 be proclaimed a public holiday to commemorate the emancipation of slaves in 1834, says a report on page 4. One Labor Party member of Parliament said: " 'We are descended from those slaves. Their history is our history and our history should also be commemorated,' " as are dates in Afrikaner history. "A government commission had reported that South Africa already had a wealth of holidays."

STAR on KwaZulu/Natal Meeting

An editorial on page 14 criticizes the "cold-shoulder approach" take by the government to the KwaZulu indaba planned for next month, because the meeting could "encourage black cooperation at national level." "Constitution-making cannot be done by bulldozing. Even if the indaba produces a plan that does not dovetail exactly with government thinking, it is a vital step in building the correct climate for a constitution that will eventually gain support from all groups."

STAR on Pretoria Protest

Another editorial on the same page notes that 150 right-wing students from the University of Pretoria have protested the admission of 20 non-white students to the university's enrollment of 20,000. The Student Representative Council has "ratified" the protest petition. "One shudders from South Africa's future when students, traditionally in the vanguard on new ideas, can be so alarmingly behind the times."

Emergency Brought Few Changes

Jo-Anne Collinge comments in a column on page 14 that "the constantly rising death toll and the appearance of new township names every few days in the official unrest bulletins" support the suggestion that nothing really changed during the state of emergency from 21 July 1985 to 7 March 1986. She adds: "Stripped of the chain mail of the emergency, the Government will have to depend on its standing security laws until its new suit of armour has been fashioned. The recent application of existing provisions — particularly those of the Internal Security Act — suggests that the Government has tight control of many vital areas covered even without new laws."

Teachers Back to School

Ali Mphaki reports on page 2 of Johannsburg *SOWETAN* in English on 11 March that "four of the six teachers at the elite Pace Commercial College in Soweto rescinded their controversial resignations and resumed duty yesterday." The chairman of the board of governors of the college, Deborah Mabiletsa, said that the Headmaster Rex Pennington's "resignation was still under consideration."

Pass Arrests Continue

Themba Molefe, in the "Focus" column comments on the arrests of 12 men alleged to have contravened the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 which controls the movement of blacks in the country." The Department of Justice says the number of prosecutions for pass law offences has "declined drastically." However, the department "would not comment on why the arrests and prosecutions for pass offences have not been stopped despite Mr P.W. Botha's pledge on January 31 that the pass laws would be scrapped by July 1 this year."

Students Urged To Return

A report on page 5 says that the Mamelodi Parents Crisis Committee, parents, inspectors, principals, the Mamelodi Youth Organisation and the Mamelodi Students Congress have urged "thousands of Mamelodi high school pupils who have been boycotting classes since last week's indefinite suspension of internal examinations" to go back to school. The groups also "resolved that police and members of the SADF shoud stay away from schools so that normal teaching and studying can continue."

Anniversary Celebrations Shelved

"The Government has decided not to hold any special celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the declaration of the Republic in 1961," says a report on the same page. Minister of National

Education F.W. de Klerk said that "the reason for not holding special celebrations was that the government had previously decided to mark the occasion once every ten years." Government sources denied that "the decision had been based on fears that any celebrations could cause further unrest."

Government 'Tapping' Phones

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 11 March reports on page 4 that the post office is tapping telephones for the government. Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party — HNP) MP for Sasolburg Louis Stofberg said, "The government was listening in on people's telephone conversations because it was 'politically scared'." "In response to a recent request from the HNP for an assurance that telephone conversations of party members were not being tapped, the postmaster general had replied he could not give such an assurance to the HNP or to anybody."

CITIZEN on Violence, Backlash

An editorial on page 6 comments on the incidence of white counter-violence and states, "Unfortunately, black moderates have failed to do anything on their sides to prevent a white backlash developing." The paper appeals to "black leaders to stop their people killing, maiming and destroying in the mistaken belief that this will bring them 'freedom,' " and adds: "If it ever came to the point where blacks and whites have to shoot it out, heaven help South Africa."

Tight Security in Durban

"The numerous bomb blasts which have rocked the greater Durban area during the past few years have transformed it into probably the most security conscious area in the country," reports Erik Larson on page 10. "Security guards are on duty at most shops in and around Durban and shoppers are subject to parcel and handbag searches." "Many of the larger stores have been fitted with poly-carbonated shatterproof windows."

Pessimism About Value of Rand

Harold Fridjhon reports in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English of 11 March on page 2 that the future of the rand is being looked at "with some misgiving." "A Forex manager who a week ago spoke confidently about a $0.66 rand said yesterday he could see it dropping to $0.47 in the next two months. The Reserve Bank has been giving considerable support to the currency and he questions whether the central bank has the resources to continue to do this, bearing in mind the foreign debt repayments which fall due in April/May."

BUSINESS DAY on Draft Bill

Page 6 carries an editorial on the "over-reaction" to the "draft bill which aims to give sweeping powers to the state president to cut through laws, regulations and red tape which inhibit the development of the informal business sector." The fears of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the trade unionists that the draft bill will "provide a setting 'for a wholesale assault of wages and conditions of employment' " are described as "over-reacting." Granting "extraordinary powers to the president to break the logjam" were welcomed. "It will be up to the opposition parties and the press to extend their watchdog roles to ensure that no abuses occur."

Sanctions Create Self-Sufficiency

Another editorial on the same page warns that arms sanctions against South Africa provided the "stimulus to turn this country into a major arms manufacturer." The paper sees an intensification of sanctions as resulting in the "growth of more industries independent of foreign suppliers," and notes: "If sanctions can do no more than raise the cost of survival, it will be many years before they will have a significant impact on political policies here."

Increased Spending Forecast

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 March carries a report by David Braun on page 1 which says Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis "is expected to increase spending on social services substantially" when he announces the budget on 17 March. A rise in General Sales Tax and taxes on luxuries such as alcohol and tobacco are also being forecast. Braun notes that Du Plessis is "under enormous pressure to make it possible to give at least salary earners tax relief, because inflation has pushed them into ever-higher tax brackets while reducing their spending power."

'Joint Security Management Centers'

On the same page Braun reports Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan's comments on the existence "of a network of 12 'Joint Management Centres' (JMCs) to co-ordinate national security management at regional level." Malan was responding to questions by Progressive Federal Party (PFP) defense spokesman Phillip Myburgh in the House of Assembly Tuesday. "The JMCs comprise the local representatives of the defense force, the police and all government departments which have an interest in their activities." They report to the secretary of the State Security Council. "They do not have any executive powers and execution of government action 'still occurs at the level of the responsible government institution', General Malan said." PFP leader Colin Eglin criticized the JMC system as a " 'sinister political development' " saying "it would almost certainly undermine representative local government and place more power, even for administrative purposes, in the hands of the police and army." " 'It almost looks as if the Government is anticipating that the reform process will fail and that it is attempting to prepare South Africa for the siege society ahead,' he said." In an interview with *THE STAR* later, Malan said he "was astounded" by the PFP reaction because the JMCs had been instituted in the early 1980s and "had never been a secret." General Malan said the purpose of the JMCs was to "co-ordinate national security at regional and local levels, to identify potential and actual causes of instability and to advise the relevant government department on what remedial action to take. The JMCs were not military installations, were not secret and did not use secret funds, he said." Myburgh said later that while it was true the JMCs were not entirely new, "they were apparently starting to play" a new role. "This was because local government in South Africa could no longer do what it should be doing. The country had reached a stage where the normal democratic procedures could no longer fulfil their function." Myburgh said he believed "there was much more to the system than just the JMCs. 'There are other bodies by other names. They are in virtually every community.' "

Councillor Resigns

A report on page 3 says Albert Maphala, the youngest member of the Alexandra Town Council has resigned. "Mr Maphala said he decided to resign from the council after he was advised to do so by members of his family, friends and his karate students, who told him 'you do not belong there'."

Partition Plan Rejected

"The Government and the official opposition in the House of Assembly have rejected the Conservative Party's [CP] partition plan for South Africa," says a report on page 4. CP MP Tom Langley presented a motion for "approval of partition as the only policy that would ensure political self-determination, financial stability, economic welfare and security for the State and the individual." National Party and PFP members rejected the scheme as "a dream" and said "it would not be used if it were to be enforced unilaterally by a decision of one group." "Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, rejected the CP's plan as escapism which could not succeed."

NUM Seeks Assurance on Guns

Sheryl Raine reports on page 8 that the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) "has passed a resolution calling on mining houses to clarify their position on the issue of white miners in the Witbank area who have threatened to arm themselves for protection." The NUM statement gave the mines 7 days to respond. "Rand Mines is already on record as saying that it recently re-issued a long-standing instruction that no unauthorised firearms might be carried at the workplace." The NUM said "should mine managements permit the carrying of firearms, labour relations on the mines were likely to deteriorate. 'Workers are adamant that white racism and "kragdadigheid" [shows of force] will not be tolerated and demand that managements state their position'."

Bill of Rights Urged

An editorial comments that while justice may not be any better in Bophuthatswana than in South Africa, the law certainly is, because "there is a Bill of Rights protecting citizens in that country from gross violations of their human rights, including the right to habeas corpus." "With all the talk of law and order in South Africa, a Bill of Rights would create better law for the benefit and order of all."

Universal Franchise Necessary

In the last of three articles, Denis Becket, editor of *FRONTLINE* magazine, asks on page 12 if it is impossible to "expect the whites to swallow universal franchise"? Some people talk about high devolution and pyramids of authority, "but want it on a basis of something other than the dreaded one man-one vote. This is like wanting to have dams without having water. Without universal franchise there is no democracy and no stability."

Further on JMCs

David Braun reports further on page 13 on the interview with General Malan concerning the JMCs. From the interview "it emerged yesterday that the network of JMCs which spans the country acts both as the Government's early warning alarm system for internal threats to State security, and as a lean, highly mobile mechanism to defuse revolutionary unrest." Each JMC elects its own chairman and vice-chairman, "which in almost every case, no doubt in view of the endemic unrest, happens to be either a military or police representative. At the lower levels, the sub-JMCs and mini-JMCs, local government representatives of all population groups are involved." Malan said an example of JMC activities was a "recent case of the Eastern Province body which found that in a certain black township far too few toilets had been provided for a population of 100,000. The JMC had decided this was a legitimate grievance which threatened national security. It pointed out to the relevant authority what had to be done to rectify the situation." "From General Malan's explanation it was evident the State Security Council did not delegate the implementation of its decisions to the JMCs." Braun said.

FCI Head Urges Privatization

Michael Chester reports on page 16 that Dr Johan van Zyl, chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries, told the national management convention at Sandton "urgent moves to develop new industrial strategies had become vital if South Africa hoped to reverse trends wiping out jobs at the rate of 40,000 a year." He urged the "privatisation of a number of state enterprises and the sweeping away of regulations that hamstring the private sector." He also said the elimination of influx control "was crucial to positive urbanisation strategies aimed at boosting economic growth and resolving socio-political problems." In an accompanying article Chester reports that Sy Kutumela, chairman of the education and training committee of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, told the conference there were "no fewer than 2,000 controls" on small business ventures. Even in those areas open to black businessman, " 'the rules and regulations have often so enormously increased all costs of entry that the opportunity is effectively barred to them anyway,' " he said.

Heunis: Partition 'Impractible'

Brian Stuart reports on page 2 of Johanensburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 March that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis has told the House of Assembly that "total partition is impractible as a solution to the country's problems." Heunis added that partition was impractible because South Africa was a "mixed country," with blacks forming the majority everywhere but in six magisterial districts.

'Secret' Meeting of Businessmen

The paper reports on page 3 that "senior international businessmen met in secret near London on Monday to discuss the situation in South Africa, investment in the country, and their attitudes to employee conditions." The meeting was addressed by Rev Leon Sullivan, and attended by representatives of Barclays, Shell, Mobil, Goodyear, General Motors, and Anglo Vaal among others.

1,385 Complaints of Assault

"A total of 1,385 complaints of alleged assault by prison warders against prisoners were received and registered in 1985, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said," the paper reports on page 4. In response to a question in Parliament from Helen Suzman, Coetsee said every complaint was investigated and the matter was regarded seriously.

Commonwealth Meetings in Durban

Tim Clarke reports on page 11 that former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who is leading the Commonwealth eminent persons group, has said that the group met with leading members of the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the New Republic Party as well as the chairman of the Release Mandela Committee during the group's visit to Durban. UDF President Archie Gumede, who was among those who met with the group, said he found them " 'well informed' and with a 'balanced outlook,' " although the delegation's members kept their views to themselves. Gumede also said he was "pleased that the delegation had met 'authentic black leaders' in the country, and not those leaders 'created by the South African Government.' "

Strike Terminated

A report on page 3 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 March said: "About 10,000 miners at Vaal Reefs resumed work yesterday after a seven-day work stoppage, while 7,000 of their colleagues continued their sit-in strike at a Carletonville mine. A Vaal Reefs spokeman confirmed that the workforce at the mine had returned to work, saying the mine company was looking into the miners' grievances."

CP Encouraging Backlash

The "Focus" cloumn on page 7 states that "a white backlash is being actively encouraged and exploited by the Conservative Party [CP] in its political battle against the National Party." The CP claims to be "the only party representing the real feelings of whites and protecting the interests of whites." "There have been ambiguous [as published] calls by CP leaders for whites to stand firm and oppose the Government as well as a close contact with the ultra right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]." "Senior Conservative Party MP Frank le Roux denies the CP is deliberately exploiting the fears of whites to gain political advantage." He said "the CP is not irresponsible like the government, which is surrendering white rights."

Politics Key to Creditworthiness

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English of March 12 reports on page 1 that foreign debt mediator Fritz Leutwiler said in an interview that "the re-establishment of SA's creditworthiness and international financial credibility depends very much on political developments." " 'The more reform policies appear in positive headlines the more banks would be prepared to do business again,' he was quoted as saying."

11,700 Citizens Left in 1985

The Central Statistics Services has reported that "although more than 11,700 South Africans left the country last year, there was a net gain in the number of skilled and professional immigrants," says a report on page 2.

Apartheid Obstacle to Business

"Business would be able to thrive in an atmosphere of positive growth only if all the vestiges of grand apartheid were removed," University of South Africa professor Marinus Wiechers told the manufacturing convention in Sandton. A report on page 4 says "Wiechers said the scrapping of influx control and the eventual abolition of the Group Areas Act would remove many of the obstacles in the paths of business." " 'The bill presently under consideration, which will provide the temporary removal of restrictions on economic activity, must be welcomed'," Wiechers said.

Pressure From U.S. Rejected

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 March says in an editorial on page 8 that Andrew Young's call that the same pressure should be put on Pretoria as was put on Ferdinand Marcos and Duvallier, was to be expected. It says that while Young is not part of the Reagan administration, one can nevertheless see how some people's hands are itching, and it asks: "What about the responsibility afterwards? Does one still hear Mr Young protesting about Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe, where the lights of freedom are being dimmed?" Mr Young, the paper says, should understand that the situation in this country is nothing like that in the Philippines.

Black Rule Not Goal of Reform

In his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 8, Piet Muller writes that as one notices the sanctions campaign gaining momentum, one wonders what it is that the proponents of disinvestment actually hope to achieve. He asks if sanctions are aimed at simply removing a white regime in order to replace it with a black one. "South Africa is an artificial political creation which can splinter if too much of the wrong kind of pressure is applied," he warns. "Briefly: There is not the remotest possibility that a black government, brought into power by pressure from outside, will ever rule over a united South Africa. This simple truth should be considered more often by the proponents of sanctions and disinvestment." Political reform in this country is not the phasing out of white control and phasing in black control, but a complicated attempt to reconcile clashing streams. He cites the on-going ANC-Inkatha feud, and says if the whites were removed, the ANC would not leave room for Inkatha, nor would Inkatha ever allow its aspirations to be subjected to the ANC's Marxist ideals. "The final goal of reform should thus be to bring the centrifugal forces in the South African society into balance with each other so that the country can continue to exist a political and economic unit."

No Action Best Course

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 11 March says in an editorial that "the government's decision to declare Clairwood in Durban a controlled mixed residential area does not deviate from its policy of separate residential areas," according to Minister Chris Heunis. The decision is of greater importance than the minister's statement. For practical purposes Clairwood is recognized as a "grey" area which cannot be declared a separate one without protest. There is a need for such "grey" areas. It is no longer necessary to do anything by means of enacting laws and demanding permits. Sometimes it is better simply to accept a situation without announcement or official recognition.

Commentary Discusses Rival Political Philosophies
MB100720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "The Dividing Line"]

[Text] There is an unbridgeable chasm between the two broad philosophical approaches that are now struggling for supremacy in South African politics. And moderates will have to become much more clearly aware of it, and of its implications for themselves, if the complex conundrum posed by national politics is eventually to be resolved in a democratic fashion.

Certainly the radicals have no doubts about the nature of the argument and the role they have to play in advancing their aims. The danger is that the democratic cause could suffer irretrievable damage — by default, as it were, because its adherents are not similarly prepared.

The dividing line between the two approaches is fixed, and there is no possibility of reconciling them.

On one side is the faith in democratic values. It is the belief first that the state has a duty to protect fundamental individual rights and to prevent repressive domination of minority groups, and second that the people must decide through open elections how and by whom they should be ruled. Whatever the shortcomings in a political system, it is this philosophy that directs the course of reform.

The other approach expouses the Leninist concept of the revolutionary vanguard.

Arrogating itself the right to speak on behalf of "the people" an elite seeks to gain totalitarian power by violent means in order to impose its own ideology, eliminating opponents along the way and silencing all dissident voices thereafter.

That both these streams exist in South African politics today is obvious. The radicals are in a minority, as they have always been in similar situations elsewhere. But they know exactly where they want to go and how to set about getting there.

The democratic majority, in responding effectively, suffers the fatal hindrance of confusion in its ranks about the nature of the dispute. There are too many among them who, by inclination, seeking to resolve differences through negotiation, seem unable to face up to the logical incompatibility of the democratic and totalitarian philosophies.

Hence the insistent calls for negotiation with groups which have provided overwhelming proof that any such initiatives would be utterly futile. The democratic idea in South Africa is under siege, in a war that can be settled only by victory for one side or the other.

If the democrats — white and black — are to win that war they will have to stop bluffing themselves. They will have to be prepared to undertake a vigorous counter-offensive on a wide variety of fronts.

Tough security action against the revolutionary agitators must be maintained, but that is only a part of the answer. Socially and economically discriminatory measures that, apart from their inherent wrongness, create a climate of sympathy for the revolutionaries and hostility to the authorities, must be removed without unnecessary delays.

State spending must demonstrate clearly that there is indeed a commitment to the development of communities and the removal of inequalities in education and other spheres. In short, victory for the democratic idea depends, not only on suppressing the revolutionary forces, but ultimately on winning such widespread and dedicated support for it that it becomes unstoppable. The victory will certainly not be achieved by trying to appease the very forces that are intent on destroying democracy.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MARCH 1986

French Hostages in Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad issued a communique 14 March announcing its refusal to hold further talks with French envoys until it receives a clear and positive answer to its demands from France, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Jihad organization also distributed a videotape of its three French hostages. In a related development reported by the radio, French envoy Razzah Ra'd told Beirut's *AL-NAHAR* that he is "optimistic" about the release of the hostages held by the Jihad, though he noted that the negotiations have not covered the four-man French television crew kidnapped 8 March. Meanwhile, French intelligence sources cited by *LE MONDE* said that hostage Michel Seurat is believed to have been killed 2-3 months ago by the Islamic Jihad, which then waited for an "opportune" moment to announce his execution, according to AFP.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces defeated Iraqi attacks in the Panjwin area 11 and 12 March, killing or wounding 200 Iraqi troops, according to an Iranian military statement reported by Tehran radio. The radio subsequently claimed that Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi oil platform 14 March, inflicting "irreparable" damage.

Meanwhile, Iraqi aircraft attacked an Iranian command center, a television relay station in the Tehran area, a munitions factory in Shushtar, and the "strategic" Qotur bridge near the Iranian-Turkish border 13 March, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran; OPEC Affairs

The Iranian oil minister confirmed in remarks reported by Tehran radio that he will urge the forthcoming OPEC conference to adopt Iran's proposal to suspend oil exports to Western countries. Noting that Iran has been holding talks with non-OPEC countries, he contended that "countries like the Soviet Union and the PRC agree with us in confronting oil intrigues."

Meanwhile, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov met with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati during a 1-day visit to Iran, Tehran radio reported. Mladenov said the visit, his first since the Islamic revolution, was "excellent and positive," the report added.

Egypt-Israel: Taba Talks

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations agreed on some procedural questions concerning arbitration but "much remains unresolved and the gap between the two delegations is still wide," the Egyptian delegation leader stated in remarks reported by MENA following his return to Cairo. He noted that the Taba talks will resume in Egypt 19 March.

Libya-Sudan

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah and his delegation, Tripoli radio reported. Daf'allah told Al-Qadhdhafi of Sudan's support for Libya against "imperialist and Zionist provocations," the report added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Murphy Reiterates 'Same Loathsome Talk'
JN131938 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1736 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Murphy came and left but will undoubtedly return. The special U.S. envoy came to the region to merely say what the U.S. Administration always says: Reactivate the peace process in the region, but without the PLO. This means continuing to try to eliminate the PLO from the background and equation of the conflict. The U.S. decision remains the same: Seek to liquidate the PLO and establish a separate solution in the region at the expense of the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights and, subsequently, at the expense of Arab rights, interests, dignity, sovereignty, and independence.

Of course, the standard propaganda of the loathsome U.S. talk is no longer able to maneuver since credibility is no longer a prerequisite of the U.S. talk itself. The truth of the hostile U.S. stand on our Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost of which is their right to self-determination, is clearly exposed so U.S. talk about reactivating the peace process has become meaningless. It merely means U.S. insistence on obliterating our people's inalienable, just, and legitimate rights. Of course, we know that this U.S. insistence is merely another form of the constant U.S. attack against the PLO and our people's sacred rights. This attack is aimed at liquidating the PLO by dragging it into making fundamental concessions which would end its role as a sole, legitimate representative of our militant people and place it in a position not permitting it to speak about and demand its people's sacred rights. We know this only too well.

More importantly, we know further confrontation and steadfastness against this ugly U.S. attack is the only way to defeat it and impose our will and just conditions on the decision-makers in the U.S. Administration. This is the decision of our people, revolution, and valiant leadership. We also know that attempts to find alternative leaderships for the PLO will never succeed and will only face failure, the fate of numerous similar attempts known to all the parties to the conflict, principally to the owners of such attempts.

Let Murphy come and go and let him reiterate the same loathsome talk. That is his business and it is the business of his administration. However, the business of our people, revolution, and leadership is further confrontation and struggle on all fronts and using every legitimate means. This is because this is the course which we have chosen with our own free will, the revolution course leading to freedom within our independent Palestinian state. We will achieve our objectives on our conditions and not by depriving us of our will, independent decisionmaking, and sacred national rights, of which no one will ever deprive us.

'Arafat Exchanges Messages With Yugoslav Leaders
JN131822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a private message to the Yugoslavian leadership dealing with the Palestinian situation in light of recent political developments. The PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY, WAFA, said brother leader Abu 'Ammar gave this message to the Yugoslav ambassador in Tunis when he received him yesterday.

The ambassador conveyed to Brother Abu 'Ammar a message from the Yugoslav leadership dealing with the latest developments in the Middle East and the Mediterranean in accordance with Yugoslav's leadership's recent statement on the security and safety of the Mediterranean region.

Fatah's Khalaf on Aftermath of Al-Masri Killing
PM130937 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12-18 Mar 86 p 17

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and in charge of Palestinian revolution security, by *AL-MAJALLAH* correspondent in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Question: A number of organizations have claimed responsibility for the assassination of [Nabulus mayor] Zafir Al-Masri. How do you explain this, and who is responsible, in your opinion?

Answer: In my view the only party with an interest in Al-Masri's murder is the Israeli Mosad, because his appointment as mayor of Nabulus was part of a plan for the unilateral implementation of autonomy. But his appointment was made conditional on his refraining from interfering in political matters. But Al-Masri, an ardent, patriotic young man, continued to maintain that the PLO is responsible for the Palestinian cause. His last statement on this subject followed King Husayn's speech, and in it he declared his commitment to the PLO and its decisions.

Question: In view of the Al-Masri family's demand for revenge, some people expect the start of a Palestinian civil war in the West Bank and other areas.

Answer: That is why I said Israel is the only one to benefit from the assassination. But I believe our people, who believe in democratic dialogue and who turned Al-Masri's funeral into an occasion to demonstrate their patriotism and loyalty to the PLO, cannot possibly make such a mistake. The principle of democratic dialogue was first violated when Sa'id Hamami was assassinated in London in 1978. It was thus confirmed that getting rid of him served only Israeli interests. For this reason I consider the PFLP's announcement of its responsibility for the assassination a deviation from its previous line, laying claim to an operation with which it had nothing to do. Even if the PFLP was involved in this action, I believe that a suspect party pushed it in that direction.

Question: It is known that Dr Wadi' Haddad, cofounder of the PFLP, believed in clandestine action and special operations, but he never directed his weapons against any Arab or Palestinian targets. Where did this new trend in the Palestinian arena come from?

Answer: During his lifetime Dr Haddad disagreed with his colleagues. There were three currents: The first believed in action only inside the occupied territories. The second, quite opposite to

the first, believed in external action as the principal action; I believe that the proponents of this line are the ones behind Al-Masri's assassination. As for the third, led by Dr Haddad, who left the PFLP after 1975, it believed in action inside and outside the occupied territories on the basis of the theory that killing any Israeli or American working in intelligence in any part of the world is an indivisible part of the Palestinian people's struggle against occupation. Wadi' Haddad's method and philosophy of action were based on the theory of pursuing the enemy everywhere. He refused to kill any Palestinian or Arab even though he might differ with his views. I would like to mention here that certain Arab intelligence organs tried to involve him in liquidations inside the Palestinian arena, but he strongly refused, because he was not involved with any Arab intelligence.

Question: As far as you are concerned, you stopped external operations long ago. Are you still committed to that?

Answer: We consider action in the occupied territories as the principal action. In 1974, our PNC adopted a resolution halting external operations in response to the Arab countries' wishes and in return for their recognition of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Some of us believed that there was some hope looming on the horizon, although others believed that liberation could be achieved only with the gun. Now, if we look back in the light of the experiences we have been through, we find that the result has been more setbacks and conspiracies against our revolution and people and attempts to renege on the obligations to the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The result was also that certain parties began challenging the PLO, thinking it had become a lifeless body. For this reason I believe the resolution in question should be revised, as should the Cairo declaration, particularly since the other side has violated it and is continuing its operations against us. I say that all our previous military and diplomatic policies should be revised, particularly since certain people have come to believe we have become a burden on them. I declare here that we have recommenced clandestine operations, that we are in the process of expanding these operations, and that we shall expand them and shall prove this shortly.

Question: Does this not mean that you might engage in something against which you are warning, that is, the vicious circle of political assassinations?

Answer: I mean, and I am aware of, every word I say. There is a difference between political assassination and the execution of spies and traitors. We refuse to appoint ourselves judges of those with whom we disagree in views and interpretations, but we will not hesitate — and I say this frankly and emphatically — we will not hesitate to take action against those who are fighting our revolution overtly and covertly.

Question: Do you not think that this would lead to an intensification of the hunt for you, particularly since the Palestinian leadership has long been the target of bullets and of "silencing by the gun"?

Answer: There is nothing new in this. I must say that, whereas Israel hunts us with planes and others with "silencers," other parties, still are trying to assassinate us politically, which is more dangerous because the objective is to liquidate our cause. Those who are trying to railroad us into accepting Resolution 242, disregarding our concepts and conditions, most important of which is the right to self-determination and the establishment of our national state, are trying to assassinate us politically. But we will not remain silent, nor will we enable them to silence us.

PNC Speaker Urges Awareness of PLO, Jordan Ties

GF131449 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Mar (QNA) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said the Palestinians believe any move on their part in the Arab and international arenas cannot ignore Jordan's effect in supporting such a move and that Jordan, in return, cannot ignore its role in supporting the Palestinian move.

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, the PNC speaker noted that the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are in one trench and that they are being urged to seek a firm plan that stems from the supreme Arab interest.

Responding to a question on Palestinian differences, he emphasized the importance of terminating such differences by any means. He noted that the Baghdad conference has opened the way for an unconditional dialogue and that the conference has succeeded in starting a dialogue with some Palestinian organizations.

The PNC speaker asserted that the Palestinian interest requires such dialogue and the elimination of differences to unify efforts in one front and to proceed from legitimate PLO institutions.

In conclusion, the PNC speaker called on the USSR to participate in pushing ahead efforts to convene the international conference on Middle East peace, under UN auspices, to include the attendance of the five permanent UN Security Council member countries and the participation of all parties including the PLO.

APS: Assembly Official Receives PLO Representative

LD121646 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/3/86 (APS) — The vice-president of the National People's Assembly, Djelloul Melaika, received Tuesday [11 March] here, the head of the PLO Bureau in Algeria, Abu al-'Izz.

Talks dealt with the situation in Middle East and the recent developments of the Palestinian struggle. The relations between the National People's Assembly and the Palestinian National Council and the prospects of their reinforcement were also examined.

Joint Forces Stage Dawn Attack Near Hasbayya

JN131824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces launched a machinegun, rocket, and hand grenade attack at dawn today against a military position belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the eastern sector of the so-called security zone near Hasbayya. The position sustained grave damage and a large number of agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Combat Groups Detonate Explosives at Bus Station

JN122035 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with specific instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland managed to place timed explosive charges at a bus station in the settlement of Bet She'an in the Jordan Valley. The explosion destroyed a number of buses at the station and the resulting fires heavily damaged the station itself. After carrying out their mission successfully, our revolutionaries managed to withdrew safely despite the Zionist occupation forces' security siege. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The enemy police admitted our revolutionaries' brave operation, but claimed that only three buses were completely destroyed and that a fire broke out in the settlement of Bet She'an in the Jordan Valley.

'Force 17' Reportedly Claims Tel Aviv Suburb Bombing

NC111138 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tel Aviv, March 11 (AFP) — A bomb exploded injuring a woman on Tuesday near a bus station at Ramat Gun, a suburb of Tel Aviv, police said. Police immediately arrested four suspects.

In Beirut, responsibility for the bombing was claimed by the Palestinian group Force 17, which once provided bodyguards for Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

An anonymous telephone caller to a foreign press agency in the Lebanese capital said there had been "several victims in the enemy ranks."

Nigeria's Lukman To Urge OPEC Production Cutbacks

AB121605 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Lagos, March 12 (AFP) — Nigerian Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman intends to advocate production cutbacks for the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) at the body's meeting in Geneva next weekend, Mr Lukman said here on Wednesday. "It's the only way you can have stability in the market," Mr Lukman told journalists. "There is an excess of 1.5 to 2 million barrels per day (BPD), out of a total world production of 28 million BPD, of which OPEC has about 15.5 million," he said. "If that can be taken out, the price should rally."

Mr Lukman said that both consumers and producers would benefit if the market stabilized at a "reasonable level" of 20 to 25 dollars per barrel. Lower prices would cause a steep increase in consumption which would deplete world reserves until a sudden shortage would send oil prices soaring again, causing a damaging recession, he stated.

"Our position is going to be to go for a reasonably fair price for oil that will ensure fair stability within the marketplace," he said. "We would urge OPEC to agree to some quantitative controls in production management, so the market is not as erratic as it is now." "That will probably be the position of most countries, OPEC or not OPEC, producing or non-producing," he added.

On solidarity among African countries, Mr Lukman said oil ministers of the four African member-states of OPEC (Libya, Gabon, Nigeria and Algeria) agreed recently in Algiers to elaborate a "common approach" with other African producers. He said Nigeria would contact its two oil-producing neighbors, Benin and Cameroon, while Algeria would confer with Egypt and Tunisia, and Gabon would meet with officials from Zaire and Angola.

The African OPEC countries had agreed, to the approach because "We want to save money," and not to set up a fixed, permanent secretariat, the minister said. "The host country of every meeting will provide the Secretariat services," he added.

Indonesian Minister on Reconciling OPEC Opinions

HK130618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Jakarta, March 13 (Afp) — Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said Thursday that differing opinions within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will be hard to reconcile at its Geneva meeting next week.

Mr Subroto told reporters after a meeting with President Suharto that Indonesia did not stand by either of the two factions and remained adamant that only discussions between OPEC and non-OPEC ountries would lead to a solution on the current oil-price crisis.

Iran, Libya and Algeria are for a drastic cut in OPEC oil production from the present 16 million barrels per day to below 10 million barrels if possible, and suggest holding back exports for about a month to boost prices. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are pressing for OPEC to turn to maximum production to recover the share of the market it has lost since 1980.

Mr Subroto said Indonesia's proposal for talks between OPEC and non-OPEC countries had already received support from many non-OPEC countries such as Malaysia, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Mexico, Brunei and China. But he added that Britain and Norway — leading non-OPEC producers — have declined to cooperate saying their governments had no control over the free market.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Visit by UK's Renton

Received by Amir

GF131253 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 13 Mar (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, received in Manama today Timothy Renton, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs [name and title as received] who is visiting Manama.

During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest, in addition to current developments in the region.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister of Bahrain, and Francis Trew, British ambassador to Bahrain.

The British minister arrived in Manama last night on a 2-day visit to Bahrain at the start of a tour of the region.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF131657 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 13 Mar (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Mohammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Timothy Renton.

The meeting was attended by Director of the Political Department at the Bahraini Foreign Ministry 'Ali Ibrahim Al Mahrus and British Ambassador to Bahrain Francis Trew and the delegation accompanying Mr Renton.

The GULF NEWS AGENCY learned that the talks dealt with issues of common interest, especially those concerning Iraq-Iran dispute.

The Bahraini minister has conveyed his country's and other GCC member states views towards the recent escalation of the Gulf war.

A well-informed source said that Gulf officials expressed the hope that Britain would play a more effective role towards ending the war peacefully.

The British official conveyed his country's and the EEC's views to the Bahraini foreign minister concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the source said.

The two sides discussed the Middle East situation, regional developments, and efforts made to find a solution to the Palestinian question based on the legitimate Palestinian right to self determination.

GULF NEWS AGENCY learned that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations especially in trade fields.

The source described the meeting as fruitful.

The source denied that the British minister was carrying a fresh initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war during his tour of the region.

The British official is to leave Bahrain for Doha today as part of his regional tour.

Minister Departs for Doha

GF131909 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 13 Mar (WAKH) — British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton left here for Doha, Qatar today as part of a tour that will also take him to the UAE.

During his visit, Renton met with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah for a review of bilateral relations and current regional developments.

The two sides also discussed the recent escalation of the Gulf war, Middle East issue and means of boosting cooperation between the two countries in trade fields.

UK's Queen Elizabeth Makes Stopover, Meets Amir

GF140650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 14 Mar (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, met in Manama early today with Queen Elizabeth II and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh during her stopover at Bahrain International Airport on her flight home from Australia. During the meeting, they exchanged friendly talks and discussed bilateral relations.

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah led the delegation, which saw off Queen Elizabeth and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh and their accompanying delegation when they departed Bahrain for London early today.

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives 13 Mar

GF131907 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manama, 13 Mar (WAKH) — South Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived here from the UAE on a visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

During the two-day visit, Al-Dali will convey a message to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from South Yemeni President Haydar al-'Attas.

Conveys Message to Amir

GF140856 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 14 Mar (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, has received a written message from Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the recent developments in the PDRY and affirming continued relations of good neighborliness and fraternity among the region's countries.

The message was conveyed by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs, during his meeting with the amir here this morning.

Foreign Minister on GCC Media Cooperation

GF140425 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Mar (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has affirmed that the information coordination exists between the GCC states and it is vital that there is a unified policy and a realistic comprehension of the achievements of the GCC leaders.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, the Bahraini minister explained that the GCC states are striving to achieve maximum cooperation between the information organs.

He said: These goals must be achieved through the official and popular information organs. We are required to present a unified stand whether to the sons of the region or to the other countries of the world through the GCC news agencies and information organs.

Al-Mu'ayyad added that the solidity of the internal and external front which can be enhanced with clear and frank stands is the concern of the sons of this region and is an important factor in achieving peace and security.

KUWAIT

UAE Paper on Force To Protect Oil Installations

GF141115 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Mar (WAM) — Knowledgeable Kuwaiti sources have stated that the Kuwaiti Government has decided to form a special force to protect oil installations. This force will be supplied with the most advanced military equipment and will be trained on the most up-to-date technology in order to counter any possible sabotage of Kuwait's oil installations.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the source said that checkpoints will be set up and security patrols will be intensified around these installations. This measure is in the framework of Kuwait's security plan.

U.S., Libya, Iran Blamed for Oil Price Drop

GF140431 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Mar 86 p 24

["Political Papers" column by 'Abdallah 'Iqbal al-Khatib: "OPEC's Political War"]

[Text] OPEC's political war has begun to crystalize more clearly with the statement by EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson, in which he warned that the drop in oil prices will continue to less than "$15" per barrel. He said that this decline means that the world is heading toward the unknown because the danger of this decline exemplifies an increase in the surplus of balance of payments in countries like Japan and the FRG, thus threatening to create financial tensions beyond control.

The "U.S. game" to hit oil prices seems to have produced unexpected and reciprocal effects on the kings of the game after they ran out of the stock of their decayed arms, which were traded for oil, and after some countries which are in need of arms began demanding new and advanced arms. This issue is of concern to the United States and France.

A trend that is almost destined to failure has appeared. This trend is Libya and Iran taking control of OPEC. Parallel with it is a firm and well planned trend taken by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states aiming to maintain their traditional control of OPEC. Al-Qadhdhafi, in his belief that the Iraq-Iran war will sweep up the Gulf states "unless they agree to decrease their oil production", has become the symbol of the political game to control OPEC.

In addition, there is a huge asset of petro-dollars amounting to $100 billion in Saudi Arabia. Such an asset is sufficient to launch an all-out price war. However, the Iranian-Libyan bloc has a big crack regarding the trade of oil for arms and a huge demand for arms not easily obtained in light of current prices. The Iranian-Libyan bloc has also revealed plans to extend the Iraq-Iran conflict and genuine greed toward the Arab Gulf.

AL-QABAS Comments on New U.S. Stand on PLO

GF131957 Doha QNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Mar (QNA) — Press reports published here today state that Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has informed King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, of a development in the U.S. stand toward the Middle East peace process. This stand is represented in what Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, told him concerning a possible U.S. consent to the PLO's participation in the international conference for Middle East peace on the condition that the PLO softens its political stand.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, which published the report quoting Palestinian sources, added that the Jordanian King would visit Cairo shortly to discuss the situation in the region in light of the recent development of the Jordanian-Palestinian relations. The paper also stated that the Egyptian president has

asked 'Arafat to keep in contact with him during King Husayn's visit to Cairo.

The paper stated that the Egyptian president intends to ask the Jordanian king to meet with 'Arafat in Cairo or elsewhere to return the Jordanian-Palestinian relations to normal.

Commenting on this new U.S. stand which Murphy has conveyed to President Mubarak, *AL-QABAS* stated that it is the first time that the United States has not demanded the PLO's recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a precondition for dealing with the PLO.

Murphy visited Cairo recently as part of a tour of the region which included Tunisia, Jordan, and occupied Palestine.

OMAN

Consultative Council Delegation Leaves for U.S.

GF140857 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] A state's consultative assembly delegation, led by Shaykh Aflah ibn Hamad al-Rawahi, deputy speaker of the state's Consultative Council, left for Washington this morning on a 2-week visit. The delegation includes Shaykh 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Khalili and 'Isa ibn Muhammad ibn 'Isa.

During the visit, the delegation will hold a number of meetings with a number of U.S. Congress senior officials. It will also discuss the Sultanate's experiment with the state's Consultative Council.

The delegation was seen off by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Nabhani, the council's secretary general, the U.S. ambassador to the Sultanate, and the council's assistant secretary general for protocol and public relations.

Oil Minister Discusses Oil Price Situation

GF140901 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals, has reiterated the need to achieve accord among all oil-producing countries in order to prevent a further collapse in oil prices. He noted that the oil-producing countries will be directly hit as a result of these practices [as heard] which harm their national reserves.

In a statement, to be published tomorrow in the newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Al-Shanfari said: The GCC countries are making strenuous efforts to find a formula acceptable to all parties to reach some sort of understanding to return the situation to normal before the collapse of oil prices.

Concerning the extraordinary GCC oil ministers conference, he said: We discussed the current price situation. We all affirmed the need to reach an understanding among OPEC and non-OPEC oil-producing countries. We also affirmed the need for commitment to and respect for this in order to reach one goal: consolidating and reviving prices and preserving the reserves which should remain where they are if they should be sold at this low price.

Concerning prospects for the expanded meeting of oil-producing countries, the minister said: We hope that there will be solutions and that these countries understand the volume of loss which has afflicted their economy. We hope these countries are trying to reach a solution that will protect this wealth from the current waste.

Discussing the options of the GCC countries if oil-producing countries do not reach an agreement on a certain formula, he said there are many options for the GCC countries they will use to protect their vital national wealth. These options will be decided during an extraordinary meeting which will directly precede the Geneva meeting in which we will discuss future strategy.

Concerning future oil plans in the Sultanate, the minister said: The current plan witnesses the highest oil production, expected to reach 650,000 barrels per day, during the 5-year plan. This is the highest production the Sultanate is able to market.

Concerning the future of the oil industry, the minister said: The capacity of the Oman oil refinery will be expanded to 80,000 barrels per day in order to meet the country's requirements.

PDRY

Minerals Minister, USSR Envoy Discuss Cooperation

GF131330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun expressed congratulations on the success of the 27th CPSU Congress. He praised the USSR's internationalist stand in support for the struggle of progressive countries. On his part, the USSR ambassador affirmed continued Soviet support for the PDRY to develop and construct the social and economic life of our Yemeni people.

QATAR

British Official Arrives for Visit 13 March

GF131910 Doha QNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Doha, 13 Mar (WAKH) — Timothy Renton, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived in Doha this evening from Manama on a 3-day visit to the state of Qatar as part of his current tour of the region. He was received at Doha International Airport by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs. During his visit, the

British minister will discuss with a number of senior Qatari officials the current situation in the region, and issues of mutual concern in addition to ways to enhance the relations between the state of Qatar and the United Kingdom.

Oil Minister Leaves for Geneva OPEC Meeting

GF131251 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Doha, 13 Mar (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, left Doha today for Geneva to attend the OPEC Ministerial Council meeting. The council will discuss a reconsideration of price structure, and the member countries' quotas and the means to defend them in the oil market.

The meeting is scheduled to be followed by an expanded meeting which will include five other oil-producers to discuss the low oil prices in the international market.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-BILAD Comments on King Fahd Speech

GF140416 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AL-BILAD* has commented on the historic speech delivered by His Majesty King Fahd to his sons, the citizens. The paper said: This speech stresses an important and well-known fact. The fact is that the Kingdom has continuously been playing an effective role on the level of the political and diplomatic action to heal the rift among the brothers in the Arab world. It also continues its intensive moves and its sincere efforts to preserve stability in the region. The Kingdom dedicates all its capabilities and energies to attain this goal.

In the framework of the Kingdom's comprehensive peaceful role designed to bring the brothers closer, to attain the unity of ranks, and to achieve peace and stability — to which the Kingdom and all peoples and countries of the region aspire — our armed and courageous forces are ready to defend the rich homeland and its holy places, and to protect its achievements which are a symbol and tangible fact in every construction site of this good and pure land.

UAE

Further Reportage on Visit by PDRY Foreign Minister

Al-Dali Interviewed on Relations

GF131429 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Mar 86 p 17

[Report on interview with PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali by Muhammad al-Sa'id Idris — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Concerning rumors that a plan exists to reconcile with 'Ali Nasir and his group, PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has said: Let us go back to the statements issued by the YSP Central Committee during its recent session and those of the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and his assistant. In all of these statements, including those issued by the Yemeni Supreme People's Council and the YSP Central Committee leader, it has been affirmed that those who planned and carried out the conspiracy would eventually be put on trial according to the effective laws. However, concerning those who were misled, even those who carried weapons against us, a decision has been made to review the possibility of issuing a general amnesty to allow them to lead normal lives. This decision was handed down by the YSP Central Committee and presented to the YSP Political Bureau for approval. We hope that it will be announced soon. Concerning mediation efforts to reconcile with some of 'Ali Nasir's men, there have been no such efforts or mediation attempts, and there have been no Soviet mediations in this regard.

There has been much speculation that recent events have affected the PDRY's relations with some fraternal Arab countries or other friendly countries. We affirm that there has been no negative effects on these relations. We have affirmed before that what has happened was an internal affair and does not affect any other country. We will continue to adhere to the policy adopted by the first YSP congress and its programs, especially with fraternal and other countries. We will adhere to what we have agreed upon with the fraternal Sultanate of Oman. We will work sincerely to accomplish all of the articles and principles of the agreement. We have confirmed this to our brothers in the Sultanate.

Concerning relations with the YAR, these relations are different from other foreign relations and handling them is not the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. However, we must refer in this regard to a statement issued by the YSP Central Committee and the YSP Political Bureau which has praised the stance of [YAR President] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih urging containment of the fighting. We do appreciate this stance, which indicates the national feeling and the unity of the cause. However, what has happened will in no way affect relations with the YAR. Relations exist and will continue to exist. Both parts of Yemen have stressed the need to resume the current dialogue. We hope to resume the current dialogue. We hope to resume the march to accomplish new steps to regain the unity of both parts of Yemen. The leadership of both parts is greatly concerned about this issue and is making all efforts to regain Yemeni unity.

Mubarak Sends Message to Mali's Traore

NC131309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent a message to Malian President Moussa Traore on Egypt's views on African Issues. The message also deals with bilateral relations. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, gave the message to the Malian charge d'affaires in Cairo.

Interior Minister Badr on Police Conscript Training

NC131514 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Interior Minister Zaki Badr said today that there are a number of basic rules that will govern police activity now and in the future. These include a reduction in the number of police conscripts and improved levels of performance and service, which will be accompanied by the development of training programs and methods. He made these remarks during a ceremony held today by the General Administration for Security Forces Training. The festivities marked the conclusion of the training of an additional 6,000 conscripts who were attached to the police 4 months ago. The interior minister noted that the police must now look to the future on the basis of knowledge gained from the past. At the same time, the conscripts' level of service must be improved through education, a deepening of their awareness, and the eradication of illiteracy. They must be given health, social, and psychological care, their standard of living must be raised, and their skills must be refined. This will make them permanently qualified to carry out their mission in the service of their country's security.

Lutfi on Subsidy Study, Planned Measures

NC140923 Cairo MENA in English 0740 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, March 14 (MENA) — In an interview published by *AL-AHRAM* as its leading page story, Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi said the Cabinet will meet Tuesday to work out and approve detailed plans and programmes for implementing the seven tasks President Husni Mubarak assigned to the government. Dr. Lutfi said the Cabinet meeting will continue until all executive programmes are agreed upon even if the meeting would have to be extended for another day or two. He said that the decisions of the Cabinet will accelerate rates of achievement and people will feel their effect in a short time. The prime minister said the Cabinet had recently completed a study of the issue of state subsidies and had agreed on a number of decisions that would provide a radical solution for having the subsidies reach limited - income citizens eligible to them in a facile and dignified way and for abolishing subsidies for the well-off citizens. The government, Dr. Lutfi also said, had decided on a number of measures that will not affect limited-income citizens for coping with the world-wide drop in the price of oil which would result in a drop of 1,200 million dollars a year even though the drop continued at the present rate. The prime minister said the Cabinet had begun discussing a new method for the management of the public sector and relieving it of all restrictions and spoke about government action to have model notary public, postal, telephone offices and other offices with which citizens have dealing, set up all over the country. He also spoke about measures for boosting tourism and agricultural output through the use of greenhouses that increase the yield of the land eight times its ordinary output and compensation for damages caused by the recent incidents.

Tabah Delegation Returns; 'Wide' Gap Remains

NC132134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Mar (MENA) — The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, which was led by Ambassador Nabih al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, returned to Cairo today after taking part in the fourth round of discussions held in the Israeli town of Herzliyya. In an arrival statement, Ambassador al-'Arabi noted that during this round, which took place yesterday and today, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations managed to agree on some procedural questions concerning the modalities [musharatat al-takhim] of arbitration. Nonetheless, much remains unresolved and the gap between the two delegations is still wide. He added that the talks will resume in Egypt on Wednesday in search of an accord. As for bilateral relations, Ambassador al-'Arabi stated that several issues were examined and that the Egyptian delegation reiterated the crucial importance of resolving the question of Dayr al-Sultan by returning it to the Egyptian Coptic Church. He pointed out that we have yet to receive any promise from the Israelis to take definite action on this, but they did pledge to make an attempt to work out a solution.

Soviet Official Praises Joint Trade Ties

NC131615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Mar (MENA) — A. V. Kazantsev, chairman of the Soviet Union's Chamber of Trade and Industry [title as received], who is currently visiting Egypt for the opening of the Cairo International Fair, has praised the commercial and economic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, saying that they are constantly growing. Speaking at a press conference today, Kazantsev noted that Egypt is one of the Soviet Union's leading trade partners. He pointed out that it ranks sixth among Third World nations and second among African states in commercial dealings with his country. Kazantsev reported that the value of bilateral trade reached 770 million dollars in 1985. This represents a 50 percent increase over the previous year, and [word indistinct] in the coming years. He explained that some 40 percent of Soviet exports to Egypt are machines, equipment for industry, agriculture, and construction, cars, tractors, and spare parts. Egypt's exports to the Soviet Union include cotton, textiles, furniture, Khan al-Khalili [Cairo marketplace] products, agricultural goods — such as oranges and perfume — and medicinal herbs with an annual value of 100 million dollars. The Soviet official concluded by expressing his country's willingness to participate in the development of Egypt's national industries, particularly in the fields of agricultural mechanization, shipbuilding, and automobile production.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

'Surprise Defensive' Launched

JN131309 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] In statements to Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses, a number of field commanders on the VII Army Corps front have asserted that from now on the Iranian enemy cannot even attempt to get out of the cordon imposed on it by the heroic Al-Rashid Forces. Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hadithi, commander of the Al-Hamzah Forces, said our heroic units launched a daring surprise defensive 3 km deep into enemy positions within the context of a precise plan and according to our command's directives. The offensive, carried out under the supervision of the commander of the Al-Rashid column, was a daring, precise operation by formations of the heroic Al-Hamzah Forces which resulted in the destruction of enemy forces. He said the enemy sustained thousands of killed at two junctions. An important part of the dear homeland was liberated.

The commander of the Al-Hamzah Forces asserted that nothing was left of the enemy forces except for those captured by our heroic forces. Their weapons and equipment were seized.

The staff colonel commander in chief of the Qutaybah Forces said that a heroic unit of the Qutaybah Forces, in precise coordination with the Al-Hamzah Forces, was entrusted with making a thrust toward enemy positions in the direction of the southern column. After our artillery and other arms had taken their share of the aggressive invaders, the two units from the Qutaybah and Al-Hamzah forces under the leader of Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid surrounded the remnants of the enemy. Only those who surrendered were spared.

Communique No 2,148

JN131819 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Communique No 2,148 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 March 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue their combat operations in the various operational sectors. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. At the VII Army Corps front: Following our Armed Forces' victory over the unjust enemy, our men continue to pursue the enemy with their concentrated fire, supported by our Air Force, helicopters, naval forces, and artillery, which dropped tons of explosives on the enemy. Furthermore, our forces have started to consolidate their newly liberated positions where the situation is stable in our forces' favor.

2. We will, without doubt, help our apostles and those who believe, both in this world's life and in the day when the witnesses will stand forth. The day will come when it will be no profit for wrongdoers to present their excuses, but they will only have the curse and the home of misery. [Koranic verses]

Our great Armed Forces will continue to represent the hope of our nation and people and great achievements. Our Air Force will continue to be a symbol of our national pride, implementing the will of our people under the leadership of the inspired national leader, Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, the symbol of victory and the glorious leader.

Formations of our powerful Air Force led by hero of Al-Qadisiyah Lieutenant Colonel Salah Isma'il Nasir at 1140 [0840 GMT] today raided the strategic Qotur Bridge and turned it into rubble, thus cutting off a great part of the enemy's imports. This was only another part of our plan of imposing a blockade on our unjust enemy until it heeds the voice of reason or falls to certain destruction.

After carrying out their destructive mission, our pilots returned safely to the homeland, protected by God's care. Our eagles will continue to realize glorious deeds, fighting with pride and determination on the road to decisive victory under the leadership of the builder of our glory, President leader Saddam Husayn. We seek success from God.

3. Our powerful Air Force, the unsheathed sword, does not let any opportunity pass to pounce on enemy vital installations and the collapsing remnants in order to inflict further losses on the Khomeyniites as punishment for their aggression on our country. Our Air Force today carried out 236 combat missions, inflicting further heavy losses on the enemy and lending the best support to our triumphant land forces. Having successfully flown all these missions, our eagles returned safely to base, God be praised.

4. Continuing our victories in order to silence the voice of charlatansim, lies, and cheap hypocrisy, our Air Force launched a successful raid on television relay stations in the Taheri area, hitting their targets accurately and returning to the homelaad with their planes, God be praised.

5. God wishes to grant us victory and make our enemies taste death at all times. Our Air Force launched two intensive attacks on an important command center for the Iranian forces in the (?Shijan) area at 1330 and 1334 [1030 and 1034 GMT] today. The great eagles scored accurate hits, destroyed the command's buildings over the heads of the Khomeynnittes, and set its remains on fire. Dense smoke was seen covering the target area. After carrying out their duties, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant. God be praised. He is the best supporter.

6. God is great. He is our supporter in our fight to kill the enemies. God is great. Glory to you, O men of Iraq, who promised the people and their leader and fulfilled your promise. God is great. We will attack the enemy every hour. We will destroy their means of aggression and kill the evil spirits which are dwelling in their filthy bodies.

Our brave Armed Forces, while purging the land and destroying the scoundrels, are always alert, through our Air Force, to destroying enemy vital installations. After our Air Force's great acheivements today, a heroic formation of our daring aircraft led by hero of Al-Qadisiyah Major Mahmud Jasim Muhammad launched a lightning, surprise, and destructive attack on the war

industries factory in Shushtar at 1610 [1310 GMT] today. With precise hits, our eagles dropped tons of missiles on the factory, blowing up its installations and equipment and leaving it burning rubble. Thus, our Air Force has dealt a crippling blow to the Iranian regime and its war effort. Having carried out their duty with accuracy, our pilots returned to the homeland bringing news of victory. Glory be to our Air Force — command, officers, and other ranks. God be praised at all times.

7. Our helicopters continue to pounce on the enemies, tearing up their bodies and destroying their weapons and equipment. They lent support to our land forces in 213 combat missions, after which the helicopter pilots returned safely to base.

8. Our heroic air defensemen in the VII Army Corps front shot down two enemy helicopters with which the enemy tried to evacuate its losses at 1025 and 1205 today. God bless our courageous men. God be praised for this victory.

9. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector killed five enemy soldiers, damaged two excavators and one truck, and destroyed seven infantry positions and one ammunition dump. Two enemy soldiers were killed and two vehicles and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

10. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 March 1986

Further on French Hostage Negotiations; Seurat

Ra'd Affirms Seurat Killed

NC141218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] After 48 hours of talks with the kidnappers, Dr Razzah Ra'd, French envoy of Lebanese origin, has declared that he is optimistic about the release of the three French hostages. He affirmed that Michel Seurat had been killed.

Ra'd 'Optimistic' on Hostage Release

NC140737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] French envoy Dr Razzah Ra'd told the newspaper *AN-NAHAR* that the case of French hostages Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine, and Jean-Paul Kauffman will be settled after the French parliamentary elections slated for Sunday. He said that he will return to Beirut after the elections. He added: I am optimistic and we have made significant progress toward the release of the hostages. He further said that he also made some progress regarding the contents of the proposals that he brought with him and that there had been positive changes regarding some clauses in the proposals.

Dr Ra'd said that he would brief President Francois Mitterrand on his mission. He added that his negotiations concerned only Carton, Fontaine, and Kauffman because the parties he contacted have denied that they are behind the kidnapping of the French television crew.

The question now is: If a solution is found, will all the detainees be released, since the Islamic Jihad organization has denied any connection with the kidnapping of the four French journalists? When will the release take place? Before or after Sunday's French parliamentary elections?

'Jihad' Issues Ultimatum

NC140742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] A foreign news agency in Beirut has received a video tape of the three French nationals who have been held hostage by the Islamic Jihad Organization for approximately a year. The three Frenchmen appealed to their government to ensure their release and convey their greetings to their families. A statement issued by the Islamic Jihad Organization was attached to the video tape. According to this statement, the organization warns the French Government not to procrastinate in meeting its demands because this is the last chance.

'Jihad' Wants Answer, Not Meeting

NC141035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] In a communique issued today, the Islamic Jihad Organization said it would not meet with any official or unofficial French envoy sent to mediate in the hostage case, until it had received a positive and clear answer to its demands from France.

Seurat Possibly Dead For Months

AU131652 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Paris, March 13 (AFP) — A French hostage whose execution was announced by his captors in Beirut last week may have been dead since December or January, two publications reported here on Thursday. Michel Seurat, was reported last week to have been killed in reprisal for what was thought to have been the execution of one of two pro-Iranians departed by France to Baghdad.

The weekly *L'EXPRESS* said in its current issue that a U.S. intelligence service informed French authorities last February 5 that one of four French hostages being held by the Shi'ite fundamentalist group was dead. *L'EXPRESS* said the French Government believed at the time that the dead hostage was Marcel Carton, one of two French Embassy officials abducted two months before Mr. Seurat and a Jean-Paul Kaufmann, a French journalist. Mr. Carton was known to have been in failing health. "We know now that it was Michel Seurat" the unnamed U.S. intelligence agency was referring to, the weekly said.

The daily *LE MONDE* Thursday quoted French intelligence sources here as saying Mr. Seurat was believed to have been killed last December or January by the Islamic Jihad, which then waited for "an opportune political moment to make its macabre announcement."

French TV Team's Release Nears; Kidnappers Arrested

GF141238 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 21

[Al-Siyasah Beirut office dispatch]

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned from a reliable source in Lebanon that a security organ belonging to one of the Lebanese organizations succeeded recently in arresting the kidnappers of the French television team and that the said organ is currently questioning the kidnappers to reveal the side responsible for the operation. *AL-SIYASAH* has also learned from a senior source that the kidnapped French journalists will be released within the next few hours. The source added that neither Hizballah nor the Islamic Jihad organization are linked with the operation.

New Group Claims Kidnapping

NC141634 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Beirut, March 14 (AFP) — A hitherto unknown group calling itself the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice Friday claimed responsibility in [as received] the March 8 kidnapping of a French television crew, enclosing copies of two of the victims' identification papers.

The claim, a type-written statement in Arab [as received] datelined Beirut and delivered to a Western news agency, had at the bottom of the page photocopies of the press card of camera-

man Georges Hansen and of the driver's licence of his assistant, Jean-Louis Normandin. The four members of the French Antenne-2 Network were kidnapped in Moslem West Beirut. The two others are Philippe Rochot and Aurel Cornea.

"We announce the kidnapping of the four French journalists as a warning to the French Government so that the French people become aware and act to stop all France's activity in Lebanon and its political and military activity on the Lebanese scene," the statement said. "Victory to the oppressed," it said.

The team had flown to Beirut following the announcement by the Islamic Jihad Moslem fundamentalist organization that it had killed Michel Seurat, one of four French hostages kidnapped in Beirut almost a year ago. A caller who said he represented the Islamic Jihad claimed the television crew's kidnapping, but the Islamic Jihad later denied it.

Silvestrini Cites 'Favorable Response' to Efforts
NC131900 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Msgr Achille Silvestrini has said that his talks in both Beirut and Damascus drew a favorable response. He made a statement in Bkirki at 1855 today pointing out that Damascus gave the Vatican initiative a positive reception. Silvestrini made these remarks after a meeting with Patriarch Khuraysh, Papal Administrator Ibrahim al-Hilu, and Bishops Jubayr, Harb, Sufayr, Abu Jawdah, Domah, and Al-Khuri.

Silvestrini noted: Following my talks with Lebanese officials, I went to Damascus to relay the results of these discussions to the Syrians, who welcomed the initiative. I met with Khaddam and Al-Shar', and this gave me the opportunity to say that his holiness the pope is following developments in Lebanon closely in order to find solutions to the crisis.

President al-Asad listened carefully to what I had to say, and expressed interest in reaching a settlement. When I returned to Beirut, I briefed Lebanese officials on the efforts made and on possible solutions. I hope that additional work will be done to discover a way of ending the Lebanese people's suffering. Silvestrini added that the Syrian authorities gave him a full account of their views.

Silvestrini will leave for the Vatican via Larnaca tomorrow.

A leading political source has told the Voice of Lebanon that the common denominator in Silvestrini's exchanges was his affirmation that the Vatican will stand by the Christians and will not let them down. The source stated that the Vatican is well-informed regarding the complexities of the Lebanese situation.

Meanwhile, the media have cited a political source as saying that the outcome of Silvestrini's talks will not be disclosed before he returns to the Vatican and delivers a briefing to the pope.

Leaves for Vatican
NC140745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Papal envoy Msgr Achille Silvestrini left Bkirki for the Vatican via Larnaca at 0715 this morning aboard a Lebanese Army helicopter. He is accompanied by Papal Nuncio Luciano Angeloni who will return to Beirut from Larnaca later today.

The papal envoy was seen off by Cardinal Khuraysh; Apostolic Administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu; Bishops Roland Abu Jawdah and Nasrallah Sufayr; Ambassador Badran, who represented the Foreign Ministry; Abbot Bulus Nu'man; and priests from the patriarchate.

Syria Reportedly Holding Tanks Sent to Junblatt
NC131322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1258 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, 13 Mar (MENA) — The Paris-based Arab weekly *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* reveals that the Syrian authorities seized a shipment of Soviet-made tanks sent to Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon, when the shipment arrived in the port of Latakia. The magazine adds that it was scheduled to reach Beirut before 16 March so that the tanks could be used in the military parade that Junblatt plans for the anniversary of the martyrdom of his father, Kamal Junblatt.

In its Friday issue, the magazine says that efforts are underway to secure the release of the tanks so that they can be used in the parade. The magazine believes that they will only be released after the parade.

Junblatt Leaves Damascus To Attend Palme's Funeral
NC131428 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, left Damascus for Stockholm at noon today. Junblatt will attend the funeral of the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was assassinated on 28 February.

Expanded Strike Force Operational Next Week
NC140708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The National Action Committee of the City of Beirut has decided to close down party offices on which no agreement has been reached and to reduce the military presence. The committee announced that it has begun to organize a joint strike force comprising all nationalist parties. This force will start work next week. The committee also ordered bakery owners to observe the committee's price list or they will be prosecuted. It made clear that it was resolved to implement its decisions.

Meanwhile, the Joint Security Coordination Committee of West Beirut met at the special force headquarters on Verdun Street yesterday afternoon. It discussed the situation in West Beirut and the ways to ensure complete security, particularly now that strike

force has been expanded to include more parties. The committee expressed its satisfaction with the decisions adopted by the National Action Committee during its meeting the day before.

Palestinian, Amal Gunmen Clash Near Sabra Camp

NC131457 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] There was some isolated fighting a short while ago between Palestinian gunmen and members of the Amal Movement near the Sabria camp. The clash was contained after the Internal Security Forces intervened.

Army Positions Under 'Nationalist' Fire

NC140815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The security situation deteriorated along the Al-Duwwar-Al-'Ayrun combat line at 0845 today. Our correspondent in upper al-Matn reports that Army positions in Al-Duwwar and the surrounding hills are coming under intense machinegun and mortar fire from nationalist areas in Al-'Ayrun. An artillery shell fell at 0715 today, followed by a second one at 0800. Army positions in 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, Al-Qammatiyah, and Suq al-Gharb are right now under machinegun fire from positions manned by Junblatt men.

6th Brigade Group Ambushed; Money Stolen

NC140942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Internal security force sources report that 6th Brigade troops riding in a jeep and a pick-up truck were ambushed near the Ayyub station at the patriarchate next to the Holiday Inn. The men were transporting the sum of 30 million lira in a red bag and a cardboard box. Reports indicate that the shots were fired from a Mercedes. Corporal Muhammad Hasan Farahat and Private 'Ali 'Abdallah were killed. One of the parcels containing the money is now missing.

Immediately following the incident, 6th Brigade and Amal gunmen deployed in the area, and brigade officers arrived to investigate.

Reports also indicate that the 6th Brigade and Amal quarreled with the strike force, which attempted to interfere. Gunshots were reported in the vicinity of the Ayyub station, where the incident took place, and in the Al-Hamra' area.

Discussions on Interest Offices With Poland Resume

TA140945 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] An Israeli official will go to Warsaw in the next few days to conclude the deliberations with the Polish Government on the opening of "interest offices" in both countries. The official is scheduled to discuss technical and administrative details regarding the opening of the Israeli representation in Warsaw according to the agreement in principle reached a few months ago. An agreement was reached in previous deliberations to the effect that the representations in Warsaw and Tel Aviv would include staffs of several people. The Israeli representation in Warsaw is scheduled to be headed by a diplomat, Mordekhay Paltzur.

It is estimated in Jerusalem that it will be possible to open the representations within a few months. Talks dealing with their opening have resumed in the last few days, after an interval of several months during which Israel waited for the approval of the designated diplomat by Warsaw. The question of the opening of representations came up in meetings held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski in New York last September. Later, contacts were held through the two embassies in Bonn, but they were adjourned when tehre was a change of Polish minister of foreign affairs.

Peres Comments on Domestic Issues, Peace Process

TA131853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] What is Prime Minister Shim'on Peres saying about the events at the Herut convention? A public figure must restrain himself and not let himself be drawn into provocations. Today the prime minister visited Haifa. He refused to comment on the Herut convention's implications for the Labor Party. Here is a report by our correspondent Haviva Roger.

[Begin recording] [Roger] I will not comment on the events at the Herut convention, the prime minister announced the minute he entered the room. Afterward he added:

[Peres] I think the test of a public figure, a political figure, is that in a provocative atmosphere, he is not drawn into those provocations. We must bear in mind that the nation really does take notice of all the voices, and especially the nation's youth. The political process is not just one of representation, it is also educational. Of all the rules of democracy, the most important one is the restrictions that a political figure must set for himself.

[Roger] Regarding the rotation, he emphasized that if the agreements are honored, if the economy is restored without destroying the Histadrut and agriculture, and if the peace process is permitted to continue, there will be a rotation. As for the peace process, Mr Peres said he supports interim arrangements, such as autonomy and devolution. He said that 'Arafat has already been in the PLO leadership for 20 years and no change in his position can be seen.

[Peres] I am of the firm opinion that the PLO's main problem lies in the fact that it has become an organization that puts itself before an actual solution to the problem, and it, in fact, prefers words to territory.

[Roger] Yusayn took a first step forward in his speech, Peres said. He put a question before the Palestinians.

[Peres] Anybody who has been carfully following Husayn's words can see that he is saying that the PLO is needed but that it needs a different leadership. I do not want to give him advice, but neither am I unaware of the difficulties that have come up. These, too, must be taken into account. I am convinced that there are ways to overcome these difficulties and I hope that we will be able to do so.

[Roger] Regarding the peace initiatives, Mr Peres said: I put a few peace initiatives before envoy Murphy and they were received sympathetically. They concern continuation of the peace process, and from my viewpoint are neither caprices nor mere slogans. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1800 GMT on 13 March carries a similar report on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Haifa, but adds recorded remarks by Peres on a possible meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Peres says: "I was all the time in favor of a meeting between President Mubarak and myself; I didn't change my mind. I am not overanxious; neither am I impatient. I do believe there is a need for the leaders of the countries to meet occasionally, to talk over matters, to discuss the future, to look for ways to brdge over the gaps of disagreements that exist between our two countries. And, the moment that President Mubarak will be willing and ready to meet, I shall do that gladly. I don't feel any need to put preconditions."]

Peres Leaves For Stockholm To Attend Palme Funeral

TA140916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres flew to Stockholm aboard an El Al plane to attend the funeral of Prime Minister Olof Palme who was murdered by a terrorist. No special ceremony took place at Ben-Gurion Airport. The prime minister will return to Israel on Sunday morning. During his stay in the Swedish capital, Mr Peres will confer with many personages who will be there for Palme's funeral.

Finland's Vayrynen Arrives, Comments on Relations

TA131914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] About an hour ago the Finnish minister of forcign affairs arrived in Israel for the first such visit since Israel was established. Foreign Affairs Edirot Gid'on Remez was among the correspondents who waited for the visiting minister at the airport. Here is his report:

[Begin recording][Remez] If you think that 38 is a young age for a foreign minister, consider that Paavo Vayrynen has been serving as Finland's minister of foreign affairs for 10 years. He even hosted Moshe Dayan as foreign minister in Helsinki in 1976, a visit he is only now reciprocating. Indeed, the visitor said, the friendly relations between out two countries have not been sufficiently expressed by mutual visits.

[Vayrynen — in English] We have really traditionally friendly, good relations between our two countries, but maybe we have not enough contacts between our countries and that's why I think it is important that I have this possibility to have discussions with the rpresentatives of the Government of Israel.

[Remez — translates above and continues] Both he and the man who received him, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, agree in principle that UNIFIL must be discussed, since Israel and Finland disagree about the way it functions, although the great crisis of the kidnapping of Finnish UNIFIL soldiers by the Army of Southern Lebanon has almost been forgotten. Before his departure for Israel, the Finnish minister told a paper in his country that the visit could be interpreted as a certain improvement in Finland's attitude toward Israel's position, but in reply to a quesion by me he explained that there is no change in Finland's neutral position. He also said that Finland neither can nor desires to play a role in advancing relations between Israeg and the Soviet Union unless it is asked to do so, and there is not much chance of this.

I was surprised by the great number of foreign correspondents who came to the airport to receive the Finnish minister, until it became obvious that they were not interested in questioning him but wanted to question Minister Shamir. From Shamir they only managed to hear that it is still too soon to speak about the effect of the latest Herut Movement convention, but the rotation will continue as planned. [end recording]

Tabah Talks With Egypt End; Tamir Comments

TA131657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1600 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Back]

[Excerpts] A short while ago, the sixth round of talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations on the Tabah issue and normalization ended at the Dan Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya. At the conclusion of the talks, Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, told us:

[Begin recording][Tamir] I believe we will complete our work by the end of the month. Two alternatives are possible: One is that we will complete all the work, including the arbitral compromise — and at the moment one cannot assess that we will be unable to do this; it is definitely possible. The other possibility is that one or two points will be raised before the political echelon, which means that as far as we are concerned our discussions at this level have been exhausted, and there is no point in continuing. This is how I have consistently portrayed the situation from the beginning.

[Beck] Is it possible that you will succeed in concluding matters as early as next week in Cairo?

[Tamir] I do not know. I do not think so because even if we conclude the main issues that have to be finalized, then certainly some time is necessary for what is called drafting on some points. [end recording]

This morning the two committees — the arbitration committee and the normalization committee — convened in separate meetings. The discussion on the many details of the arbitral compromise is almost at its final stage, at least as far as the delegations' authority is concerned. It is widely believed that perhaps during the next round of talks next week in Cairo, the remaining procedural disagreements will be ironed out, so that the complete arbitral compromise or the remaining substantive points of dispute can be brought before the political echelon for a decision. In the event that these details are not worked out in Cairo, another meeting will be held in Israel, so that the matters can be brought to the political level for a decision by or before the end of the current month.

As for bilateral relations, the Israeli representatives informed the Egyptian delegation of Israel's agreement to allow the Coptic College in Jerusalem to be enlarged, and of the decision to transfer the question of Bi'r al-Sultan to a ministerial committee, which will work out proposals to solve the dispute. The Egyptians expressed satisfaction over this. On another matter, the Egyptians promised that bilateral trade would be conducted in the same way that Egypt conducts trade with other countries in the world.

It should also be noted that the Egyptian military representative, General Faruq Labib, met today with the mother of one of the Israeli MIA's, Betty Kohen, who emerged from the meeting encouraged. No more details have been learned. As reported, next week another round of talks will be held in Cairo.

Egyptian Delegation Leaves

TA140919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The Tabah talks will resume in Cairo toward the end of next week. This was announced by the representatives to the talks from the Prime Minister's Office. At nearly midnight the Egyptian delegation, led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, left Israel at the end of the round of talks in Herzliyya.

Egyptian Cotton Import Deal Seen as 'Breakthrough'

TA130903 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English
13 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The first agreement for the direct import of cotton fibre from Egypt to Israel was signed recently between the Egypt Government and an Elati businessman, Muqi Meltzer.

Meltzer said that after six months of negotiations the Egyptian Government had granted all the necessary permits for the $1.5 million transaction. Describing the deal as "experimental," he

added that it could pave the way for cotton fibre imports of $10m. a year.

In the past, Israel imported Egyptian cotton fibre through third parties in Europe, which made it more expensive. Israeli political circles saw the deal as a breakthrough.

Noting the "large" number of visitors to the Israeli pavilion at the current international trade fair in Cairo, these sources said they hoped that further deals with Egypt would follow. Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson said that 4,000 people had visited the pavilion on its first day.

'Dissatisfaction' on Egypt's Ra's al-Burqa' Report

TA140750 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Mar 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry yesterday expressed official dissatisfaction with the material Egypt submitted to Israel on Wednesday on the Ra's al-Burqa' massacre and its aftermath.

Foreign Ministry sources yesterday revealed that a fortnight ago at the last round of talks Egypt had handed the Israelis what they said was a "report" on the October 1985 massacre — which consisted of newspaper cuttings dealing with the massacre and the trial. Israel handed back the "report" and vigorously complained to Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid about the incident.

Wednesday's handover of material to Israel appears to have been the Egyptian response to the complaint.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "This is not the Ra's al-Burqa' report Israel has been requesting" since the killing last October of seven Israeli tourists on a Sinai beach by an Egyptian security man. The material, handed over by the head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's consular department to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, is now being studied and translated from Arabic into Hebrew.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the material consists of transcripts of the trial and the judgment handed down on Sulayman Khatir, the security man convicted last December of the massacre.

Israel has consistently demanded detailed explanations of why other soldiers in Khatir's unit did not stop him from killing the Israelis or detain his afterwards. Israel has also demanded an explanation as to why no medical aid was given to the casualties or why Israelis at the scene were prevented from helping the victims. These questions, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, do not appear to be appropriately covered, or covered at all in the material so far submitted.

The spokesman declined to say whether Israel would demand further clarifications from Egypt. Israeli officials, however, have for months said that Israel could not realistically hope to receive a full-fledged report from Egypt about the massacre, as that would be regarded by the Egyptians as self-abasement.

The officials explained that Egypt's leaders, highly embarrassed by the incident, know that the behaviour of Khatir's fellow soldiers, and of the whole Egyptian military structure along the Gulf of Elat in the hours after the massacre, was highly inefficient and insensitive. Given Israel's status as a former enemy and Israel's open society, which would have assured immediate publication of all the details, turning over such documentation would have been inconceivable in terms of Egyptian national pride, said officials.

Shamir on Herut Crisis; No Compromise Foreseen

TA131531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir has said that in the past he made too many compromises within the Herut Movement and because of this elements arose and tried to take over the movement by force. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that he said this at a meeting with activists from his camp in Herut after the convention was closed. He said that these elements had not beaten him, and that the convention session was closed because it was impossible to continue without using counterviolence, and he did not want this.

In this context, it has been reported that so far there has been no dialogue among the rival camps in Herut and no compromise can be seen on the horizon regarding the struggles within the party.

Labor Expects 'Radical Changes' in Political Map

TA140745 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Labour Party strategists believe that the political map could go through radical changes as a result of the virtual split that appeared in Herut during its convention this week.

Labour is said to have already begun unofficial contacts with other parties with an eye to exploiting the situation. Sources pointed to yesterday's statement by Agudat Yisra'el leader MK [Knesset Member] Avraham Shapira, that a narrow government was preferable to early elections, as an indication of the effect that the Herut crisis could have on the smaller parties.

The political processes which could be influenced by the crisis are the proposed unity between Herut and the Liberal Party, and the previous unwillingness of the religious parties to enter into a narrow government with Labour.

The crisis has also renewed the pressure brought by several of his ministers on Prime Minister Peres to find a way of avoiding rotation. At a meeting of the Labour ministers on Wednesday night, the anti-rotationists argued that it would be irresponsible

to hand over the premiership to Yitzhaq Shamir when he does not have the support of his own party.

Participants said that Peres had reiterated his position that rotation must be implemented if all the other clauses of the coalition agreement were honoured.

Most Labour ministers and MK's yesterday preferred not to comment on the Herut crisis. All gave the impression of business as usual in Labour, which is preparing for its own convention early next month.

Terrorist Squad Exposed; IDF Soldier's Body Found

TA131735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The security forces have exposed a terrorist squad in the village of Dayr Ballut in the Tulkarm District, whose members are suspected of murdering an IDF soldier, Sergeant David Manos. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. The terrorists led the investigators to a cave where the soldier's body was found. The squad members, from the Fatah organization, are also suspected of involvement in other attacks, and during their interrogation they reported places where they had hidden weapons. Sgt David Manos had been missing for about 18 months. He was last seen in Haifa at a stop where soldiers wait for lifts, and was on his way to his parents' home. He served in the Air Force and before being kidnapped was completing studies in Haifa. His father complained that the family had been harmed by police publicity that their son, it was claimed, had been seen in the company of underworld figures in Tel Aviv. His commanders said he had been an outstanding soldier. Details about the finding of David Manos' body have been reported by our correspondents Arye Gus, GABI Zohar, and Karmela Menashe.

David Manos' funeral will take place tomorrow at 1230 in the military plot in the Segula cemetery, Petah Tiqva.

UNIFIL Reports Clashes With ASL Troops

TA131118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Artillery of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] shelled the Shi'ite village of Al-Mansuriyah north of the security zone early this morning. This is reported by our correspondent Hayim Hecht who also notes that several shooting incidents took place this week between ASL and UNIFIL troops. UNIFIL headquarters claims that ASL troops opened fire at positions of the Irish contingent on five occasions. Fire was returned but there were no casualties.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Senegalese Minister 13 March

LD131952 Algiers APS in English 1125 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 13/03/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced here Wednesday Medoune Fall Senegalese minister of Armed Forces and special envoy of President Abdou Diouf who handed him a message from the Senegalese head of state.

Medoune Fall arrived Wednesday here. He was greeted at his arrival by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani minister of state to the Presidency.

Statement Issued on YAR Delegation's Visit

LD132033 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Algiers, 13 Mar (APS) — A press statement has been issued at the end of the official 11-13 March visit to Algeria by a delegation of the YAR General People's Congress, headed by ('Abd al-Salam al-'Ani), assistant secretary of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress. The visit took place at the invitation of the FLN, and important talks were held between the two delegations.

In the press statement, the FLN praised the work of the YAR General People's Congress under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

In the international field, the two sides reviewed developments of the events in the Arab homeland, and also the imperialist and Zionist challenges facing the Arab nation. They stressed anew their principled and firm position toward supporting all the just causes of the peoples struggling against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism for fulfilling their rights for self-determination and for achieving freedom, independence and economic and social development.

The two sides stressed the importance of consolidating the unity of Palestinian resistance under the leadership of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO.

The delegation of the YAR General People's Congress showed complete understanding to what was presented by the FLN concerning the efforts exerted by Algeria, headed by brother Chadli Bendjedid, at all levels for the achievement of the unity of the Greater Arab Maghreb. The materialization of this great aspiration will be a principal element in constructing the aspired-for Arab unity, and it is also a successful alternative [as received] and treatment for overcoming all problems, primarily the Western Sahara issue, because this continuing problem is a principal factor in wasting the abilities of the Greater Arab Maghreb.

Out of their faith in the unity of the struggle of the Arab and African peoples against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism, the two sides expressed their solidarity with the just struggle waged by the peoples in these regions, in order to give substance to their rights to self-determination, and to realize freedom and independence for themselves. They pledged to exert efforts to strengthen cooperation between the Arab and African peoples.

The two sides underlined the important role played by the nonaligned movement for forming a New International Economic Order, and in introducing democracy in international relations to guarantee stability, security and world peace.

At the conclusion of these talks, the two delegations voiced satisfaction about the spirit of sincere fraternity that prevailed during the talks, which were marked by an identity of views concerning the varied issues they discussed. This confirms the strength of the fraternal relations linking the two fraternal countries and peoples.

The two sides stressed that they will work for the implementation of the cooperation agreements signed between them on 13 March 1986.

LIBYA

Personal Envoy of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd Arrives

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi 13 March

LD131850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Mar (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received 'Ali Musallam, personal envoy of King Fahd ibn 'abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

The personal envoy handed the brother leader of the revolution a message from King Fahd.

The personal envoy arrived in Tripoli this morning and left this afternoon.

Further Reportage on Visit of Sudanese Officials

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Prime Minister

LD131542 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received today at noon Dr Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister of the fraternal Sudan, who was accompanied by Major General Uthman 'Abdullah Muhammad, the minister of defense and Brother Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, the minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee.

Dr Jazuli Daf'allah explained to the brother leader of the revolution the developments of the situation in fraternal Sudan and also the developments of the bilateral relations between the Arab people in Libya and Sudan. The Sudanese prime minister also expressed the thanks and appreciations of the Arab people in Sudan for the support given by Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in various fields against the regime of the defunct tyrant Numayri.

Dr Jazuli Daf'allah expressed the thanks of the people in fraternal Sudan for the support given by the Libyan Arab people after the victory of the 6 April Revolution. He also stated that that fraternal Sudan is standing by the Libyan Arab people against the imperialist and Zionist provocations.

The Sudanese prime minister and his entourage visited the place from which brother leader of the revolution addressed his inciting speech to the people in Sudan on the eve of 6 April to pounce on the regime of the severed tail [referring to Numayri] and his devils. They listened to a recording of the leader's speech to the Sudanese people. The prime minister was deeply affected by the recording, and said that he was in prison when it was relayed, and that the rebellious masses in Sudan had responded to the call and incitement of brother leader of the revolution, stormed the Kobar prison, freed him and the rest of the prisoners, and controlled the prison on the following morning, announcing the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan.

Jabir Meets Defense Minister

LD131918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1842 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Mar (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, this evening conferred with Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, Sudanese defense minister.

General Al-Kharrubi Meets Defense Minister

LD131628 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, conferred this morning with Major General Uthman 'Abdullah Muhammad, the Sudanese Minister of Defense.

12 March Working Session Reported

LD131625 Tripoli JANA in English 0851 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 1, March 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A working session was held yesterday afternoon between Al-Jamahiriyah's secretary of the General People's Committee, Jadallah A. Al-Talhi and the Sudanese prime minister, Dr Jazuli Daf'allah. Also present from the Libyan side were Muhamad 'Abdullah al-Mabruk, secretary of the People's Committee for Public Utilities; Fawzi Al-Shakshuki, secretary of the People's Committee for Planning; Akmil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, the director of the Administration of Cooperation and Communication in the Arab Homeland in the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and Jum' ah al-Firnazi, [last name as received] secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum.

Present from the Sudanese side were the defence minister, Brigadier-general Uthman Abdullah Muhammad; the foreign minister, Ibrahim Taha Ayyub; and the Sudanese ambassador to Al-Jamahiriyah, Abdullah Majid B. al-Ahmadi.

13 March Talks Reported

LD131627 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Libyan Arab-Sudanese talks for developing and consolidating the bilateral relations in all fields in the interest of the two fraternal peoples commenced this morning in Tripoli.

The talks were attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and from the Sudanese side by the Sudanese minister of foreign affairs and a number of experts and technicians.

JANA Editor Criticizes Egypt's 'Submission' to U.S.

LD131715 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 13 Mar 86

["JANA's Political Editor Comments on Murphy's Present Round of Visits to M.E." — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 1, March 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Richard Murphy, on arriving in the Egyptian capital, said he did not come there to discuss political issues such as Tabah or else [as received], but, he added, he came there to discuss the economic internal situation in Egypt.

Perhaps, no precedent in international relations is recorded of such disregard for the sovereignty and integrity of peoples to such an extent. Nonetheless the capitulationist Egyptian regime has accepted this insult to the amazement of every honest and free people in the world at large.

Had Murphy known that the Egyptian regime still retained some vestiges of integrity and pride, he would not have dared to say such arrogant comments. He would not have said this even when visiting one of the states of his own country, for he knew what sort of reaction he would get.

Murphy was not content with this. He, furthermore, in collaboration with U.S. media, is encouraging the regime of Husni Mubarak to perpetuate a very repressive policy against the Egyptian masses regardless of the economic crisis this regime is facing. In return for U.S. aid to Egypt totalling 265 million dollars to be used as a pressure and blackmail, Murphy brought a list of new orders to be executed by the Egyptian regime that surpass in their arrogance and exploitation those imposed on Khdawi Ismail [as received] which resulted in pawning the whole of Egypt to Britain and eventually to be occupied by it for 75 years until it was kicked out by the giant, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Reagan's new orders to the Egyptian regime concentrate on liquidating the public sector, allowing the exploiters who have benefited from the so-called open-door economic policy to usurp the country's wealth, cancelling the subsidies on consumers' goods such as food and the like and annulling whatever is left of the restrictions and measures that hinder the freedom of U.S. monopolist firms to strengthen their firm hold on the entire Egyptian economy.

Murphy, on top of that, placed pressure on Mubarak to make every endeavour to hold a meeting with the premier of the Zionist enemy to achieve total surrender in coordination with [the] crown of inherited treason in Amman and with the reversionary Palestinian right-wing

This explains the servile comments made by Mubarak in this regard to confirm that he has accepted all U.S. conditions without reservation. Similarly, Murphy's statements have congratulated the ruling regime in Egypt for suppressing both the Egyptian masses and the security forces. No wonder that terrorist Sharon expressed his delight on the situation in Egypt displaying his gloating over it in the Knesset when he said that he was delighted that the Egyptians were killing each other.

Nevertheless, there are those who would do everything no matter how disgraceful or degrading in order to retain the power they assume. They, its seems, have not learnt the lesson as yet, for so many dictators have been toppled by their angry masses and the United States has done nothing to save them, despite their reason and the great services they have done to it at the expense of their own peoples.

One may feel sorry that Mubarak has not learnt the lesson and has failed to see the unavoidability of the overthrow of his regime such an eventuality even acknowledged by U.S. media.

No one will doubt, excepting Husni Mubarak, that the Egyptian people will say its final say soon and that Reagan's degrading orders will only serve to speed up the outbreak of the glorious and immortal dawn.

MAURITANIA

Further on Joint Commission Session With Tunisia

Ould Taya Receives Caid Essebsi

AB131124 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, received in audience yesterday afternoon Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi. Their discussions centered on the strengthening of bilateral relations of cooperation existing between the two countries.

Agreements Signed; Session Ends

AB131411 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The first session of the grand Mauritania-Tunisia joint commission ended yesterday evening under the joint chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Tunisian foreign affairs minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, in the presence of the Fisheries and Maritime Economy Minister Ethmane Ould Sid Ahmed Yassa, and members of the two delegations.

The closing ceremony was marked by the signing of several agreements covering the economic, cultural, and social fields. After an exchange of speeches by the two foreign ministers, a press release was issued. The release stressed that the two delegations made a thorough review of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and outlined new areas of cooperation in line with the recommendations of their illustrious heads of state. The release also disclosed that the two ministers signed an agreement in the field of maritime transportation, an agreement [words indistinct], an agreement on the promotion and protection of investments, and agreement establishing the modalities for the functioning of the Mauritanian-Tunisian Fishing Company, a program for cultural exchanges for the 1986/88 period, and an exchange program in the field of education.

Essebsi Departs Nouakchott

AB132130 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, left Nouakchott this morning. He was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Tunisian foreign minister came to participate in the first meeting of the grand joint Mauritania-Tunisia commission for cooperation.

SUDAN

TMC Member Comments on Elections in Southern Areas

JN131740 Khartoum SUNA in English 1729 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 13 (SUNA) — Member of the Transitional Military Council and the Peoples' Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil today said that the Bahr al-Ghazal region of southern Sudan, particularly Al-Buhairat Province, would hinder carrying out elections there.

Khalil, who has returned to Khartoum yesterday after an inspection visit to Bahr al-Ghazal and Equatoria administrative areas, affirmed stability in the south and said that elections could be carried out in all the south except in Bahr al-Ghazal.

The Armed Forces General Command is in continuous direct contact with the troops withdrawn recently from Rumbek Town, Khalil added, saying that he will visit shortly the Upper Nile Administrative Area.

Anya Nya 2 Calls for Establishing Federal System

JN131727 Khartoum SUNA in English 1718 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 13 (SUNA) — The Anya Nya (2) Movement has called for the establishment of a federal system in Sudan.

In a statement released here today the movement pointed out that since its formation in 1975 it has been calling for a united Sudan

and equal distribution of national resources and even development in all regions.

With the presence of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) leader John Garang or in his absence, the constitutional conference must be held as quickly as possible because Garang does not represent the whole southerners, the statement said.

On the application of the Islamic laws the movement said it contradicts with the spirit of the national reconciliation and poses direct threat to the national unity.

The Anya Nya (2) Movement emerged in 1975 and declared war against the defunct regime of ousted President Numayri, taking southern Sudan as the base for launching the war.

Following the popular uprising in April 1985 the movement stopped fighting against the government and involved itself in armed conflict with the SPLA due to ideological differences.

SPLA Inflicts 'Heavy Casualties' on Army 8 Mar

EA131703 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Reports from Jonglei say that the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Lion Battalion intercepted a large force of Siwar al-Dhahab's army on 8 March 1986 at Poptak around the Jonglei Canal [joint Sudanese-Egyptian project in southern Sudan]. According to our correspondent, the SPLA forces engaged the enemy force for 9 hours from 0700 till 1600 and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

KENYA

Striking Students Force University Closure

EA130736 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Kenyatta University has been closed with immediate effect, and all students at the institution are required to leave the campus before 12 noon today Thursday 13th of March. In a press statement issued last night, the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Peter Gachie, said that the closure of the university has been necessitated by the fact that the students have refused to attend classes despite various instructions and appeals to them to do so. He added that some sections of the student body have also been molesting other students and harassing members of the public. Consequently, the university council has resolved that the institution be closed until further notice.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Kidnap of Army Officer

EA132133 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Mar

[Text] Lieutenant Ahmad Shaykh Hasan Abdilleh, an officer of the Second Brigade of the 26th Division of the forces loyal to dictator General Muhammad Siad Barre, was kidnapped by SNM [Somali National Movement] fighters along the road connecting (Shaykh Modleh) and (Garad Ciis) on the outskirts of Hargeisa city on March 3d. Before he was kidnapped by units of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, Ahmad Shaykh Hasan Abdilleh was the officer commanding a military camp accommodating troops loyal to the Mogadishu clique at (Dacaar Biriq). The officer is now in the hands of the SNM forces in the north of the country.

Radio Halgan: Oppositionists Kill 27 Soldiers

EA132055 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Units from the 15th Gorod Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, wing of the Somali opposition forces attacked a platoon of troops loyal to dictator General Muhammad Siad Barre, who were manning a vital bridge at a place called Control 115 in the vicinity of Beled Weyne, capital of Hiran region [central Somalia] on 23 February 1986. The DFSS fighters killed 27 soldiers of the Mogadishu regime and wounded many others. The DFSS fighters also blasted out one land rover fitted with a 106-mm field gun, and one Fiat truck. The DFSS fighters returned safely to their base.

Interior Minister Reiterates Call for Famine Aid

EA131937 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme National Emergency Committee for the prolonged drought in Somalia, Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, who also is SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] interior minister, once again repeated his appeal for urgent international assistance to the 18 Somali regions badly hit by the prolonged drought.

The chairman said only the Italian Government has responded to the appeal he made a month ago to all world governments and international organizations to expedite all kinds of assistance to persons dying in Somalia because of the prolonged drought. The chairman said further that unless the world community rushes urgent food and water supplies, medicine, shelter, and facilities to deliver assistance to remote villages in the 18 SDR regions hit by the prolonged drought, the world might witness the biggest famine in world history.

The chairman of the Supreme National Emergency Committee for the prolonged drought concluded by calling on world governments and international relief organizations to rush assistance to save the dying people and their livestock in Somalia.

15 Die as Result of Drought

EA131938 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 13 March 86

[Text] In a press release today the Supreme National Emergency Committee responsible for dealing with the country's prolonged drought said that 15 persons have died during the past week in Senag and eastern regions: [extreme northeastern tip of African Horn] — of Somalia because of lack of food and water. The statement said seven persons had died in (?Soluli) village in Ceel Afweeyn District of Senag Region. The other eight died in (Lix Lo...r), Dhuudo, and (Dhib Hoyo) villages in Iskushuban and Qardho Districts of eastern region.

Senag and eastern regions are among the 18 regions of the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] badly hit by the prolonged drought, which is placing the lives of people and their livestock in great danger because of lack of food and water.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Calls for Vigilance Against Smuggling

EA132102 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today called on people living along Tanzania's borders to desist from the practice of smuggling essential goods for illicit sale in neighbouring countries. Ndugu Mwinyi said that such practices aggravate the burden on the nation as far as scarcity of food and cash crops is concerned. President Mwinyi, who was on a 1-day official visit to Kilimanjaro region, was addressing (Sufurio) people in Same District after inspecting their paddy fields, which cover more than 1 thousand hectares.

President Mwinyi said that at present Tanzania was going through a difficult economic period, and it was therefore the duty of every citizen to help the nation to disentangle itself from that situation. The president called on the people living along the

borders to be more vigilant against intrigues and designs by smugglers, who want to weaken the nation by sneaking goods to other countries by illicit means.

Ndugu Mwinyi also commended the people in the areas he visited today for their efforts in helping themselves economically by voluntarily undertaking development tasks. However, he urged the people of Same who live in dry areas to grow drought-resistant crops such as millet instead of corn.

Party Calls for More Aid to Liberation Movements

EA130742 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Chama Cha Mapinduzi has condemned South Africa's aggression against the independent states of Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. A statement issued by the Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilization of the National Executive Secretariat said that the Central Committee, which met for 2 days, believed that international efforts to pressure the apartheid regime must continue.

The statement added that assistance to the Namibian and South African liberation movements must be intensified so as to expedite the liberation of Southern Africa. The statement said that the Central Committee was encouraged by the South African nationalists who are in the frontline in the fight against apartheid. The statement said that the ANC leadership had created deep awareness among the people who were now facing the racists with courage.

The statement went on to say that assistance to the frontline states was crucial in consolidating their independence and in freeing them from the claws of apartheid.

UGANDA

Pro-Amin Resistance To Continue Fighting

LD131912 Khartoum SUNA in English 1630 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Nairobi, 13 March — The Ugandan National Salvation Front [Uganda National Rescue Front], will continue its armed struggle because the current Ugandan Government failed to solve the country's problems, the UNSF said.

In a press statement released here today the Ugandan National Salvation Front, which is led by General Moses Ali, urged Yoweri Museveni's government to respond to its demands which aims at giving all Ugadans equal chances in administering the country. The Ugandan National Salvation Front called on the government to declare a cease-fire and to be committed to dialogue and negotiations. The Ugandan front in its press statement urged the international community to press Museveni's government in order to accept peace.

CHAD

Rival Leaders Reportedly To Meet in Congo 28 March

AU121711 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Paris, March 12 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre is to meet his long-time rival Goukouni Queddei in the congolese capital Brazzaville on March 28, sources close to Mr. Goukouni's rebel group said here on Wednesday.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from the authorities in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

Bardai Denies Meeting Planned

AB131940 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

["Press release" issued by the Ministry of Information in Bardai on 12 March]

[Text] The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] strongly denies the false allegations by a certain imperialist press concerning a so-called GUNT report that a meeting will take place shortly in Brazzaville between the comrade president of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and of the GUNT, and the leader of the Ndjamena group.

(?In any case), it is the OAU only which should initiate such a meeting and announce its date and venue. These dilatory maneuvers fall within the acts of sabotage undertaken by French imperialism (?to hamper) the commendable efforts being made by the continental organization to find a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Chadian conflict. Such acts of sabotage on the part of France were clearly denounced during the meetins organized in Addis Ababa abd Brazzaville in 1984 and 1985.

The GUNT reiterates its permanent readiness to take part in any roundtable meetings under the OAU's auspices with the view toward a true reconciliation and lasting peace in Chad.

Issued in Bardai on 12 March 1986

[Signed] Ministry of Information

OAU Chief: Meeting Possible in Weeks

AB131648 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 13 Mar (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf announced in Vienna on Thursday that a meeting could take place "in the forthcoming weeks" between Chadian President Hissein Habre and the leader of the Armed opposition to the Ndjamena regime, Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Diouf, who is currently in Austria on a 4-day official visit, pointed out that this meeting will take place in his presence in his capacity as chairman of the OAU and in the presence of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who has been mandated by the OAU summit to take charge of the Chadian dossier. The meeting will take place "in principle in Congo," Mr Diouf pointed out at a news conference.

Minister: Government Ready To Meet

AB132220 Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Mar (AFP) — The Chadian authorities are always ready to meet the opponents for "fruitful meetings," it was stated on Thursday in Ndjamena by Mr Mahamat Soumaila, minister of information. When questioned by AFP, the spokesman for the Chadian government neither confirmed nor denied the eventuality of a meeting between Mr Hissein Habre and Mr Goukouni Oueddei on 28 March in Brazzaville (Congo). The planned meeting, which was announced by a source close to the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] (Chadian armed opposition group), was officially denied by the above minister. The current OAU chairman, Mr Abdou Diouf (Senegal), said in Vienna on Thursday that a meeting between President Habre and the GUNT leader was to be held "in the coming weeks," "in principle, in Congo."

Mr Soumaila emphasized that Chad has always been in favor of dialogue with the opposition. "We have made many arrangements in this connection, some have been fruitful, as was the case of those made in Libreville (Gabon), but we have also taken part in some meetings which were not, as in Addis Ababa and Brazzaville," he said. "Our stand is to do everything possible for dialogue on a sound basis with the opponents," the Chadian minister concluded.

It has also been learned from concordant sources in Ndjamena that an envoy of the Peoples Republic of Congo, whose president, Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has been mandated by the OAU Executive Bureau to search for solutions to the Chadian crisis, is presently in Ndjamena.

CAPE VERDE

Mauritania's Ould Taya Arrives for Visit

AB131905 Paris AFP in French 1814 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Praia, 13 Mar (AFP) — Mauritania head of state Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya arrived in Praia on Thursday for a 3-day official visit to Cape Verde. He was welcome at the foot of the ramp by Cape Verdian head of state Aristides Pareira with whom were members of the cabinet and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC, sole party) as well as members of the diplomatic corps. The Mauritanian president, who did not make any statement, was warmly cheered by the people of Praia along the route from the airport to his official residence.

The Mauritanian president is to leave for home on Sunday after signing a joint communique and a meeting with newsmen.

LIBERIA

United People's Party Resumes Political Activities

AB132200 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Another banned organization under the former military government, the United People's Party, UPP, has announced the resumption of its political activities. Taking the decision at a press conference in Monrovia today, the acting chairman of the UPP, Mr Wesley M. Johnson, said now that the government has been constituted to a civilian rule, the party was resuming its political activities under the constitution which guarantees the fundamental rights of the people, including the right of free association. He said UPP has no doubt that those Liberian citizens who have vowed to uphold and protect these rights will do so without reservation.

Mr Johnson noted that the action by the party was taken under the protection of the organic law of the land. He said the silence they have maintained since the banning of the party was predicated upon the conviction that the UPP should do everything possible to maintain peace and stability in the country, even though the exclusion of the major political groupings such as the UPP from the political process violated the franchise of a large number of Liberian citizen. Meanwhile, there has been no reaction from the elections commission.

Independent Newspapers Resume Publication

AB131153 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Monrovia, March 13 (AFP) — Four independent Liberian newspapers were back on sale again Thursday [13 March] after a three-day news blackout in protest of what they called an unfavorable atmosphere of press freedom in the country.

The blackout followed an alleged arson attack last week on the offices of the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper, just after it resumed publication after a year-long closure by the government.

Last Wednesday, the independent *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper ceased publication after its printers said they were ending their contract because of anonymous threats against them.

State Witness Says Sierra Leone Backed Coup Plot

AB141144 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Monrovia, March 14 (AFP) — The government of neighbouring Sierra Leone "fully backed" the attempted coup against Liberian leader Samuel Doe last October, the treason trial of three Liberians allegedly involved was told here Thursday.

Lawrence Wills, the first state witness in the trial of James Holder, Anthony Macquee and Robert Philips, said that coup leader Thomas Quiwonkpa had told the plotters last August that then Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens was to give each of them 10,000 dollars, plus arms and men to overthrow President Doe.

Mr. Wills, who had treason charges against him dropped last month, said Mr. Stevens, who then had only four months before handing over the presidency to Major-General Joseph Momoh, promised to "turn everything over to his successor."

He said General Momoh originally hesitated to assist, saying it was against the Mano River Union Agreement linking Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, but later agreed to provide training facilities at a military camp in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Wills said he was recruited in Lagos while on a business trip by former Liberian Foreign Minister Henry Fahnbulleh, and went to Sierra Leone with two Liberians, former Liberia electricity corporation managing director Harry Yuan and former editor-in-chief of the government-owned *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, Tom Kamara.

Mr. Wills said that when he arrived at Camp Sia in Sierra Leone he met General Quiwonkpa, a former Liberian Armed Forces chief, and Majors Emmanuel Dennis and Joseph Biah, who gave him details of the plot and showed him a photograph of the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, the official residence of President Doe.

He said he was told that the photograph was sent by James Holder, the president of the banned Liberia Business Caucus who was to provide transportation from the Sierra Leone border to Monrovia.

Mr. Wills said that if the coup had succeed, General Quiwonkpa was to become head of state, Major Dennis his deputy, Major Biah chief of staff and Lieutenant Coper Teah commander of the Executive Mansion Guard.

Mr. Wills said former Army Major Anthony Macquee was offered the post of mayor of Monrovia while he himself was given the job of chairman of the Counter-Intelligence Agency.

General Quiwonkpa was killed in the attempted coup, which was put down by loyalist troops after several hours of fighting.

The trial was continuing Friday.

NIGERIA

Government Recalls Ambassador to Manila for Talks

AB140745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Nigerian students who occupied the country's embassy in Manila, the Philippines, on the 9th of this month, have vacated the building. This followed an agreement reached between the students and the Nigerian ambassador to that country.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the Federal Military Government said that the government of the Philippines had a responsibility under the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations to protect the embassy, and wondered why it did not do so after repeated appeals from the Nigerian Government. It made it clear that the agreement between the ambassador and the students was unauthorized.

According to the statement, the government cannot agree to a situation where private students, whose sponsors may or may not have lodged money with Nigerian banks can, without the usual Central Bank clearance, transfer currency to the embassy in Manila. To agree to this would be to open the flood gates to similar demands from the large number of private Nigerian students throughout the world.

The Federal Military Government therefore disowns the agreement and has directed the ambassador to return home for indefinite consultations. A senior officer from the Ministry of External Affairs will be sent to the embassy to takeover (?public) affairs pending further directives.

Students Vacate Embassy

AB132223 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Nigerian students who occupied the country's embassy in Manila, Philippines, since the 9th of this month, today evacuated the building. This followed an agreement reached between the students and the Nigerian ambassador to the Philippines. In a statement in Lagos this evening, the Federal Military Government said that the Government of the Philippines had the responsibility under the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations to protect the embassy, and wondered why it did not do so after repeated appeals from the Nigerian Government.

Students Urged To Be 'Realistic'

AB131250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Answering questions from [words indistinct] on the occupation of the country's embassy in Manila by some Nigerian students in the Philippines, the chief of General Staff said the government was determined to resolve the issue amicably. He, however, appealed to the students to be more realistic in their approach to solving problems.

ANC's Tambo Concludes Visit, Departs for Sweden

AB132156 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The president of the African National Congress, ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, leaves Lagos tonight for Sweden after a 5-day visit to Nigeria. During the visit, Mr Tambo met with President Ibrahim Babangida, the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, and that of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. He also held discussions with the boards of the National Committee Against Apartheid, and the Southern Africa Relief Fund. At a news conference earlier today, Mr Tambo expressed gratitude to Nigerians for their continued support for the liberation struggle. He, however, regretted that his delegation was unable to go round the country to express gratitude to the people.

[Begin Tambo recording] We are able to see in this enthusiastic support, this deepseated support, the support of the Nigerian people as a whole. It is regrettable because we think it would have been such a lovely experience to travel around. [passage indistinct] It is an occasion to make reference to the Southern Africa Relief Fund. In the course of these discussions, it has been observed that this fund provided an opportunity for every Nigerian, by putting in half a dollar, half a naira, anything, into the fund, to be actually participating in the struggle of the people of southern Africa as a whole [wprds indistinct]. It is politically important as a mobilizer of the willingness of millions of the people, and this could extend from the youth, from the youngest to the oldest. (?It has happened not too often). And we get the feeling in southern Africa that some 98 million Nigerian people — and each one of them — can help. And we think that deepens the support which this country is giving to our struggle in that region. And this of course then finds expression in the kind of inspiration (?we) derive from political leaders, officials, and so generally, the people who have been with us, journalists. [End recording]

MALAWI

Banda Praises Lifting of RSA Emergency

MB111726 Dakar PANA in English 1647 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Zomba (Malawi), 11 March (MANA/PANA) — Malawi Life President Kamuzu Banda today expressed the hope that the lifting of the state of emergency in South Africa will lead to the easing of tension in that country.

The Malawi president said this before he officially opened this year's budget meeting of parliament in Zomba, the former colonial capital.

Telling the house that he was very happy that South African President P.W. Botha had lifted the state of emergency, President Banda disclosed that he had received a personal letter from him on the ending of the state of emergency in South Africa.

I was very glad to receive a personal letter from the president of the republic in which he stated that he was going to lift the state of emergency, the Malawi leader said, adding that he hoped this would lead to peaceful co-existence in the country.

He said: Just like we are enjoying peace and calm and living in harmony in this country, we wish all the people everywhere in the world, and particularly our neighbours, to live together in peace and harmony.

On transportation, President Banda said in parliament landlocked Malawi was still facing problems. What is even worse is that the ports near our borders are out of bounds because of circumstances beyond our control, he said.

He added that this situation had forced Malawi to re-route her external trade through South Africa's Durban port and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania instead of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala.

MOZAMBIQUE

U.S.'s Wisner Arrives for Talks 11 Mar

MB111702 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Frank Wisner, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Maputo today for talks with Mozambican authorities on bilateral and regional issues. Speaking to newsmen at Mavalane Airport, Frank Wisner said that he was going to discuss with Mozambican authorities the most recent events and [word indistinct] advances on the road for peace in Angola and Namibia.

To a question on the recent promise by President Reagan to finance UNITA, Frank Wisner limited himself to saying: We want peace in Angola and Namibia. With regard to Mozambique, Frank Wisner underlined the development of relations between Mozambique and the United States in the last 4 years, a reason why, he said, we have a lot to talk about. We are jointly going to examine what to do for peace and prosperity in this country, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs noted. Frank Wisner revealed that he would leave Maputo for South Africa tomorrow. He thinks that he will also visit Botswana before returning to the United States via Portugal. It will be recalled that before coming to Maputo, Frank Wisner was in Harare and Lusaka.

Communique With Cape Verde Denounces U.S. Policy

MB140719 Dakar PANA in English 1131 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Maputo, 11 March (AIM/PANA) — Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde today condemned the policy of the United States Administration towards Angola.

In a joint communique issued at the end of Mr Pereira's three-day visit to Mozambique, the two presidents denounced the recent official reception given to Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Angolan counter-revolutionary group, UNITA, in Washington and the decision to finance UNITA's activities.

They described this as "an attack against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola", and noted that the U.S. position was in sharp contrast to that taken by the last summit of the Organisation of African Unity.

This condemnation of American policy comes the day before U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Frank Wisner, is due to arrive in Maputo for talks with the Mozambican authorities.

The two presidents also restated their "firm rejection" of any linkage between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

The communique said that President Pereira "reiterated his condemnation of the non-observance of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa." Pretoria's failure to honour the 1984 nonaggression agreement with Mozambique "proves once more that destabilisation in southern Africa is entirely the responsibility of the Pretoria regime."

The communique describes the bandits of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) as "weapons in the campaign of political economic and social destabilisation waged by the Pretoria regime against Mozambique."

The two presidents also "congratulated the liberation movements, the ANC and SWAPO, and the South African democratic forces who have stepped up, on all fronts, the struggle for the overthrow of apartheid and for the end of colonialism in Namibia."

They pledged once more their support for the resolutions of the Frontline States, the OAU and the United Nations on sanctions against South Africa.

President Machel, says the communique, praised the efforts made by Cape Verde in the search for a negotiated solution to

the southern African conflict. He praised Mr Pereira's current tour of the Frontline States as "a real mission of peace and of solidarity with the struggling peoples of the region."

Mr Pereira and his delegation have now left Maputo for Angola, the next stage on their southern African visit.

Refugees in Mutarara District Worsen 'Food Crisis'
MB081401 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The food crisis in Mutarara District in Mozambique's northwestern Tete Province is worsening. The latest report from the country's natural disasters office says Mutarara is facing ever increasing food and clothing shortages as more and more uprooted families are pouring into the district.

The displaced people are fleeing from South Africa's MNR terrorist group in parts of neighboring Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia Provinces. The report says the natural disasters office has been forced to divert 400 tons of maize from Sofala Province to Mutarara in an attempt to improve the situation. This move has only brought slight relief to the affected people.

In the area of Chinde port in Zambezia Province, there are 30,000 displaced people who have arrived from Marromeu, a town in northern Sofala which has been the scene of heavy fighting between Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces and MNR bandits. This has meant that the natural disasters office has had to dispatch "50 tons of goods by boat to Chinde."

Tens of thousands of people have also been pouring into southern Inhambane Province from Gaza Province, fleeing MNR banditry. The report says the displaced people have caused further shortages in the Panda District of Inhamabane.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says Criticisms 'Not Actually' Crocker's
MB140552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Alleged criticisms by the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, that the South African Government talks with interest groups on constitutional development were a sham have been rebutted by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town.

Mr Botha said after his talks with Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, yesterday that he understood that Dr Crocker had not actually made the alleged remarks attributed to him but that questions had been put to Dr Crocker by a Congress member Mr Howard Wolpe during a subcommittee meeting and that words had been put into Dr Crocker's mouth.

Le Grange Refuses To Reconsider Bannings
MB131739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 13, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, refused to reconsider his decision to ban UDF [United Ddemocratic Front] regional leader, Mr Henry Fazzie, and Mr Mkhuseli Jack, spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, four Progressive Federal Party MP's said today.

In a statement from Mr Roger Hulley, Mr John Malcomess, Mr Errol Moorcroft and Mr Andrew Savage, they said they had seen the minister and asked for the banning orders decision to be reconsidered. They had also appealed to the minister as a matter of urgency to consult with the private sector bodies in the area to obtain their perspectives.

"We stressed the probable negative consequences for Port Elizabeth, the eastern Cape and indeed the whole of South Africa. We told him of the danger of a renewed consumer boycott which could lead to a fresh cycle of violence.

"We can ill afford such a development. We said our opinion was that the consequences of the banning would be more damaging than the consequences of not banning these moderate leaders.

"The minister explained the procedures for arriving at a decision but remained adamant that he would not reconsider his decision," the statement said.

SAIRR: Bannings 'Flagrant Contradiction' to Policy
MB131857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — By banning two prominent black leaders in the eastern Cape this week, the government had dealt a heavy blow to its own stated aim of encouraging genuine negotiation, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in a statement today.

"These bannings are a flagrant contradiction of the government's professed commitment to negotiation with representative black leaders who do not support violence," said the director of the institute, Mr John Kane-Berman.

He pointed out that Mr Mkhuseli Jack was one of the prime movers of the successful consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth last year. When the state of emergency was declared in July he and Mr Henry Fazzie were on the verge of talks with business leaders to try to end the boycott, when they were detained.

On their release, Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie immediately resumed negotiations, he said.

"The Port Elizabeth talks are a unique attempt by whites and more militant blacks to settle their differences across the bargaining table, precisely the process which the government now claims to support.

"They provide encouragement to those who seek a negotiated settlement to racial conflict at a time when the prospects for national negotiations do not seem bright," the statement said.

"The bannings have seriously jeopardised the future of these negotiations, and could well harden black attitudes in other parts of the country," the statement said.

Malan Admits SADF on Port Elizabeth Beaches

MB111921 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Magnus Malan has about-turned to admit that troops were deployed on Port Elizabeth beaches on 22 February to render assistance to police if necessary. Patrick Cull has more.

[Cull] The heavy police-SADF presence followed a statement by the managing director of General Motors, Mr Bob White, that GM would give legal and financial assistance to its black workers who went onto white beaches. Replying to a question from the member of Parliament for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, General Malan admitted that his original statement on the matter was not quite correct, that the troops had been there at the request of the police, to give assistance if required. All the men in uniform, whether on duty or not, had been armed, he added.

S. Botha Comments on GM Manager's Work Permit

MB111737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1402 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] House of Assembly, March 11, SAPA — The managing director of General Motors vehicle plant in Port Elizabeth, Mr Bob White, had a temporary work permit which would expire on November 10 this year, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today.

Replying to questions from PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and CP [Conservative Party] opposition members, he said he was aware of media reports that Mr White had promised his support to black GM personnel who deliberately contravened regulations at "whites-only" beaches in Port Elizabeth but that members would accept that he could not react to this.

The Department of Home Affairs did not intend to take any action of Mr White's work permit but the necessary steps would be taken in accordance with the Aliens Act if at any time up to November 10 information was received which would make a review necessary.

In response to a question from Mr Frank Le Roux (CP Brakpan) as to whether his department was investigating the media reports on Mr White, the minister said various government departments were making inquiries.

Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) asked whether the minister was aware that GM provided thousands of people with jobs in an area that desperately needed employment and that many members of the CP would lose their jobs if the motor company decided to disinvest in South Africa.

Mr Botha replied Mr Malcomess should take the matter up with the Conservative Party.

Heunis Lists Reforms Expected From Parliament

MB140854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Giyani, March 14, SAPA — Reforms implemented in the past few years were proof of government's commitment "to create a fair and just society," the minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Giyani today.

Mr Heunis, opening the fifth session of the fourth legislative assembly of Gazankulu at Giyani, said these reforms were proof that government was trying to "remove all forms of social and economic discrimination."

Buttressing the government's commitment, he added, was the belief that the success of reform ultimately depended "on the welfare of, and good relations between, all population groups."

Mr Heunis said further reforms to be effected this session of Parliament included:

— Restoring South African citizenship to blacks who "permanently reside in the Republic of South Africa, but who forfeited their citizenship as a result of the conditions of independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei;

— Extension of the powers of self-governing states;

— The involvement of black communities in decision-making;

— Freehold property rights for members of black communities residing permanently in South Africa. "Discussions are also taking place regarding the granting of property rights in the self-governing national states;"

— A uniform identity document for all population groups;

— Legislation authorising the lifting, suspending or amending of unnecessary restrictions of entrepreneurship, particularly with regard to the informal sector; and

— The drafting of legislation "to remove existing influx control measures which apply to South African citizens in the Republic of South Africa."

"These reform steps are, I want to repeat, to a great extent the result of the deliberations of the special cabinet committee, in which the leaders of the self-governing national states also partake," Mr Heunis said.

Le Grange Orders Probe of Kabokweni Shooting

MB131533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 13, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has ordered a thorough investigation of the shooting at the Kabokweni Magistrates Court in Ka-Ngwane in which at least one person died and a number of others were injured.

In a statement issued in Cape Town today, Mr Le Grange said he had instructed the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, "to have all aspects regarding the incident thoroughly investigated and to report to me."

Early reports said scores of people had been injured in the police action. Mr le Grange's statement said one person had died and several others had been injured.

He said he had ordered the investigation after the incident on Tuesday, when SAP members "had to resort to firearms to restore law and order".

Advocate: No Reason for Shooting

MB131543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 13, SAPA — A Johannesburg advocate, Mr Lawrence Tonkin, today said there was no apparent justification for the shooting of school children at Kabokweni, near White River, on Tuesday this week.

One school child was killed and earlier reports said up to 80 had been injured.

Mr Tonkin, in a rare action, issued his eyewitness account after gaining bar council permission.

He said: "I feel it my duty to make the following observations:

— The crowd was not uncontrollable,

— I heard no order to disperse whatever,

— I neither saw nor experienced any teargas being fired,

— I saw nothing to justify the view that the shooting was the last resort available to the police.

"It is true that the crowd was very angry. I was frightened and the police also looked frightened to me. There was, however, no apparent justification for the shooting," Mr Tonkin said in his statement.

He had gone to the Kabokweni Magistrates Court — where the shootings took place — to represent Miss Yvonne Mhlanga and others on charges of public violence. He had been instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates.

Mrs Jana said the release of the statement was an "unprecedented move" and that she also thought it was a necessary "duty" for the eyewitness account to be made public because of "police allegations."

Mr Tonkin said upon his arrival at Kabokweni he was informed by the magistrate that school children had commandeered buses and were on their way to witness the case in which he was to appear.

He saw large numbers of children, some of them "armed with sticks".

"I informed the magistrate that I would speak to these people in an endeavour to maintain peace...and I addressed the people telling them that I was there to represent their friends according to the law...I could see that the crowd was very angry," Mr Tonkin said in the statement.

He said they complained about not being let through a locked gate, that they pressed against a fence which collapsed and were partly trampled down and then surged into the compound.

"I told the police that I intended to address the people again and that they should not shoot."

He spoke from a bench and at one stage was handed a Bible which "I held aloft... saying that it was an instrument of peace... I also held my brief aloft in order to show that this was an instrument of peace. I emphasised to the crowd that they should not give an opportunity to the police to shoot or assault them.

"The crowd screamed agreement with me," he stated.

Mr Tonkin said he was approached by a police captain while he was addressing the crowd who asked that he should draw leaders from them for a discussion. He drew six leaders and got them to stand beside him on the bench, telling the crowd they were going to speak to the captain.

"The leaders and I then... tried to locate the captain. Many of the crowd followed me.

"Whilst I was proceeding towards where the police were situated, I heard shots being fired and this was followed by many other shots. This happened approximately one minute after I commenced towards the police.

"I was at that stage near the police and I cowered, clutching to myself two of the leaders. I was aware of children scrambling away from the police and a surge of bodies away.

"After the shooting the area was littered with groaning pupils and I observed one young man who was either dead or was in extremus being carried to a vehicle.

"I was deeply shocked by what had happened and burst into tears," Mr Tonkin said.

New Defense Forces Helicopter Shown to Press

MB091740 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The war implements industry has achieved one of its greatest breakthroughs to date with the development of an attack helicopter which is to be manufactured locally. The helicopter, known as the Alpha Xh-I, was developed in great secrecy over the past 5 years, and an experimental model has been tested successfully already. The aeronautics breakthrough was announced by Defense Minister General Magnus Malan in Pretoria.

[Begin video] [Reporter Nico van Burick] The helicopter, which was demonstrated at a news conference for military correspondents, has a high local content, and satisfies all requirements set out by ARMSCOR's [Armaments Development Corporation] technological expansion program. The first step in the development of the helicopter was made in early 1981, when a contract was signed with the armaments industry. In February 1984 the Alpha was shown to a limited defense audience, and on 3 February last year the first successful test flight was made. Although use was made in the experimenal model of existing components, the chairman of ARMSCOR, Commandant Piet Marais, says they are striving for 100 percent local content by the time the helicopter is being manufactured. But even at this early stage a considerable number of its components are designed and manufactured locally.

[Air Force Chief Lieutenant General Dennis Earp] This helicopter has a totally locally designed airframe, systems adaptations, as well as an undermounted cannon and a helmet-mounted visor.

[Burick] The prototype, with its tandemn lay-out in which the gun operator sits in front and the pilot behind him is equipped with a 20-mm cannon mounted under the fusilage. The operator has a helmet-mounted visor, which enables him to aim the cannon at a target by simply looking at the target. Although the Alpha at present is equipped with a cannon which only fires 600 rounds per minute, other weapons systems are also being studied, and at a later stage the helicopter ought also to be equipped with missiles, according to ARMSCOR chairman, Commandant Piet Marais.

For ARMSCOR, the greatest breakthrough is not in the development of the helicopter itself, but in the design ability and systems engineering which have been established. These skills will in future allow the development of other helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft in future, a point which was also emphasized by Gen Earp.

[Earp] I believe one has to keep in mind that there has to be confidence in the Air Force's future. And we have to make provision for this future, and we are not planning just to sit back and do nothing about it.

[Burick] Gen Earp says ARMSCOR has reached a level of efficiency in a short space of time which under normal circumstances would have taken years. Further improvements are being made to the Alpha I, and it is not yet certain when full production will begin. The public will have the opportunity to see this new helicopter at the Aviation Africa exhibition at Rand Airport from 19 March.

Changes Made to Publications Amendment Bill

MB111132 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Several changes have been made to the publications amendment bill which was introduced in Parliament last year. George Mason-Jones has the details.

[Mason-Jones] The controversial provision that any police officer could seize any publication or object for 96 hours if he suspected that it was undesirable has been removed from the bill. The standing committee on home affairs, which has been considering the bill since last year, decided after hearing evidence that the police could take action under existing legislation. The committee dropped the requirement that a person exhibiting a film have a certificate of approval and that a certificate be given to a person hiring a film. Instead, the maker, distributor, and exhibitor of films must be registered, and this person can lose his registration if he is convicted of certain offenses by a court. The containers of the films or videos will also have to bear certain information including the name of the distributor, age restrictions, and the number of the certificate of approval.

Colored Infantry Battalion, Citizen Unit Set Up

MB111120 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A second infantry batallion and an infantry citizen force unit for colored service volunteers have been established at (Eersterivier) in the Cape.

Announcing this in Cape Town, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said that the infantry batallion would be known as II SACC [South African Colored Corps] Batallion and the citizen force unit would be called the Cape Regiment. He said the II SACC Batallion would eventually be capable of training an additional 1,000 service volunteers. The Cape Regiment would also have a strength of 1,000 men.

Gen Malan said that an investigation is under way to find a suitable location for the two units.

Union, Church Win Application Against Police

MB110507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2206 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Mabatho, March 10, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union jointly with the Roman Catholic Church made successful application in the local supreme court before Mr Justice Smith here today restraining the Bophuthatswana police together with members of the South African police from assaulting and harrassing residents of Ga-Rankuwa Township.

The court was shown photographs of men and women with scars and ugly wounds on their backs from assaults meted out to them

by the police. Affidavits from some of the victims were handed in in which they told of groups of about 30 to 50 policemen who ordered them to be naked when assaulting them at the same time with canes, sjamboks, kierries and batons.

Mr Jerry Moropa said he was assaulted to the extent that his kidneys were ruptured and he had to be hospitalised for 19 days.

Mr Samuel Sebitsa, a student, said he was taken from his school by the police who took him to the police station where he was assaulted for not wearing a school uniform. He had refused to sign a statement that he was among youths who had stoned a bus.

In its testimony, the Roman Catholic Church said members of its congregation in Ga-Rankuwa were being accused of being troublemakers and instigators of the youth in the township to cause disorder.

The accusations were being made by the police, who were harrassing members of the church and had assaulted some of its sisterhood, it was said. The police were said to have thrown teargas cannisters at people in a church hall and had assaulted them while assembled peacefully in a church hall.

The Metal and Allied Workers Union testified that its members were employed in the border industries in Rosselyn, which was on the South African side and the workers lived in Bophuthatswana. The union was entitled to recruit workers in South Africa for membership. But union members were being harrassed by the Bophuthatswana authorities, who were against the union. Members found wearing T-shirts of the union were being detained and assaulted. Union officials were also being harrassed.

Mr Justice Smith ordered the Bophuthatswana authorities to stop harrassing and assaulting residents of Ga-Rankuwa — young and old, to stop detaining them without specific charges and to stop interfering with members of the Roman Catholic Church in the township.

3 Port Elizabeth Schools Closed; Situation 'Tense'

MB131328 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Three high schools in Port Elizabeth have been closed. Regional director of education, Bill Starder, says they were closed due to an attempts by parents to question the authority of principals and teachers.

Meanwhile, township residents have spoken out against the move and riot police have come under criticism for closing off the schools from pupils and teachers. As Mike Loewe reports, the situation has been described as tense.

[Loewe] In a statement, regional director Bill Starder said the schools were shut because no one had done any work there since 28 January. However, the Crisis in Education Committee, which commands the support of significant numbers of pupils and teachers in the area, has reacted angrily to the allegations. Meanwhile, feelings about the bannings of two UDF [United Democratic Front] leaders, Mkhuseli Jack and Henry Fazzie, are running high, and UDF leaders say they are battling to tell people to cool it, to give city businessmen a chance to get the bannings rescinded.

DET Suspends Classes in Witbank

MB131021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 13, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training (DET) has suspended classes at high schools and higher primary schools in the three black townships of Witbank until the situation at the schools returned to normal.

A DET spokesman said in Pretoria today that because of disruption, classes were suspended on Tuesday at schools in the Witbank townships of Ackerville, Lynnville and KwaGuqha.

He confirmed that the DET regional inspector for Middleburg West region, Dr S.C. Verkuyl, had delivered a message suspending classes to principals of the schools.

Parents in the township had arranged a meeting in the Lynville community hall this evening, and a delegation will be appointed to meet DET officials over the suspension, the spokesman said.

Vigilante Groups To Patrol Bophuthatswana Townships

MB130930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 13, SAPA — The situation was reported "back to normal" in the Bophuthatswana townships that have been plagued by violence, a government official said today.

He said children in Mabopane, Winterveld, Ga-Rankuwa and Temba near Hammanskraal were back at school, but warned that the police and the army would not be withdrawn from the townships immediately. This was one of the major demands made by pupils as a condition to return to classes.

The four townships bordering Pretoria have been engulfed in violence for the last four months.

In Ga-Rankuwa legal vigilante groups may start operating as from next week, a council spokesman said today.

He said councillors had been holding meetings in their wards after the President Lucas Mangope requested them to do so. All adult males in the townships were expected to take part in the vigilante groups to stamp out any acts of violence that may erupt, the spokesman said.

Residents in Ga-Rankuwa have criticised the move, saying thugs would take advantage of the situation and endanger the lives of other citizens.

1,000 Pretoria Workers Involved in Strike Actions

MB111116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 11, SAPA — Strike action involving about 1000 workers has hit companies in Pretoria in the past few days.

Hundreds of workers have been fired, others face dismissal, many have downed tools, while still others are back at work pending arbitration.

More than 500 striking employees at ASEA Electric in Pretoria West were given an ultimatum today to return to work tomorrow or be dismissed.

Mr Clive Jandrell, managing director of the company, said the workers of the Pretoria West plant were not on an illegal strike. He said the dispute between the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) and ASEA had been settled.

The 100-strong work force at Isowall in Waltloo is still on strike. The Transvaal secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union, Mr Issy Moto, has stated that attempts to establish a formal relationship with management has been unsuccessful. Workers are demanding that three dismissed colleagues be reinstated and that the wheels for bona fide negotiations be put into gear.

The 400 workers from Maizecor industries in Waltloo, who downed tools last week, are back at work. Negotiations between the Food and Beverages Workers Union and management are, however, continuing. The workers demand that a supervisor who allegedly assaulted a colleague be dismissed.

A spokesman for the union said the supervisor had been temporarily suspended for 14 days, pending arbitration on the matter.

Gypsum Industries, which fired 240 workers following a strike, has hired temporary staff to keep the plant operating. The managing director, Mr Gordon Fraser, said they still had to decide whether to re-hire dismissed workers.

A Building Construction and Allied Workers Union shop steward said a lawyer had been appointed to investigate the matter.

Ackerville Catholic Church Petrol Bombed

MB141113 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Witbank, March 14, SAPA — The Roman Catholic Church in Ackerville, near Witbank, was petrol bombed last night following a number of threats to the church's pastor, the Rev Anton Maier, the pastor said today.

Mr Maier said the damage was estimated at between R20000 and R30000.

He told SAPA that he woke up shortly after 1am to find the wood and iron church and the adjoining hall in flames. Two teams from the Witbank fire department battled for over an hour to bring the blaze under control.

The fire damaged the front of the hall, a large portion of the roof and completely destroyed the tower, Mr Maier said. He also said that he had been receiving threatening telephone calls "almost every day" during the past few weeks. "The caller threatened my safety often and kept telling me to leave the township," he said.

Mr Maier said he believed that a "very sophisticated petrol bomb caused the fire." Police are investigating.

Mourners Pay Tribute to Slain Bus Driver

MB131621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, March 13, SAPA — A crowd of 5000 mourners paid tribute to Mr Jerry Mothibedi, a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] bus driver who was stabbed to death by a crowd in Soweto last week, at a mass fuenral in Soweto today.

Ten political organisations and trade unions were represented at the emotionally charged funeral. Most speakers called for black unity and slammed violence by blacks against blacks.

Mr Mothibedi's colleagues from as far as the east Rand took the day off to brave the hot weather and march about 10km from Mr Mothibedi's home in Naledi to the Avalon cemetery where he was buried. Bus services were suspended in Dobsonville and Soweto today as drivers protested the murder of Mr Mothibedi and thousands of workers were left stranded.

Police kept a low profile although they were seen patrolling the area.

Mr Murphison Morobe, the publicity secretary of the UDF [United Democratic Front], said violence by black against black was a retrogressive step in the fight for black liberation. Mr Morobe said the UDF, through its affiliates, had made attempts to stop these acts but to no avail.

Mr Muntu Myeza, a spokesman for AZAPO [Azanian Peoples Organization], said people had not come to mourn the death of Jerry but to say "job well done. We shall continue where you left off." He urged whites to learn to accept blacks as their fellow countrymen for the benefit of the country. He also urged PUTCO drivers to play a role in the community they were part of.

A message from the bishop of Johannesburg, Rev Desmond Tutu, who sent apologies for not being able to attend, was read at the funeral. It said he rejected all forms of violence in South Africa and sent his condolences to Mr Mothibedi's family.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 13 Mar

MB131921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 13, SAPA — Following is the SA Police 7pm unrest situation report:

"At Khuma near Stilfontein, a restriction order, banning the carrying of a coffin on foot, was defied by the mourners and the persons carrying the coffin were shouting inciting slogans. The police fired tearsmoke thereby halting the procession. No injuries were reported and the coffin was further conveyed in a vehicle.

"In other acts of violence in this area, petrol bombs were hurled at police vehicles as well at a policeman's house. In the latter incident the policeman fired shots at his attackers. No injuries were reported, but three men were subsequently arrested.

"In two of the attacks on police vehicles, birdshots were fired by the police and three men who were slightly wounded were placed under guard in hospital.

"At Soweto on the WR [Witwatersrand], there were a number of minor incidents of stonethrowing in which buses were damaged. No reports of injuries were received.

"One youth was wounded and arrested after treatment together with 3 men, when the police fired birdshot in one of two incidents in which police vehicles were stoned in Sebokeng on the west Rand today.

"Two delivery vehicles, one in Mamelodi and the other in Attridgeville near Pretoria, were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Other minor incidents of stonethrowing occurred at Claremont near Durban and Steytlerville in the South Western districts.

Ends report.

Early 14 Mar

MB140635 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Pretoria, March 14, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight situation report to 3 am today.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Dennilton in Kwandebele a delivery vehicle was stoned and another petrol-bombed. In the first incident the SAP used tear smoke to disperse the mob.

"At Mamelodi near Pretoria a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark an SAP vehicle was stoned. The SAP dispersed the mob with tear smoke. A private vehicle was stoned in another incident.

"At Kagiso near Krugersdorp a policeman's home was set on fire. A woman was injured by the mob. No injuries were reported when the policeman used a 9mm pistol to disperse his attackers.

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth the SAP used tear smoke when their vehicles were stoned on two occasions. At Walmer the high school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Khuma near Klerksdorp the private home of a policeman was petrol-bombed.

"At Natsilu in KaNgwane the SAP used shotgun fire when a mob stoned a bus. A man was fatally wounded."

End report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Mine Statement on Arms

Sheryl Raine reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 March: "The Chamber of Mines says disciplinary action will be taken against any employee, whether white or black, found carrying unauthorised weapons of any nature on mine property." The statement was in response to a National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) demand that the mine industry "clarify its position on threats by white mineworkers in Witbank to arm themselves." The statement added: "The chamber expects the NUM to take immediate steps to discourage violence." The chamber also said it deplored comments allegedly made by Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the white Mineworkers' Union, that black unrest was forcing white miners to arm themselves, and asked Paulus to retract the statement attributed to him.

Heunis Rejects Nonracial Society

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis has "firmly rejected the possibility of a nonracial society in South Africa," *THE STAR* reports on page 4. Speaking in the House of Delegates in reply to a motion for the scrapping of racially separate commercial and residential areas, Heunis on Wednesday said "calls to create a nonracial society were based on a patent misconception of the realities of South Africa. 'Our society is multi-ethnic, multicultural and multiracial. No government can make it non-racial. If we think we can have a people's democracy as in Western Europe, there will be no democracy left.' "

Viljoen Regrets ATASA Stance

Minister of Education and Development Aid Gerrit Viljoen has expressed regret at the decision by the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (ATASA) to withdraw from all Department of Education and Training (DET) committees and councils, says a report on page 17. ATASA had said it would not rejoin the committees until there was " 'genuine power-sharing.' " "Dr Viljoen said it was a pity and a loss to education that the valuable profesional inputs from ATASA would consequently be missing in forums of educational decision-making and policy-shaping in

Government," and added he could " 'see no sound reason' " for the withdrawal.

Steyn Warns of White Backlash

Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, told a London audience Wednesday that "South Africa needs massive changes in public policy going well beyond incremental reform if peaceful change is to come about," says a report on page 17. He said rapid change was possible without violent reaction, but warned of a white backlash. " 'If violence in black areas were to subside, the white backlash is containable within reasonable limits. However, no one should underestimate the capacity of this backlash to grow and erupt in the event of sustained high levels of other violence,' " he said.

COSATU Growth Predicted

Michael Chester reports on page 17 that Professor P.L. Bonner of the History Department at the University of Witwatersrand has predicted that the Congress of South African Trade Unions would grow " 'by leaps and bounds' " in the next few months. "It was forming a nationwhide network of affiliate unions and would next turn to construction and farm workers," he said. Addressing an industrial convention in Sandton, he predicted unions would "become even more deeply enmeshed in politics and advised business to follow suit rather than stand back and wait to be forced to do so on local encounters over community issues that led to stayaways consumer boycotts."

CITIZEN Criticizes CBS Decision

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 13 March comments in an editorial on page 6 on the decision not to expell three CBS newsmen from country: "If there were valid grounds for expelling them why rescind the order? If there weren't valid grounds, why issue the order in the first place? Since we must assume the minister was acting in the belief he had good reason to expel the three, he should not have backtracked."

Homeland Housing Shortage

Minister of Education and Development Aid Gerrit Viljoen, in a written statement to Parliament, said "there was an estimated shortage of more than 134,000 homes for blacks in the national states at the end of 1985." The shortage ranged from 2,000 in Gazankulu to between 80,000 and 100,000 in KwaZulu, he said. He added that it "was impossible to say when the shortage would be eliminated."

Whites Sinn Mixed Beach

A report on page 12 says the decision to open Amanzimtoti beaches to all races has lead to a rash of cancellations from white holdiay-makers. Apartment and hotel managers "estimated bookings in Amanzimtoti were down an average of 42 percent compared to the same period last year." One manager said 35 people had cancelled their bookings for the Easter holidays and all had given the beach decision as their reason.

SOWETAN on Bannings

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 March comments on the banning of community leaders Henry Fazzie and Mkhuseli Jack as "another classic example of the Government shooting itself smartly in the foot." An editorial on page 4 says: "This stock response to ban people who can summon respect from their people, is one of the chief reasons the Government finds it impossible to get together leaders to speak with. It will now be the very brave or the most foolhardy black leader who will speak to the Government."

Identity Document Reform

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 13 March says in an article on page 6 that "the state machinery aimed at abolishing the contentious influx control measures and issuing millions of new identity documents to blacks is in full swing." The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has already progressed far with a white paper on abolishing the measures. An amended bill on identification will probably be published next week.

CBS Defied Authority

Another editorial on page 10 says the "challenging disregard for a country's court order and the defiance of authority will not be tolerated anywhere in the world." Yet this is exactly what the CBS television team did. How they did it does not matter, but the fact that they did, in spite of the ban, cannot be excused. Minister Stoffel Botha had no choice but to act against the CBS team.

28 Feb-6 Mar 'Apartheid Barometer' Carried

MB020702 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Feb-6 Mar p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpt] *Emergency Detentions 20/2/86 - 27/2/86* (government statistics)

Number detained so far:	7878
Number released:	7600
Number still held:	278
Number detained 1/1 - 20/2/86:	517
Number detained 13/2 - 20/2:	96
Number released 13/2 - 20/2:	39

2,106 children under the age of 16 were detained under the emergency regulations between 21/7/85 and 31/1/86.

Banning of Persons

Number of known banned people 1/1/86:	69
Number banned under Internal Security Act:	10
Number banned under Emergency regulations:	58

Listing of Persons

(A listed person may not be quoted. The penalty is a prison sentence of up to three years).

Number of people listed: 172

(22 are in South African prisons, 40 are resident in South Africa, 89 are living abroad in exile and 21 are deceased).

Banning of Gatherings

Outdoor political meetings: annual ban reimposed on March 22 under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

Indoor political meetings, magisterial bans:

All meetings relating to school or student boycotts banned until 31/3/86 under ISA.

All meetings of UDF [United Democratic Front] and 28 other organisations banned in 18 districts from 29/3/85 - 30/6/85 (ISA).

All meetings re work stoppages or stayaways in 18 districts from 39 [as published]/? - 30/6/85 (ISA).

All meetings of 64 organisations banned in 30 districts from 30/6 - 31/2/85.

All meetings re work stoppages or stayaways banned throughtout SA until 31/3/86 (ISA).

Indoor political meetings, police bans:

All meetings of 102 organisations in the Western Cape for the duration of the State of Emergency.

Indoor meetings and commemorations, magisterial bans:

Numerous commemorations and meetings called throughout the country for specific purposes banned by local magistrates, under ISA and Emergency regulations.

Three conferences, a concert, a fun run and a carol service were banned during 1985.

Political Trials 1985

Public violence: The DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] estimates that 25,000 people were tried for alleged offences relating to the unrest.

Treason: 56 people in eight different trials faced charges of treason during 1985. Eight people were convicted, 16 acquitted and 32 still face charges of treason in four different trials.

Trials under Internal Security and other acts:

The DPSC recorded a total of 114 trials in this category completed during 1985, involving 2,368 persons, of whom 2,067 were acquitted or had charges dropped against them.

Offence	No of Trials	No of Persons Charged	Acquittal, Charges Dropped
Terrorism	14	35	13
Furthering aims of banned organizations	9	12	nil
Sabotage	1	5	5
Possession of banned articles	24	25	8
Possession of firearms	2	3	nil
Subversion	11	25	9
Breaking banning order	4	4	2
Quoting listed person	2	4	4
Attending unlawful gathering	38	1976	1757
Demonstrations Act contravention	3	271	265
Police Act contravention	1	1	1
Entering township without permit	3	4	3
Refusing to testify	2	3	nil

Unrest Deaths (government statistics)

Number killed 1/9/85 - 24/1/86:	955
Number injured 1/9/85 - 24/1/86:	3,658

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations 1,158 people were killed in the unrest between 1/9/85 and 31/1/86.

According to the minister of law and order, 628 had been killed by Security Forces and 327 "by their own people." Twenty-five Security Force members had been killed and 534 injured in this period, he said. The figures did not include deaths or injuries reported in faction fights in Natal or incidents in the Moutse area. He said damage of R138-million had been caused by rioters. More than 3,400 unrest incidents had been recorded between August 1985 and January 1986. Forty charges relating to allegations of police brutality had been laid against the police, and 141 charges had been laid by detainees against the police, army and railways police, he said.

Guerrilla Attacks (government figures)

Total number of attacks 1976-85: 398

According to the minister of law and order, in 1985 the ANC/SAP [South African Communist Party]/PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] were responsible for seven landmine explosions, 67 hand grenade blasts, and 37 limpet mine incidents. In the process 201 guerrillas were caught and 79 killed while 85 people were killed by guerrillas.

7-13 Feb 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB081409 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Mar 86

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] *Emergency Detentions 27/2/86*

Number still held 27/2/86:	332
Number still held 20/2/86:	278

Full lists of new emergency detentions were not released last week. It is believed that about 8,000 people have been detained since the emergency was declared on July 22, 1985.

People Killed and Injured by Police During 1985 (official figures)

Number of people killed by police last year:	763
Number of adults killed:	562
Number of children killed:	201
Number of people shot and wounded:	2571
Number of adults injured:	2000
Number of children injured:	571

The racial breakdown supplied by the minister of law and order showed that 599 of those killed were African, 59 coloured and three white. Of those wounded 1701 were African, 206 coloured, 43 white and one Indian.

The minister said the statistics included those killed and wounded in the unrest last year.

Police Killed in Unrest Last Year (official statistics)

Number of police killed in unrest:	16
Number of police injured in unrest:	330

Unrest Damage Last Year (government statistics)

Number of government building destroyed or damaged:	1153
Number of private buildings destroyed or damaged:	2787

Emigration/Immigration

Immigration	
January - November 1985:	16,421
January - November 1984:	26,895
Emigration	
January - November 1985:	10,265
January - November 1984:	7,443

1,464 of these emigrants were professional people. Of those who left between January and October, 44 were medical doctors.

Arrests Under Pass Laws 1985

Pass arrests by Development Board officials 1985:	33,427
Arrests by Development Board officals 1984:	75,032

These figures do not take into account pass arrests by police — usually at least double those by Development Board officials.

SADF and SAP Losses

Loss, damage and avoidable expense in the SADF cost more than R32 million in the 1984/5 financial year according to a report presented to Parliament by Dr Joop de Loor, former director general of finance. The biggest single item — R11.5 million — concerned an incident "which occurred on the ground when three aircraft were destroyed and two damaged in a collision". The SAAF classified the accident as "avoidable". Other items included R4.8 million in gifts in armaments to unspecified foreign countries, a gift of three giraffes, free services to various people and countries, theft and fraud.

The police wrote off R2.5 million, most of it in "counter-insurgency" work. They also paid R725,000 in compensation for unlawful arrest and injuries resulting from their action.

SADF Deaths (SWAPO figures)

SWAPO said its forces killed 120 SADF troops and destroyed 20 military trucks, 10 telephone poles, nine electricity pylons and captured arms and other war material during 1985. A SADF spokesman described the claims as "ludicrous".

Complaints Against The SADF

Forty complaints against national servicemen during unrest operations had been investigated by the SADF, the minister of defence, Magnus Malan, said in Parliament. He added that eight cases were found to be legitimate and that "the appropriate legal or disciplinary steps against the offenders had been taken".

Prisoner of Conscience

(Starting this week, this column will regularly highlight the plight of an individual political prisoner currently in a South African cell)

Isu Chiba

Isu Chiba, the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] publicity secretary and a United Democratic Front [UDF] activist, has been held under emergency regulations for 228 days.

He was detained on the morning of July 22, the day the emergency came into effect, and has been held without charge ever since. He was one of 50 UDF activists at Johannesburg (Diepkloof) Prison who earlier this week ended a week-long hunger strike in protest against the conditions of their detentions. Chiba, 55, is believed to be the oldest detainee in the Transvaal. Those who have been released describe him as a constant inspiration to younger detainees.

Chiba is no stranger to South Africa's jails. He spent 18 years on Robben Island after being convicted for sabotage in 1965. Before the banning of the ANC in 1960, he played a prominent role in the TIC and the Congress Movement. He went on to become one of the leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]. He

is married and has five children.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Meets With Wisner in Harare

MB102029 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The visiting American deputy assistant secretary for state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, has held talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in the capital today. Mr Wisner is on a tour of southern Africa to sound out opinion on the recent announcement by racist South Africa that she is ready to grant Namibia independence as soon as the Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola.

Present at the talks were the minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, and the American ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr David Miller.

Mr Wisner described the talks as fruitful and frank.

BBC Interviews Released ZAPU MP Vote Moyo

MB130541 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Two former senior aides of Zimbabwe's main opposition leader Joshua Nkomo have been released from detention amid what seems to be a thaw in relations between Nkomo and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. They are Lookout Masuku and Vote Moyo. Masuku was arrested 4 years ago after arms caches were found on farms owned by Nkomo's ZAPU party. Moyo was arrested in 1984 when it was alleged that there was a plot to kill Mr Mugabe. Both men were held at Chikurubi maximum security prison. Well, the government has said that Masuku was released on health grounds. On the line to Bulawayo, Julian Marshall asked Vote Moyo if any indication had been given as to why he had been freed.

[Begin recording] [Moyo] None whatsoever. No reasons were given whatsoever. I was told: You are now a free man and I was escorted out of Chikurubi maximum prison [as heard] and taken from Harare to Bulawayo as a free man without any conditions.

[Marshall] And how were you treated during your time in detention?

[Moyo] There was no torture. I was not harassed while I was in detention.

[Marshall] How did you spend your time?

[Moyo] Well, I spent my time reading. You have to do a bit of reading while you are in prison, play a few indoor games here and there such as poker, patience, bridge, and many others, just to keep oneself going, you know.

[Marshall] It was alleged, Mr Moyo, at the time of your arrest that you had been involved in some plot to kill Mr Mugabe. Do you deny that?

[Moyo] That was nonsense, of course. That was really nonsense. It was not (?true) because no charge was formally brought against me. It is not a question of denying. It was never anything like that. It was a mischievous thing for anybody to have suggested that I had attempted the prime minister's life.

[Marshall] Why do you think you were detained in the first place, then?

[Moyo] It was all political. In the first place, as a national organizer of ZAPU, perhaps I only suspect that the idea, the whole idea, was that if a man in my position was detained, it perhaps would have frightened some people in being active in ZAPU.

[Marshall] So what are your feelings now toward the government?

[Moyo] Certainly, I have no animosity against the government. I do realize that the government may be misinformed by some individuals. So, it would be wrong for me to place the blame squarely on the government.

[Marshall] But, perhaps, you do blame certain individuals within the government?

[Moyo] I wouldn't say so because I have no proof as to exactly whether it was an individual within the government or an outsider.

[Marshall] And do you intend to continue in politics, Mr Moyo?

[Moyo] Yes, sir, I will continue to do that, certainly. [end recording]

Church Heads Want Action Against Mugabe Supporters

MB101938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Harare, March 10, SAPA — Church leaders in Zimbabwe are demanding government action against crowd supporters of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in Mutare, who invaded the Anglican Cathedral, interrupted a church service shouting political slogans and singing party songs, danced on the altar, assaulted a priest and took over the property for two weeks.

Brief but ominous reports in the local press did not reflect the true story, revealed in a report sent to the prime minister, government ministers and other heads of churches at the weekend.

The report, headlined: "Tekere seizes one million dollars of church property: police forbidden to intervene: law and order non-existent in Mutare," was prepared by the dean of Mutare's St Johns Cathedral, the Rev John Knight, and his church council.

It describes how a mob of between 400 and 500 supporters of Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (PF), some armed with sticks, marched into the cathedral on February 16 and:

— Rocked and turned pews over to get the congregation out,
— Danced on the altar, beating out the candles with newspapers,
— Knocked one priest over at the altar and dragged him down the steps and the full length of the cathedral, flat on his face,
— Children being led to safety thrown in all directions by some of the mob,
— One elderly lady, severely attacked, carried out by the parishioners in a state of shock.

Police, asked to remove the invaders, to protect parishioners and restore church property, explained that they were under strict orders "from above" to do nothing because it was "Tekere business."

Mr Edgar Tekere is the flamboyant, heavy-drinking former Zimbabwe minister who was fired from the cabinet and his post as party secretary-general after he was found not guilty, on a technicality, of the murder of an elderly white farmer in December 10980.

Since then he has recovered to become provincial ZANU-PF chairman for Manicaland — the eastern province on the border with Mozambique with its main city of Mutare, formerly called Umtali.

The report says that it was Mr Tekere who addressed the mob outside the cathedral and egged them on to its take over, ordering them to drive out the Sunday worshippers. The report charges that Mr Tekere personally brutally assaulted the bishop's caretaker and another member of his house staff in public on the fateful Sunday.

The demonstrators vacated the cathedral on March 1 after the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, was called to Mutare and personally over-ruled Mr Tekere, ordered the sitters-in out and instructed police to remove them forcibly if they did not leave. The mob action was sparked by a row between the bishop of Manicaland, the Rt Rev Elijah Masuko, and one of his priests, Father Keeble Prosser.